
HONI·SOIT·QVI·MAL·Y·PENSE
GEORGE
King of Great
and Ireland,
D: G:
Britain, France
etc
DIEU ET
MON DROIT


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THE ANNALS OF King GEORGE, YEAR the FIRST:

Containing not only the Affairs of

GREAT BRITAIN,

BUT THE

General History OF EUROPE,

During that TIME.

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION in Defence of His Majesty's Title, and an Account of his Descent from all the Royal Families that ever reign'd in this Island.

Jam nova Progenies cœlo demittitur alto. Virg.
Custode rerum Cæsare, non furor
Civilis, aut vis eximet otium. Hor.

LONDON,

Printed for *A. Bell*, at the *Cross Keys* and *Bible* in *Cornhill*; *W. Taylor*, at the *Ship*, and *J. Baker*, at the *Black-Boy* in *Pater-Noster-Row*, 1716.

A

W. Musgrave.

See an Advertisement published by Mr. A. Boyer — at the end of the "Contents" of the tenth Volume of the political state of G. Britain 1715 "certifying that he had no manner of "share in the writing, printing or publishing "of the Annals of K. George I. but that "he designs as soon as he has finished "the Annals of Q. Anne to go upon the "Annals of of his present Majesty and "will set his name to the same"

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

THE ANNALS Of His MAJESTY King *GEORGE.*

The INTRODUCTION in Defence of His MAJESTY's Title, from our Conſtitution; *and His Deſcent from all the Royal Families that ever Reign'd in this* Iſland.

I HOPE it will be allow'd me, in Imitation of *Tacitus*, the great Pattern of Annaliſts, to ſay ſomething by way of *Introduction* relating to the preceeding State of our Country, before I come directly to the Tranſactions of His Majeſty's Reign.

Every one knows, that His Majeſty's Title was diſputed, and now 'tis plain, that a formidable Deſign was laid to have defeated it, but, bleſſed be God, without effect.

We may truly ſay concerning His Majeſty, that if ever there was a King ſince the *Jewiſh* Monarchy, who could juſtly plead *Divine Right* to a Crown, 'tis certainly He; for ſince the naming of Perſons to Government by immediate Revelation, as in the Caſe of the *Jewiſh* Kings, ceas'd; We have no other way to judge of what, in any proper Senſe, may be call'd a *Divine Right to Government*, but the Choice of the People directed by Providence, and the general Rules laid down in Scripture.

Next to this, the Law of Nature, which enjoins Self-Preſervation as its firſt Principle, and the well-ordered Laws or Cuſtoms of Nations, are the only Maxims upon which a Lawful Government can be founded. It will not be denied by impartial Men, that His Majeſty has a good Title in all thoſe Reſpects; ſo that tho' he be what the Civil Law calls *a ſingular Succeſſor*, and does not come to the Crown by Proximity of Blood, according to what has been the Rule of Succeſſion ſince *Henry 7th*. He is nevertheleſs as lawfully entitled to our Throne, as ever Prince was, or could be.

This muſt appear demonſtrably to thoſe who conſider that His Majeſty's Title is founded upon the Choice of the People *for their own Safety*, which is the Supreme Law and End of Government. Nor can his greateſt Enemies object, that it was the Reſult of a ſudden or tumultuary Choice, but founded upon our ancient Conſtitution, renew'd by our Declaration of Rights, eſtabliſh'd by a Series of Laws made ſince, confirm'd by a Solemn Treaty betwixt the Two united

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Nations of *England* and *Scotland*, ſtrengthned by another with our Proteſtant Allies the *Dutch*, recogniz'd by all our other Confederates, and own'd in Treaties by *France* and *Spain*, who were moſt concern'd in Intereſt to ſupport the Pretenſions of the Popiſh Line.

So that there never was a Prince in the World, whoſe Title was more deliberately ſettled, or more ſolemnly and univerſally acknowledged and confirmed.

'Tis not proper, in a Work of this Nature, to enter upon a Diſcuſſion of thoſe Arguments, which are urg'd by the Jacobite Faction againſt His Majeſty's Succeſſion. 'Tis enough for us, and for all thinking Men, againſt their fooliſh Plea of *a Divine, Indefeaſible, Hereditary Right*, that His Majeſty's Title is juſtify'd by the Laws of the *Jewiſh* Monarchy, the only one that could ever properly be ſaid to be of immediate Divine Inſtitution; for any Man who looks upon the Hiſtory of the *Jewiſh* Kings, recorded in the Old Teſtament, will find, that not only particular Princes, but their whole Poſterity, were ſet aſide for Idolatry and Tyranny by God's own Command, and a proper Perſon of the Line ſet up in their Stead, upon a Contract with the People to maintain their Religion and Liberties.

If ſuch Deviations from a Lineal Deſcent and Proximity of Blood, were lawful in a Monarchy appointed by God Himſelf to continue in *David*'s Family till the Time of the *Meſſiah*, who was to deſcend from it; ſurely nothing but Obſtinacy can aſſert it to be unlawful for us, or any other Monarchy now in Being, to make the like upon the ſame important Occaſions; ſince no Family on Earth ever had, or can have, ſuch a Plea as that of *David*; there being no Prince in the World now, that has any other juſt Title to his

Crown, but by the Laws and Cuſtoms of his Country.

'Tis alſo evident to all who know our Hiſtory and Laws, That the Way of His Majeſty's coming to the Crown, is warranted by our own Cuſtoms and Laws, ever ſince the Inhabitants of this Iſland did form themſelves into Political Societies, as far at leaſt as we have any Account of 'em; and 'tis particularly juſtify'd by thoſe Laws that our *Saxon* Anceſtors introduc'd, which neither the *Danes* nor the *Normans*, by their reſpective Conqueſts, were able entirely to wreſt from us, no more than they were to deprive us of our Language and Cuſtoms; which plainly beſpeak the Majority of the People of this Iſland to be of *German* Extraction; ſo that there ſeems to be a peculiar Providence in placing His Majeſty upon the Throne, for Preſerving that Conſtitution which We derive from his Country, and from our Anceſtors his Countrymen.

We have ſuch Vouchers to prove, That 'twas the Univerſal Cuſtom of the ancient *Germans*, to chuſe their Sovereigns, as no Nation has better. The fam'd Hiſtorian and Politician *Tacitus*, is ſo full and plain to this Purpoſe in his Book, *De Moribus Germanorum*, that it will admit of no Contradiction; and every Hiſtorian and Antiquary, who has read the Laws and Hiſtories of our *Saxon* Anceſtors in this Iſland, muſt own the Right of Electing Kings, and Dethroning them for Tyranny, to have been our ancient Conſtitution.

Nay, even *William*, called the Conqueror, from whom the Advocates of indefeaſible Right and arbitrary Power, would derive thoſe Prerogatives to the Abdicated Line, was ſo far from repealing theſe Privileges of our Anceſtors, that he receiv'd the Crown upon thoſe Terms, confirm'd

the *Saxon* Laws, and particularly thoſe called St. *Edwards*, which aſſert the Peoples Power of dethroning Tyrants; and upon theſe Laws is founded our *MAGNA CHARTA*, that, by the ſpecial Favour of Heaven, we are ſtill poſſeſſed of; notwithſtanding all the Endeavours of tyrannical Princes to have robb'd us of it.

As to what is urg'd againſt this by ſuch as maintain the contrary Doctrines, it was ſo fully reply'd to, and confuted in the Trial of Dr. *Sacheverell*, when our Conſtitution was aſſerted by the whole Legiſlature, in Oppoſition to thoſe Maxims, that no more needs to be ſaid to it; only 'tis proper to add, that if thoſe Men believe what they ſay, they are guilty of the groſſeſt Impiety, as well as Contradiction, in approving the late *Peace*, which deprived not only the Houſe of *Auſtria*, but the elder Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, of their hereditary Right to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; oblig'd the Duke of *Anjou* to renounce his to the Crown of *France*, and even *Lewis* XIV. himſelf, and his Grand Son of *Spain*, to own His Majeſty King *George*'s Right to the Crown of *Great Britain*; and to promiſe, in the Word and Faith of a King, for themſelves, their Heirs and Succeſſors, not to diſturb his Succeſſion, nor to give any Aſſiſtance, Favour, or Counſel, directly or indirectly, by Sea or by Land, by Money, Arms, Ammunition, Inſtruments of War, Ships, Soldiers, Mariners, or any other Way whatever, to any Perſon or Perſons, if ſuch there ſhould be, who, on any Cauſe or Pretext, ſhall afterwards oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion, either by open War, fomenting Seditions, or exciting Conſpiracies againſt ſuch Prince or Princes, who ſhall poſſeſs the Throne of *Great Britain*, by Virtue of the ſaid Acts of Parliament.

Having given theſe brief Hints, to juſtify His Majeſty's Title, by the Law of Nature, the Laws of Nations, the Approbation of all the Governments in *Chriſtendom*, the Laws of the *Jewiſh* Monarchy, and the Conſtitution of our *Saxon* Anceſtors, both in *Germany* and *England*; I ſhall touch a little upon the grand Objection rais'd againſt it from our Laws, which made the Crown Hereditary to the next in Blood. This is much inſiſted upon by the Party, who from hence have taken a Handle to raiſe a fooliſh Calumny againſt His Majeſty's Friends, as Men of antimonarchical Principles, contrary to hereditary Right, and Enemies to the Royal Family.

This Charge is ſo far from being true, that the very Fact upon which 'tis founded, plainly diſproves it; for 'tis certain and apparent to all the World, That the Regard which thoſe call'd *Whiggs*, had to our limited Monarchy, to the Lineage of our Princes, and to the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, was the only thing which induc'd them to caſt their Eye upon His Majeſty's Family, as the moſt proper Succeſſors to our Crown.

And though in making that Settlement, we were oblig'd to derogate from what had been the ordinary Law of Succeſſion ſince the Time of *Henry* VII. to the late happy Revolution: 'Twas not, as our Enemies falſly ſuggeſt, from any Principle contrary to ſuch an hereditary Right as our Laws had eſtabliſh'd, but in Purſuance of the true Reaſon of thoſe Laws, which *was the Safety of the People*; for every one, who is converſant with our Hiſtory and Law, knows, that the only Reaſon why our Anceſtors made the Crown Hereditary to the next in Blood, was, to avoid thoſe deſolating Wars that were frequently

quently occaſioned by Competitors, when our Crown was Elective.

Yet it is as evident from our Hiſtory, that our Anceſtors never made an abſolute Surrender of their Right of Election; but, on the contrary, 'twas the general Practice till the Union of the Crowns for the next Succeſſor, though the undoubted Heir by Proximity of Blood, to have his or her Title confirm'd by Parliament, in the Reign of the immediate Predeceſſor. This was the conſtant Practice of our Kings of the *Norman* Line; and when the Competition fell out betwixt the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*; the former, who had the hereditary Plea, were as careful as the latter, to whom they deny'd it, to have their Succeſſors Title confirmed by Parliament: Thus it continued till *Henry* the VII*th*, whoſe Title being altogether Parliamentary, the Entail was ſettled on his Poſterity. By the ſame Authority, his Son *Henry* VIII. had the Succeſſion on his Iſſue altered in Parliament ſeveral Times. And by the 13*th* of Queen *Elizabeth*, 'twas made Treaſon for any one to ſay, during her Life, That She, by Authority of Parliament, was not able to make Laws and Statutes, of ſufficient Force and Validity, to limit and bind the Crown of the Realm, and the Deſcent, Limitation, and Government thereof; or that that, or any other Statute made by Parliament, with the Queen's Aſſent, is not, or ought not, to be for ever of ſufficient Force to bind and govern all Perſons, their Rights and Titles, that may claim any Intereſt, or Poſſibility, in or to the Crown, in Poſſeſſion, Remainder, Inheritance, Succeſſion, or otherwiſe.

This was declaratory of the Power of Parliaments, according as had it been exercis'd in the Reign of Her Father, and all Her Anceſtors

from the Conqueſt; and after Her Death, the Crown devolved on the King of *Scots*, according to the Parliamentary Entail on *Henry* VII*th*'s Line: King *James* the VI*th* of *Scotland* being the next in Blood of that Prince's Poſterity, by his eldeſt Daughter *Margaret*. So that the Family of *Stuart*, who were flattered by the Party, as having a divine, indefeaſible, hereditary Right, had indeed no other to either Kingdom, but what they deriv'd from Acts of Parliament, which entail'd the Succeſſion in *Scotland*, on the Poſterity of King *Robert Bruce*; and in *England*, on that of *Henry* the VII*th*; though neither of thoſe Kings were next in Blood to the Crowns of their native Countries, but came to them by Parliamentary Settlements, upon a Revolutionin each; which no Man, who underſtands Hiſtory, will have the Face to deny.

Having thus prov'd, That 'twas *the Safety of the Nation*, which induc'd our Anceſtors to make the Crown Hereditary to the next in Blood: The ſame Reaſon juſtifies our derogating from that Law, when it prov'd *inconſiſtent with our Safety*; as we found, by woful Experience, it did, in the bloody Reigns of our Popiſh Queen *Mary* and King *James* II.

But though we were under an invincible Neceſſity of altering the Law of Succeſſion ſo far, unleſs we would have ſubmitted *to be Papiſts and Slaves*; yet we kept to it as much as poſſible, by chuſing the *only Proteſtant Family* of our Royal Lineage to fill the Throne; ſo that the excluded Branches, who adhere to the Church of *Rome*, and arbitrary Maxims of Government, have brought that Puniſhment upon themſelves. It being certain, as Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne* ſaid in Her Speech to the Parliament, *April* 1ſt, 1708. *That all which is dear to us muſt be irrecoverably*

coverably loſt, if ever the Deſigns of a Popiſh Pretender, bred up in the Principles of the moſt arbitrary Government, ſhould take Place. Beſides, the Popiſh Branches of our Royal Line cannot, without condemning the Conſtitution of the Countries where they live, find Fault with our excluding them; ſince, by the Laws of theſe Governments, all *Proteſtants* are made incapable of the Throne, let their Title be ever ſo clear. This was the Caſe of that great Prince *Henry* IV. of *France*, who, though he was next in Blood, the Catholick Leaguers took Arms againſt him, and never ſuffer'd him to have quiet Poſſeſſion till he turn'd *Papiſt*; nor did they truſt him then, but ſtabb'd him on the firſt Opportunity: So that our excluding the *Popiſh* Line is juſtify'd by their own Practice; and if ever the *Lex Talionis* was warrantable, it muſt certainly be in ſuch a Caſe Nay, our unthinking Faction, who cry out againſt His Majeſty's Succeſſion, have juſtify'd the Principle by their own Conduct; for every one knows, that though His Majeſty's Family was firm Proteſtants, the High-Church Party in Parliament were not content with that, but urg'd it as a Condition, *ſine qua non*, of his Family's enjoying the Crown, that they ſhould join in Communion with the Church of *England*. Beſides, the Party is not only inconſiſtent with themſelves, but, by their idle Scheme of a divine, indefeaſible, hereditary Right, condemn the Rules of Succeſſion in the greateſt Nations of *Europe*. Every one knows, that in *Germany* and *France*, no Female Branch, nor their Poſterity, is capable of a Crown, tho' they be next in Blood; ſo that if the Faction believe this to be contrary to the Divine Law; and that the *Pretender* is Legitimate, they ought, before they invite the *French*, to come and place him

him on the Throne of *Great Britain*, to convince them, by their irrefragable Arguments, that 'tis their Duty to pull down their own King, and ſet up the *Pretender* in his ſtead; for, if hereditary Right be indefeaſible by the Law of God, all the Kings of *France* have been Uſurpers ever ſince our *Edward* III. who was certainly next in Blood to that Crown; and no Preſcription can be pleaded againſt a divine Law.

I come next to touch on His Majeſty's Genealogy; which I hope will not be thought an impertinent Digreſſion, ſince it not only adds to His Honour, as well as to that of our Country; but affords other Arguments for his Title, which thoſe who oppoſe it, will never be able to anſwer.

It appears then, That His Majeſty is deſcended from all the Royal Families that ever were intituled to the Sovereignty of *Great Britain*, viz. the ancient Kings of the *Britons*, *Scots*, *Picts*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*.

To prove this, without entring into a long Detail of the Genealogies of thoſe Royal Families, 'tis ſufficient to obſerve from the Hiſtorians of both Nations, with Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of *Scotland*, That *Aurelius Ambroſius*, who was choſen King of the *Britons*, when the *Romans* left the Iſland, had no Iſſue but two Daughters; *Anna* the Eldeſt, who married the King of the *Picts*; and *Ada* the Youngeſt, who married the King of *Scots*. *Mordredus* King of the *Picts*, Grand-Son to *Aurelius* King of the *Britons*, by his Daughter *Anna*, after his Grandfather's Death, laid Claim to the Crown of the *Britons*, wherein he was ſupported by the *Scots*; but the *Britons* rejected him, and, by the Help of the *Saxons*, kept him out. *Hungus*, afterwards King of the *Picts*, and deſcended alſo from *Aurelius*,

as

as above, marry'd his Sister *Fergusiana* to *Achaius* King of *Scots*; and dying without Issue, the *Scots* Line had by this Means, both the hereditary, and collateral Claim to the Crown of the *Britons*, by *Aurelius*'s two Daughters; and also to that of the *Picts* by *Fergusiana*. Her Son *Alpin*, King of the *Scots*, did accordingly claim the *Pictish* Crown; which being deny'd, he took Arms to assert his Right, but fell in the Quarrel. Yet his Son *Kenneth* II. made good his Claim, by an absolute Conquest of the *Picts*. So early had the *Scots* Line, from whom His Majesty is descended, the hereditary Title to the Sovereignty of *Great Britain*, as being the next in Blood to the Crown of the *Picts* and *Britons*.

It had been easy to derive His Majesty's Genealogy from the Kings of the *Britons* much higher; for *Durstus* the XI*th* King of *Scotland*, married *Agasia*, Daughter to a King of the *Britons*; and *Voada*, the famous Queen of the *Britons*, mentioned by the *Roman Historians*, was Sister to *Caractacus*, King of *Scotland*. *Carantius*, chosen King of the *Britons*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Valerianus*, was Son to *Athirco*, King of *Scotland*. But His Majesty's Descent from *Aurelius Ambrosius*, chosen King of the *Britons* when the *Romans* left the Island, is so clear a Proof of his having what is called, the hereditary Right to the Crown of *England*, that 'tis enough for our Subject against the Patrons of that Doctrine, who controvert His Majesty's Title.

After this, the *Scots* Kings fell Heirs both to the *Danish* and *Saxon* Kings of *England*; thus,

King *Malcolm* the III*d* of *Scotland*, married *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar Atheling*, who was Grand-Son to *St. Edward*, Son to *Canutus*, the *Danish* King of *England*; and *Edgar Atheling* the true Lineal Heir, both of the *Danish* and *Saxon* Race,

Race, dying without Iſſue, the hereditary Right of both thoſe Lines fell upon Queen *Margaret*'s Poſterity; in whom centred at once the hereditary Titles of the *Scottiſh*, *Pictiſh*, *Britiſh*, *Daniſh*, and *Saxon* Royal Families.

From all this it appears, That, according to the Plea of indefeaſible hereditary Right, all the Kings of the old *Britons*, and of *England*, have been Uſurpers upon the *Scots* Line, ever ſince the Time of *Alpin* King of *Scotland*, who began his Reign *An. Chr.* 830, till the Succeſſion of King *James* VI. of *Scotland*, to the *Engliſh* Throne in 1602, which makes 772 Years. So long has that wiſe Sett of Politicians and Caſuiſts, charged the Princes of their native Country to have been Uſurpers: Nor does it terminate there; for if theſe Mens Principles be true, the whole Family of *Stuart* muſt have been Uſurpers; ſince they came to the Throne of *Scotland* upon a Revolution Bottom in 1370, by an Act of Parliament, which excluded *Baliol*, and his Poſterity, for ever, tho' he was next in Blood; and that his Title was ſupported by *England*, whoſe Intereſt and Power ſet him and his Son both, on the *Scottiſh* Throne.

Thus the Faction is brought to this Dilemma, that they muſt either allow His Majeſty's Parliamentary Title to be good; or they muſt condemn that of the Popiſh Line, for which they contend.

But I return to the Hiſtory of the Succeſſion. *William* the *Norman*, by his Power and Intereſt, after *Harold* his Competitor was kill'd in Battle, forc'd *Edgar Atheling*, the true hereditary Succeſſor, who had been declared King, and made ſeveral fruitleſs Attempts for recovering the Throne, to quit his Pretenſions; which, by Conſequence, ſet aſide thoſe of his Siſter *Margaret*,

and

and her Poſterity, to the *Engliſh* Crown; and the determining of the *Engliſh* Succeſſion was ever after left to the Parliament of *England*, as we have already heard, till the Time of King *James* I. of *Great Britain*.

I return to His Majeſty's Genealogy. 'Tis plain, by what has been ſaid, that he is derived by the *Scots* Line, from the Kings of the ancient *Britons*, *Picts*, *Saxons*, and *Danes*. I come next to prove, That by the Female Side, he is after this derived both from the *Norman*, the *Scots*, and the *Welch* Lines, before his laſt Derivation from that of *Great Britain*, by his great Grandfather King *James* I. which appears thus.

Henry I. of the *Norman* Race, had for Queen, *Mathilda*, Daughter to *Malcolm* III. King of *Scotland*, by *Margaret*, Siſter to *Edgar Atheling* abovemention'd, which united the *Scottiſh*, *Britiſh*, *Pictiſh*, *Daniſh*, *Saxon*, and *Norman* Blood, in *Maud* the Empreſs, Daughter and Lineal Heir to *Henry* I. Her Son *Henry* II. had a Daughter called *Maud*, married to *Henry* the Lion, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Brunſwick*, *Lunenburg*, &c. the greateſt Prince of the Empire in his Time; from whom, and Princeſs *Maud* of *England*, His Majeſty King *GEORGE* is Lineally deſcended, as Duke of *Brunſwick*.

That His Majeſty does alſo derive his Pedigree from the Kings and Princes of *Wales*, after the *Saxon* and *Norman* Conqueſts, is plain thus. *Walter*, who was Great Steuart of *Scotland*, from whom the laſt Royal Family derived their Origin and Name, deſcended, according to the *Scots* Hiſtorians, from *Banquho Thane* of *Lochaber*, his Son *Fleanchus*, who fled from the Tyranny of *Macbeth*, married a Daughter of the Prince or King of *Wales*, from whom *Walter Stuart*, Husband to *Marjory*, Daughter to King *Robert Bruce*,

Bruce, and Father to *Robert Stuart*, the firſt King of that Family, was the Sixth Deſcendant. His Majeſty King *George* does alſo derive His Pedigree from the later Princes of *Wales*, by *Margaret*, Queen of *Scotland*, Daughter to *Henry* VII. of *England*, who was the true Heir of *Cadwallader*, the laſt Prince of *Wales*. Nor is it to paſs unobſerved, that His Majeſty is more early derived from the *Engliſh Plantagenet* Family, by *Joan*, Daughter to the Earl of *Sommerſet*, of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, who was married to King *James* I. of *Scotland*. His Majeſty is alſo derived twice from *Henry* VII. by His Daughter *Margaret*, Queen of *Scotland*, and by King *James* V. Her Son by King *James* IV. after whoſe Death She married *Archbald Douglas*, Earl of *Angus*; by whom She had Lady *Margaret Douglas*, who was Mother to *Henry* Lord *Darnly*, Father to King *James* I. of *Great Britain*. By Lady *Margaret Douglas*, His Majeſty is alſo derived from *John Baliol*, King of *Scotland*; and by his own Mother, Princeſs *Sophia*, is great Grand-Son to King *James* I. of *Great Britain*; ſo that he ſtands in as near Relation to that Prince as did the late Queen *Anne*, and what is very remarkable, has in His Veins the Blood of all the Royal Families that ever reigned in *Great Britain*, as far as we have any certain Account of them in Hiſtory, except ſome of thoſe who were petty Princes in *England*, before the Time of the *Romans*; or afterwards, during the *Saxon* Heptarchy.

Having premis'd ſo much in Defence of His Majeſty's Title, I ſhall conclude this Introduction with a brief Touch upon the Deſigns which were early laid and long carried on with a great deal of Craft to exclude Him. By this the Providence that brought Him to the Throne, will appear ſo much the more conſpicuous, not only with

with relation to *Great Britain*, but to all the reſt of Chriſtendom.

'Tis no Secret, that many of thoſe who value themſelves as being of the High-Church-Party, were always againſt His Majeſty's Title, and oppos'd it what they cou'd in the Reign of King *William*, by whoſe Authority and Wiſdom, in Concurrence with the Revolution-Party, it was firſt eſtabliſh'd.

That glorious Prince was no ſooner dead, than the Enemies of the *Hanover* Succeſſion did ſhew their Inclination to attack it. They were kept in ſome *Decorum* till King *William*'s laſt Parliament was diſſolved; but as ſoon as the Queen call'd Her firſt, the Faction had the Boldneſs to encourage Libels againſt the *Hanover* Succeſſion, and one, entituled, *King* William's *Exorbitant Grants*, was dedicated to the Queen and the Houſe of Commons, wherein the *Hanover* Succeſſion was impudently arraign'd, and a Plan propos'd for bringing in the Pretender, with Conſent of Her Majeſty as his Guardian. Yet the Author, inſtead of being puniſh'd, was encourag'd and rewarded.

The Deſign againſt the *Hanover* Succeſſion ſoon began to appear more plain by ſome publick Tranſactions. 'Tis very well known, that on the 27*th* of *January*, 1702. which was about Ten Months after King *William*'s Death, the Houſe of Commons paſs'd a Bill, entituled, an *Act for enlarging the Time for taking the Oath of Abjuration, and alſo for recapacitating and indemnifying ſuch Perſons as had not taken the ſame by the Time, and ſhall take the ſame by the Time appointed*; and it was the ſame Day ſent up to the Houſe of Lords, for their Concurrence. The Lords returned it with ſome Amendments on the 9*th* of *February*, which the Commons took into Conſideration the 13*th*.

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The moſt material Amendment was, a Clauſe *for the further Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Illuſtrious Houſe of* Hanover, 'Making it High 'Treaſon in any Perſon, that after *March* 1. '1702. ſhall endeavour to deprive or hinder any 'Perſon, who ſhall be next in Succeſſion to the 'Crown for the time being, according to the 'Limitations in an Act, entituled, *An Act de-'claring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and 'ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown*; and accord-'ing to another Act, entituled, *An Act for the 'farther Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecu-'ring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*, from 'ſucceeding, after the Deceaſe of Her Majeſty, 'to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and the 'Dominions and Territories thereunto belong-'ing, according to the Limitations in the before-'mentioned Acts; that is to ſay, ſuch Iſſue of 'Her Majeſty's Body, as ſhall, from Time to 'Time, be next in Succeſſion to the Crown, if 'it ſhall pleaſe God Almighty to bleſs Her Ma-'jeſty with Iſſue; and, during the Time Her 'Majeſty ſhall have no Iſſue, the Princeſs *Sophia*, 'Electreſs and Dutcheſs-Dowager of *Hanover*; 'and after the Deceaſe of the ſaid Princeſs *So-'phia*, the next in Succeſſion to the Crown, for 'the Time being, according to the Limitation 'of the ſaid Acts; and the ſame maliciouſly, ad-'viſedly and directly ſhall attempt, by any O-'vert-Act or Deed. Every ſuch Offence ſhall 'be adjudged High-Treaſon, and the Offender 'or Offenders therein, their Abetters, Procurers 'and Comforters, knowing the ſaid Offence to 'be done, being thereof convicted or attainted, 'according to the Laws and Statutes of this 'Realm, ſhall be deem'd and adjudged Traitors, 'and ſhall ſuffer Pains of Death, and all Loſſes 'and Forfeitures, as in Caſes of High-Treaſon.

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The other Amendments were, 'A Clauſe or 'Clauſes to enact the Abjuration-Oath to be ta-'ken in *Ireland*, in the ſame Manner as in *En-'gland*; and to provide, that no Perſon, who, 'by Reaſon of his Neglect of taking the Oath, 'had forfeited his Office, *&c.* to which any o-'ther Perſon hath been legally preferr'd, ſhou'd 'be reſtored to the ſame, by any thing contain'd 'in the Act, as ſent up to the Lords. After Debate, the Queſtion being put, for agreeing with the Lords in the Amendments, according to the known Practice of the Houſe, (when a Party hath a Mind to try its Strength) a previous Queſtion was propos'd, Whether the main Queſtion ſhould be then put? Upon which there was a Diviſion for the affirmative, Yeas 118, Noes 117; ſo that to this happy Majority, tho' but of one Vote, we owe our preſent glorious Condition under His moſt Excellent Majeſty, and all the long Series of future Proſperity, which his numerous Iſſue promiſes theſe Kingdoms; and were hereby wonderfully deliver'd from a Popiſh, Enſlaving, *French*, Pretended Prince.

The Party having thus diſcovered themſelves in *England*, their traiterous Brethren in *Scotland* were no leſs inſolent; towards which a Proclamation of Indemnity, by Her Majeſty dated *March* 5. 1702-3. did very much contribute; for it pardon'd all Treaſons committed before that Time, which brought over conſiderable Numbers of the Pretender's Friends from *France*, who had forfeited their Lives by Law, for correſponding with our Enemies, and practiſing againſt the Government in the Reign of King *William*.

At the ſame Time the Jacobite Epiſcopal Clergy ſet up Meeting-Houſes publickly in *Scotland*, and aſſured themſelves of Her Majeſty's Favour;

becauſe they were Her Father's Friends, as it was expreſs'd in a Letter from one of their Agents.

The Party went on with more Vigour in *England*, and to weaken the Friends of the *Hanover* Succeſſion, they preſs'd the Bill againſt Occaſional Conformity, and offered to tack it to a Money-Bill; upon which a noble Lord ſaid, in the Houſe of Peers, That *if they paſs'd that Bill, they had as good tack the Pretended Prince of* Wales *to it.* Tho' they were not able to carry it at that Time, yet the Temper of that Houſe of Commons did very much ſtrengthen the Jacobite Intereſt, and at the ſame Time Her Majeſty acquainted Her Parliament with a Plot, carried on by *French* Emiſſaries in *Scotland*; which might have proved extremely dangerous to the Peace of theſe Kingdoms. It is well enough known, that notwithſtanding all the Diſcoveries, not one Perſon ſuffer'd for that Plot, and the Tory-Houſe of Commons quarrell'd with the Lords, becauſe of the Zeal they ſhew'd in examining that Plot, and reflected upon them as if they had thereby invaded Her Majeſty's Prerogative. Their Lordſhips did very handſomly vindicate themſelves from that unjuſt Charge; but in the mean time, the Faction took Encouragement, from the Temper of the Commons, to go on with their Deſigns.

The ſettling of the *Hanover* Succeſſion was then under Conſideration by the Parliament of *Scotland*; but conſidering the Spirit of Oppoſition to it, which then reign'd in *England*, we are not to wonder that it was not eſtabliſhed in *Scotland*; ſince thoſe, who were moſt in Favour of the Court, and had the chief Diſpoſal of all publick Imployments there, did fraudulently oppoſe it; and ſuch of the *Scots* Miniſtry as appear'd moſt zea-

zealous for it afterwards, were ſoon turn'd out, tho' they acted in that Matter according to Her Majeſty's publick Inſtructions.

We all remember, that when Her Majeſty was carrying on the War with Vigour and Succeſs againſt *France*, the Faction were very loud in their Clamours about the Danger of the Church, by which they rais'd ſuch Ferments in the Nation, as oblig'd Her Majeſty and the Parliament to declare; 'That thoſe who inſinuated ſuch 'things, were Her and the Kingdom's Enemies, 'and could only mean *to cover Deſigns which they 'durſt not publickly own*; by endeavouring to di'ſtract us with ſuch unreaſonable and ground'leſs Diſtruſts and Jealouſies, as Her Majeſty 'expreſs'd it in Her Speech to the Parliament, '*October* 27, 1705.

While the Faction ply'd this falſe Alarm of the Church's Danger, for carrying on their Deſigns at home, their good Friend Mr. *Pouſſin*, the *French* Miniſter, was no leſs diligent abroad, and gave out a Report at the Court of *Denmark*, which was likewiſe ſpread in other Countries, that a Peace was negotiating, and would probably be brought to a happy Concluſion betwixt the King his Maſter and the Queen. Her Majeſty did thereupon order Mr. *Harley*, then Secretary of State, to write to the Earl of *Sunderland*, at *Vienna*, in *October* 1705. 'That he would uſe 'the moſt effectual Means to ſuppreſs thoſe Re'ports, and to ſatisfie all People, that 'twas on'ly an Artifice of *France*, to compaſs their ill 'Deſigns, by ſtirring up a Jealouſie between the 'High Allies.

Whether Mr. *Harley* (now Earl of *Oxford*) knew there was any Ground then for the ſaid Report, I ſhall not determine; but his poſterior Conduct gives too much Cauſe to ſuſpect

there might; and every one knows that a great many of his Friends, the Leaders and Champions of the High-Church-Party, were called *Pouſſineers*; becauſe of their Familiarity and good Correſpondence with the ſame Mr. *Pouſſin*, who was Agent here for *France* when King *William* died, and for ſome Time after.

Many other things might be mention'd, which ſtruck at the *Hanover* Succeſſion; but I paſs them over, and ſhall only take Notice of the moſt remarkable things which had a Tendency that Way.

We all remember, that the Pretender invaded us in 1708. and that he was encouraged ſo to do from the Proſpect of ſuch a Change in the Miniſtry and Parliament, as afterwards happened, is very evident; for the Houſe of Lords, in their Addreſs to the Queen, of the 12*th* of *March* that Year, expreſs'd themſelves thus: 'We hope Your Majeſty will always have a juſt 'Deteſtation of thoſe Perſons, who, at a Time 'when this helliſh Attempt was a-foot, and ſo 'near breaking out, *were uſing Endeavours to miſ-repreſent the Actions of Your beſt Subjects, and to 'create Jealouſies in Your Majeſty of thoſe who had 'always ſerv'd You moſt eminently and faithfully; 'and we beſeech Your Majeſty, not to give ſo juſt 'a Cauſe of Uneaſineſs to Your People, as to ſuffer 'any ſuch hereafter to have Acceſs to Your Royal 'Perſon.*

Every one knows that Mr. *Harley*, (now Earl of *Oxford*) and his Female Agent, that he afterwards imployed to bring about that Change, were then ſtriking at the Lord High-Treaſurer *Godolphin*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, Earl of *Wharton*, Lord *Sommers*, and others; but that ſame Providence, which defeated their Attempt upon thoſe noble Lords, defeated that of the Pretender. That

That this Change was the principal Foundation of the *French* King and the Pretender's Hopes, will appear more plain to thoſe, who conſider the following Paragraphs, in the Addreſſes of both Houſes on that Occaſion.

The Lords ſaid in theirs: 'It is with Concern, and with juſt Indignation, we hear of a 'Purpoſe to invade Your Majeſty's Dominions 'with ſo inconſiderable a Force. This, as it 'muſt depend upon ſome Invitation and Encou-'ragement from hence; ſo 'tis an undeniable 'Proof, that neither Your Majeſty's Piety, nor 'the Mildneſs of your Government, nor the Suc-'ceſs of Your Reign, can reconcile ſome Men to 'the preſent Eſtabliſhment, the only ſure Foun-'dation of our Liberties, and the Proteſtant 'Religion.

The Commons, in their Addreſs at the ſame Time, ſay: 'The ſmall Number of Ships and 'Troops with which this Project is proſecuted, 'notwithſtanding the great Naval Force Your 'Majeſty has fitted out with ſo much Expedition, 'as it ought to be regarded with Contempt on 'the one Side, ſo on the other, it gives juſt 'Cauſe to believe, that their chief Dependance 'is upon ſome of Your Subjects, whoſe reſtleſs 'Paſſions and arbitrary Principles have for ſome 'Years engag'd them in forming Deſigns to 'undermine and deſtroy the moſt happy Eſta-'bliſhment that the Government of this Iſland 'was ever founded upon.

It is alſo well enough known, that the honeſt Miniſters then at Helm, had difficulty enough to procure neceſſary Orders for oppoſing that Invaſion; ſo that thoſe Difficulties muſt certainly have proceeded from the ſame pernicious Influence of thoſe who had Acceſs to the Queen,

and did what they cou'd, at that Time, to have obtain'd a Change in the Miniſtry.

It was likewiſe obſerv'd then, by thoſe who wiſh'd well to the *Hanover* Succeſſion, that not one Perſon, tho' ſeveral were taken up for countenancing that Invaſion, did ſuffer upon that Account; nor cou'd our honeſt Miniſtry obtain, that any one of thoſe *Britiſh* Subjects, taken on Board the *Salisbury* Man of War, that came over with the Pretender, ſhou'd be made an Example of publick Juſtice. Nor are we to wonder at this, when we conſider, that in the Examinations of the *Scotch* Plot in 1703, publiſh'd by the Houſe of Lords, there appear'd to be a Correſpondence carried on with *France* by *Greg*, and others of Mr. *Harley*'s Emiſſaries, and particularly with the Duke *d'Aumont*, under the Notion of having *Paris-Gazettes* from him; but by that Duke's coming hither afterwards, there's juſt Reaſon to believe, that the Correſpondence betwixt Mr. *Harley* and him was of another Nature than merely for *Gazettes*; and we have the more Reaſon to think ſo, becauſe on *February* 11, which was but a little before the Pretender's Invaſion, Mr. *Harley* was turn'd out from being Secretary of State, upon an Addreſs of the Lords, declaring, that Papers of a ſecret Nature were too much expos'd in his Office, whereby *Greg*, and other Clerks, had it in their Power to give the Enemy, from Time to Time, Informations of the Deſigns here concerted.

It is alſo evident, how much the *French* Court depended on the Change of the Whig-Miniſtry and Parliament, by a Letter, dated from the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Miniſter at *Verſailles* to his Maſter, *October* 18. 1710. which is ſo material, that I think proper to inſert it, as follows:

THE

' THE King has receiv'd certain Advice to
' Day, that the *Parliament of* England is
' diſſolv'd, and that *the projected Changes of the*
' *Miniſtry will go on.* His Majeſty did not de-
' fer one Moment to give me Notice of it, that
' I might acquaint your Electoral Highneſs with
' it.

' 'Tis certain, the Proclamation for a new
' Parliament, and the general Change of the
' Miniſtry, will give *great Uneaſineſs to the* Dutch,
' and make them think *of Peace*; but this Court
' *will not give into it.*

' There is no doubt alſo, but the Duke of
' *Marlborough* will quit the Command of the Ar-
' my; becauſe the *prevailing Party will leave him*
' *unprovided of every thing, to force him to it.*

' 'Tis believ'd the Princes of *Germany* will
' recal their *Troops*, as ſoon as *England* fails to
' pay their uſual Subſidies, and this is what *they*
' *extreamly fear in* Holland.

' The King ſets all Hands at Work, to find
' out Funds, that he may be able *to continue the*
' *War*; the Court being of Opinion, that *the*
' *Opportunity is now come*, and that good Uſe
' ought to be made of this *favourable Conjuncture*,
' it being impoſſible that *the Allies ſhou'd conti-*
' *nue united*, after what we have now ſeen in
' *England.*

' Who is there they can put at the Head of
' their Army, if the Duke of *Marlborough* quits
' the Command? *I can't ſee there's one in* En-
' gland *proper to fill that Place*; for, beſides that
' he ſhou'd be a good Officer, he ſhou'd alſo be
' a Man of the Cabinet, who may have Credit
' and Authority with the Allies, *which they will*
' *not find in any other Perſon, except the Duke of*
' Marlborough. The Duke of *Hanover*, if he

'ſhou'd accept of the Command, cou'd not be 'upon a Foot to agree with Prince *Eugene*. Thus 'we are going abſolutely to ſee a *new Face* of 'Affairs. Your Highneſs will pleaſe to give me 'your Commands in what manner you think it 'proper for me to ſpeak to the King, upon this 'Affair, and what are your Thoughts of the 'Duke of *Hanover*'s Perſon.

'The Duke of *Berwick*, who was *inform'd a 'good while ago, that this Change would be made*, 'writ to Monſieur *de Torcy*, to beg him to re-'preſent to the King, that this wou'd be the 'right Time to attempt a Deſcent, not in *Scot-'land*, *but in* England; and that he wou'd be 'glad to put himſelf at *the Head of* 20000 *Men*, '*to carry the King of* England *thither with certain 'Succeſs*.

'This, Sir, is all that I can have the Honour 'to acquaint your Highneſs with by this Poſt. 'I earneſtly wiſh, that *theſe great Changes* may 'bring us to thoſe *great Ends* which we hope 'from them; and that God will ſo favour the 'juſt Cauſe of your Highneſs, that you may 'ſoon ſee the Pride of your Enemies brought 'down. I believe the *Court of Vienna* will find 'themſelves extreamly perplex'd by this Situa-'tion of Affairs in *England*. Behold a great 'many Meaſures broke, *&c.*

By this Letter 'tis evident, that the bringing in of the Tory-Miniſtry, and packing a Tory-Parliament, was concerted with the *French* Court; in order to ruin the Allies, to conclude a diſhonourable Peace, and to bring in the Pretender.

His preſent Majeſty King *George*, then Elector of *Hanover*, did plainly enough perceive, that this was one of the *French* King's Deſigns by

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the Peace, as appears by the Memorial which the Elector's Miniſter, the Baron *de Bothmer*, deliver'd in to our Court; wherein we have this remarkable Paragraph, *viz.*

'That the *French* King wou'd no ſooner ſee 'his Grandſon ſettled on the Throne of *Spain*, 'but he wou'd alſo endeavour to *place his Crea-* 'ture on the Throne of *Great Britain*, and ac- 'compliſh it, having augmented his Power with 'that of *Spain*, and his Riches by thoſe of the '*Indies*.

One cannot therefore doubt but our late Tory-Miniſtry had the bringing in of the Pretender actually in view, when they made the Peace; ſince they were ſo far from regarding this Caution given by the Elector, that they diſgrac'd his Miniſter who deliver'd it, and actually put *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* into the Hands of the *French* King, that he might be able to accompliſh what His Electoral Highneſs perceived to be his Deſign.

'Tis alſo very well known, that during the Treaty, His Majeſty's Intereſt and Honour, as Elector of *Hanover*, was altogether diſregarded by our Court, as appears by the late Report of the *Secret Committee*, wherein Lord *Bolingbroke* writes to our Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, that Her Majeſty does not much enter into the Notion of the *Degradation of* Hanover, *as a Matter of any Importance*. This was ſpoke with relation to the Elector's loſing his Rank, upon the Reſtoration of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and his Poſt as Arch-Treaſurer of the Empire.

But that was not all; for when the fatal Suſpenſion of Arms came to be agreed on, the Elector was treated with other Princes, (who wou'd not allow their Troops to *deſert the* Confederates) as one who had *declared againſt Her Ma-*

Majeſty, tho' at the ſame Time our Court very well knew that the Elector cou'd not comply with Her Majeſty's Demands in that Matter, without expoſing himſelf to be put under the Ban of the Empire. It ought not to be omitted, that during the Negotiations of Peace, our Court quarrell'd with the Treaty of Barrier and Succeſſion they had formerly concluded with the *Dutch*, and that their Libellers were employed to write againſt it, particularly the Author of *the Conduct of the Allies*, who had the Impudence to ſuggeſt, that there might be a Neceſſity for ſetting the *Hanover* Succeſſion aſide; and tho' our Court cou'd not, for Shame, inſiſt upon making that Treaty void, without another inſtead of it, yet when they hector'd the *Dutch* into an Alteration of it, it was evident to the World, that they made it far leſs effectual for ſecuring the *Hanover* Succeſſion, than it was before. When the Peace was concluded, the Enemies of the *Hanover* Succeſſion appear'd more barefaced than ever; and as the Friendſhip of our Court with *France* increas'd, their pretended Affection to the Family of *Hanover* abated in Proportion. The Guaranty of the Confederates, for the *Hanover* Succeſſion, had been rejected by the Court-Party, when propos'd in the Houſe of Commons: *Indefeaſible Hereditary Right* was preach'd up more loud than ever from our Pulpits; Projects were talk'd of for impowering the Queen to ſettle the Succeſſion by Will, as was granted to King *Henry* VIII. and Dr. *Bedford* ſpent a good Part of his Book to prove, that *Henry* VIII. did actually exclude the *Scots* Royal Line by his Will, that the Deſign, then talk'd of, might not want a Preſident; and whereas that might ſeem too barefaced, and have given the Friends of *Hanover* too great an Alarm, another Deſign was talk'd of,

of, to impower the Queen to name all the Lords Juſtices that were to have the Regency after her Death; ſo fruitful was the Faction in Projects to defeat the *Hanover* Succeſſion.

It is alſo to be obſerved, that the Diſſenters in *England*, becauſe ſtedfaſt Friends to the *Hanover* Succeſſion, were more cramp'd than formerly, by the Schiſm-Act; and the Security of the Church of *Scotland* was every Day undermin'd for that very ſame Reaſon. The Pretender's Envoy, Sir *Patrick Lawleſs*, was publickly entertain'd at Court, while the Elector's Miniſter was diſgrac'd for demanding a Writ, that the Electoral Prince might come and take his Place in the Houſe of Lords. And every one knows what fooliſh and inſolent Letters were ſent by the late Queen, and Her Lord Treaſurer *Harley*, to the Court of *Hanover*, upon that Subject.

As our Courtiers very well knew, that the chief Strength of the *Hanover* Family in theſe Nations, lay in the Revolution-Party; they not only diſtreſs'd them all they cou'd at home, but employ'd their Miniſters, or rather Spies, to miſrepreſent them at the Elector's Court abroad, as Men of Antimonarchical Principles, and, by conſequence, not fit to be truſted by the Elector. The Deſign of this was, to make him neglect the Advice of His real Friends, that His falſe ones might have had the better Opportunity to betray Him. But finding He was too wiſe a Prince to be thus impos'd upon, they begun plainly to throw off the Mask. A treaſonable Book was publiſh'd by Dr. *Bedford*, againſt the Elector's Title, under the Notion of maintaining Hereditary Right. The Author was furniſh'd with Materials from the Lord Treaſurer *Harley*'s Library and Manuſcripts. The Book was publickly advertiſed in the *Gazette*, and carefully diſpers'd

pers'd through the Nation. And though the Court cou'd not, for Shame, refuse to prosecute the Doctor, upon Complaint of the *Hanover* Minister, it was only for High Crimes; whereas it ought to have been for High Treason. And after he was found guilty, not only Part of the mild Sentence pass'd upon him, was remitted by the Queen, but the Doctor was caressed by the Courtiers. 'Tis likewise very well known, that the *Scotch* Jacobite Highlanders were kept in a Posture of War by the publick Money, and that Men were openly levied in *England* and *Ireland* for the Pretender.

In short, not only a ruinous Peace was concluded by our late Ministry, and all those Measures taken to weaken the *Hanover* Succession at home and abroad, but the Plan was then laid, which has since broke out, for embroiling all Christendom; by bringing the *Turks* upon the Emperor and the King of *Poland*; by exciting the *Swedes* to kindle a War in the *North*, and in the Bowels of the Empire; and by bringing the Popish Cantons of *Switzerland*, rather under Subjection to *France*, than into an Alliance with Her. And how far a League against Protestants, betwixt all the Popish Powers of Christendom, was by this Means encouraged, we may easily conjecture.

To conclude this *Introduction*: There was nothing wanting, in humane Appearance, to have brought the Pretender into *Great Britain*, and all *Europe* under the *French* Yoke, but first the concluding of the War in *Catalonia*, towards which our Court did zealously and shamefully contribute, as appears by the Report of the *Secret Committee*. And in the next Place, the Patching up a Treaty betwixt the *French* King and the Emperor; to which the latter was obliged to [illegible]; because our Court had, contrary to Treaties,

ies, ingloriouſly abandoned him, and forced the *Dutch* to do the like.

The late Tory-Miniſtry, and their Allie the *French* King, ſeemed to have every thing in their Power; ſo that there was nothing humane left, that could, in any Probability, put a Stop to their Career, or hinder the *French* King's accompliſhing his Deſign of ſetting the Pretender on the Throne of *Great Britain*, as his Deputy; but God, who is never wanting to ſuch as put their Truſt in Him, heard the Cries of thoſe who fervently prayed for the Preſervation of true Chriſtianity, and humane Liberties; ſo that he raiſed Difficulties in the Way of the late Miniſtry, from whence they leaſt expected it.

Their own pack'd and brib'd Parliament, which had gone along with them in every thing, and approved the inglorious Peace, as ſafe, honourable, and advantageous, before they knew the Articles of it, could not be brought to approve the Eighth and Ninth Articles of Commerce with *France*, when they ſaw the Treaty, and that our own Trade was, in Effect, given up by it. This did very much alarm the Trading-Part of the Nation, and at laſt, with other Incidents, broke the Tory-Miniſters among themſelves. Their jangling with one another, made the Queen uneaſie, and heightened the Indiſpoſitions under which She laboured; the Lord *Bolingbroke*, and thoſe who adhered to him, had the Advantage over the Earl of *Oxford*, and his Friends, in this Controverſie; ſo that the Latter had the White-Staff taken from him.

By this Breach among themſelves, their Meaſures were diſconcerted, their mutual Confidence loſt, and their Affairs run into ſuch Confuſion, that notwithſtanding the dangerous State of the Queen's Health, which threatened them with the

the worſt of Conſequences, they could never cement again, but furiouſly charg'd one another with thoſe treaſonable Practices, which would have been capital in others, to have charg'd any of them with, before this Rupture. At the ſame time, Providence had not only embarraſſed their common Patron the *French* King, by the War with the *Catalans*, and his Difference with the Emperor, but with Diviſions among his Clergy, and betwixt himſelf and that Part of them who were againſt the Pope's Conſtitution. Nor was he eaſie in his own Family, where he had a Proſpect of diſmal Contentions about the Succeſſion, in caſe the young Dauphin ſhould die without Iſſue; and about the Regency, during his Minority, if he did not. Theſe Contentions were heightened by his Legitimating his Baſtard-Sons, which was provoking to the lawful Princes of the Blood. He had not then been able to bring the War betwixt the *Turks* and the Chriſtian Powers in their Neighbourhood, to bear. Nor had he accompliſhed the Return of the King of *Sweden*, to embroil the Empire and the *North*.

Theſe were the Stops, which Providence laid in the Way of thoſe abroad, who had nothing leſs in view than the Extermination of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe*, which moſt People of Senſe did at that Time dread; and to all theſe Diſappointments, our Tory-Miniſtry had this Mortification added, to be hated by all the honeſt Subjects of *Great Britain*; to whom their Meaſures became ſo much ſuſpected, that as the Queen, who employed them, ſeem'd to recover, the publick Stocks fell; and as Her Danger encreas'd, they advanc'd.

This was the Poſture of Affairs, and thus were the Minds of all honeſt Men full of the moſt

moſt dreadful Apprehenſions in *July* 1714. but it pleaſed God, by a wonderful and ſudden Turn of Providence, to blaſt all thoſe curſed Deſigns at home and abroad, by His Majeſty King *George*'s happy Acceſſion to the Throne, without any Diſturbance, on the Firſt of *Auguſt* that Year; from all which we may reaſonably conclude, that there was never a Prince more ſeaſonably or immediately advanc'd to the Throne, by the Hand of God, for the Good of Mankind; and ſo it was underſtood, not only by the well-affected Subjects of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, but by all the other Nations of *Europe*, thoſe in the Intereſt of *France* excepted.

THE

THE ANNALS.

HIS Majeſty's Friends had not been wanting in their Endeavours to fruſtrate the Deſigns of thoſe who were againſt his Succeſſion, and carefully obſerv'd all their Proceedings; eſpecially during the Queen's Illneſs; and when they knew that Her Recovery was deſpaired of, the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyle* went, without being ſummoned, to the Council-Chamber at *Kenſington*, where the chief Miniſters were met in a Committee, which had ſo good an Effect, that their Graces were not only admitted to ſit in Council without Oppoſition, but prevailed, that all Privy Counſellors, who were then in and about *London*, ſhould likewiſe attend, without Diſtinction. This did ſo much overawe the Enemies of the Succeſſion, that they durſt not make the leaſt Oppoſition to it in

Publick; ſo that even thoſe who have ſince appear'd to be in the Pretender's Intereſt, were obliged to concur with His Majeſty's Friends, in the Orders which were iſſued, for ſecuring the Peace of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, before the Queen died; and aſſoon as Her Death was known, the following Lords and Gentlemen aſſembled at St. *James*'s Palace.

Thomas, Lord Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*.
Simon, Lord *Harcourt*, Chancellor.
Charles, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Treaſurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.
John, Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord Preſident of the Council.
William, Earl of *Dartmouth*, Lord Privy-Seal.
Charles, Duke of *Somerſet*.
James, Duke of *Ormond*.
George, Duke of *Northumberland*.
John, Duke of *Argyle*.
John, Duke of *Roxburgh*.
Henry, Duke of *Kent*.
John, Earl of *Poulet*.
George, Earl of *Northampton*.
Charles, Earl of *Sunderland*.
Charles Bodville, Earl of *Radnor*.
Henry, Earl of *Rocheſter*.
Edward, Earl of *Orford*.
John, Earl of *Marr*.
Hugh, Earl of *Loudon*.
Robert, Earl of *Ferrers*.
Robert, Earl of *Oxford*.
David, Earl of *Portmore*.
Henry, Viſcount *Bolingbroke*.
John, Lord Biſhop of *London*.
Robert, Lord *Lexington*.
William, Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton*.
Francis, Lord *Guilford*.

John,

John, Lord *Somers*.
Heneage, Lord *Guernſey*.
William, Lord *Cowper*.
Thomas, Lord *Manſell*.
George, Lord *Lanſdown*.
Robert, Lord *Bingley*.
William Bromley, Eſq;
Henry Boyle, Eſq;
Thomas Coke, Eſq;
Sir *William Wyndham*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.
Sir *John Trevor*.
Sir *John Holland*.
John Hill, Eſq;
Sir *Richard Onſlow*.
John Smith, Eſq;

The Seven Perſons, on whom the Adminiſtration of the Government, during the King's Abſence, devolv'd, by the Act 4o & 5o Annæ *Reg.* were,

Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Simon Harcourt, Lord *Harcourt*, Lord High Chancellor.

John Sheffield, Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord Preſident.

Charles Talbot, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord High-Treaſurer.

William Legg, Earl of *Dartmouth*, Lord Privy-Seal.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of *Strafford*, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.

Sir *Thomas Parker*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*.

The next Succeſſor, being by the ſame Act impowered to nominate ſo many Perſons as he ſhould think fit, to be added to the aforeſaid ſeven Lords-Juſtices, or Regents, the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* (who, on this extraordinary Occaſion, came over, from his Palace at *Lambeth*, to St. *James*'s, notwithſtanding his ill State of Health) the Lord Chancellor, and Monſieur *Kreyenberg*, Reſident of *Brunſwick*, in whoſe Hands the Three Inſtruments, under the Hand and Seal of the Elector of *Brunſwick*, were lodg'd, according to the Directions of the Act, produc'd the ſaid Inſtruments before the Council; and it appeared that the Perſons appointed by His Electoral Highneſs were,

The Lord Archbiſhop of *York*.

Dukes of
- *Shrewsbury*.
- *Somerſet*.
- *Bolton*.
- *Devonſhire*.
- *Kent*.
- *Argyle*.
- *Montroſe*.
- *Roxborough*.

Earls of
- *Pembroke*.
- *Angleſea*.
- *Carliſle*.
- *Nottingham*.
- *Abingdon*.
- *Scarborough*.
- *Orford*.

Lord Viſ. *Townſhend*. L. *Halifax*. L. *Cowper*.

After reading the ſaid Inſtruments, the Lords of the Council cauſed the following *Proclamation* to be iſſued.

WHEREAS

WHEREAS it hath pleaſed Almighty God to call to His Mercy our Late Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, *of bleſſed Memory, by whoſe Deceaſe, the Imperial Crowns of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *are ſolely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince* George, *Elector of* Brunſwick-Lunenburg: *We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Realm, being here aſſiſted with thoſe of Her late Majeſty's Privy-Council, with Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of* London, *do now hereby, with one full Voice and Conſent of Tongue and Heart, publiſh and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince* George, *Elector of* Brunſwick-Lunenburg, *is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our Only Lawful and Rightful Liege Lord,* George, *by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith,* &c. *To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and conſtant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: Beſeeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do Reign, to bleſs the Royal King* George *with long and happy Years to reign over us.*

Given at the Palace of St. *James's*, the Firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1714.

GOD ſave the KING.

Tho' Cantuar'
Harcourt, *C.*
Buckingham, *P.*
Shrewsbury.
Dartmouth, *C. P. S.*
Portmore.
Loudoun.
Findlater.
Orford.
Argyle.
Kent.
Radnor.
Poulett.
Ferrers.
Somerſet.
Northumberland.

Ormond.
Roxburgh.
Mar.
Sunderland.
Rocheſter.
Northampton.
Mariſchall.
John London.
Bolingbroke.
Halifax.
Oxford & Mortimer.
Manſell.
Lexington.
Lanſdoune.
Pagett.
Berkeley.
Guilford.
Somers.
W. Bromley.
W. Wyndham.
Bingley.
Dorſet.
Lincoln.
Montague.
Berkeley.
Grafton.
T. Coke.
Gernſey.
Cowper.
Scarſdale.
Cardigan.
Grantham.
Bruce.
Stair.
St. Albans.
Hay.
Oſſulſton.
Dunmore.

Willoughby de Broke.
Edw. Northey.
Rob. Raymond.
Delawarr.
Hollis, *Lord* Pelham.
Dunbarton.
John Eyles.
Arth. More.
Harley.
Nath. Gould.
Ra. Freeman.
Ch. Roſs.
Nich. Carew.
John Bland.
J. Hynde Cotton.
Wm. Pulteney.
Alex. Abercromby.
Ja. Lowther.
Tho. Clarges.
John London.
James Stanhope.
Ed. Harley.
H. Boyle.
John Trevor.
J. Holland.
Ri. Onſlow.
J. Hill.
Will. Harvey.
J. Smith.
Chriſto. Muſgrave.
Edward Southwell.
Ja. Vernon.
John Weſt.
John Povey.
Tho. Onſlow.
Robert Munro.
George Beaumont.
Rockingham.

Car-

Carteret.
Bathurſt.
Dundonald.
Kilſyth.
Tho. Frankland.
Sherard.
George Treby.
Wm. Northey.
Alex. Abercromby.
Ch. Cholmondeley.
Rob. Marſham.
Jo. Middleton.
Heneage Finch.
Jo. Pringle.
Ja. Scot.
R. Edgcumbe.
Wm. St. Quentin.
H. Walpole.
Cha. May.
Chr. Wren.
C. Aldworth.
John Pepper.
Acton Baldwin.
Arth. Hutcheſon.
John Gape.
Wm. Cadogan.
R. Bruce.
W. Moriſon.
Robert Briſtow.
Hugh Hughes.
Hunſdon.
R. Rich.
J. Montgomerie.
Tho. Conyers.
Mountjoy.
Jo. Cokburne.

Purſuant to this Proclamation, the Heralds at Arms proclaimed His Majeſty, with the uſual Solemnity, before the Gate of the Royal Palace at St. *James*'s, at *Charing-Croſs*, at *Temple-Bar*, at the End of *Woodſtreet* in *Cheapſide*, and laſtly at the *Royal Exchange*. Great Numbers of the Nobility and principal Gentry aſſiſted at each Proclamation, and attended in their Coaches, during the whole Solemnity, as the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen did in the City; the Streets, Windows, Balconies, *&c.* were thronged with Spectators, and the Joy was as univerſal and great as could poſſibly be expreſs'd by People, who were ſenſible how narrowly they had eſcaped from Popery and Slavery, and the Dangers to Soul and Body that conſtantly attend them. No Dejection appeared any where but in the Countenances of thoſe who had ſold us to *France* and *Rome*, and of ſuch as abetted them. They

were indeed filled with all that Horror and Deſpair, which are the inſeparable Companions of the worſt of Men, when diſappointed of their Views, and under the Terror of ſuch Puniſhments as Juſtice owes to their enormous Crimes. Thoſe hateful Miniſters of State, who a little before had, with unaccountable Haughtineſs, trampled upon the *Britiſh* Liberties, inſulted our Confederates, and were deaf to the Cries and Groans of *Europe*, ready to be inſlaved by their new Allie of *France*, behaved themſelves as ſuch abject Wretches always do in the like Caſe; they feigned themſelves to be highly ſatisfied at His Majeſty's peaceable Acceſſion to the Crown, and attended the Solemnity of the Proclamation, as well as others; but every Body obſerved their Hypocriſie, and particularly that of the Earl of *Oxford*, and Lord *Bolingbroke*, who were hiſſed by ſome of the People; yet the whole Solemnity paſſed without any Diſorder; ſuch is the Difference betwixt thoſe who are for a regular Government, and thoſe who are for Tyranny. Had not His Majeſty's Friends been acted by better Principles than his Enemies, the latter would have paſs'd their Time very ſorrily on ſuch an Occaſion, as gave thoſe, who are for the Conſtitution, a fair Opportunity of making Repriſals upon them that had done their utmoſt to ſubvert it, and inſulted by raſcally Mobs, and otherwiſe, thoſe who adher'd to it.

The Guns of the Tower, and in St. *James*'s Park, *&c.* were fired, the Flags diſplay'd, *&c.* and in the Evening there were Bonefires, Illuminations, *&c.*

An Account of the Queen's being paſt all Hopes of Recovery had been diſpatched, by Expreſs, to the Elector before; and that Day his Miniſter, the Baron *de Bothmer*, ſent his Secretary,

cretary, with an Expreſs of the Queen's Death, and of His Majeſty being Proclaimed. The Lords Juſtices did alſo appoint the Earl of *Dorſet* to carry the ſame Advice to His Majeſty.

Thus Heaven did at once blaſt all the wicked Deſigns that had been laid with ſo much Art, carried on with ſo much Diligence, and were back'd with ſo great Power, to defeat His Majeſty's Succeſſion.

The Lords Juſtices, at the ſame Time, ſent Orders to proclaim His Majeſty in *Scotland*, directed to the Earl of *Iſlay*, Lord Juſtice General of that Nation, and Brother to the Duke of *Argyle*. The Orders arrived at *Edinburgh*, *Auguſt* 4, about 12 at Night; upon which His Lordſhip ſent to others of the late Queen's Servants, to attend him next Morning at 8 a Clock, which they did, and went in a Body, with his Lordſhip, to the Duke of *Montroſe*, one of the Regents appointed by His Majeſty. They found his Grace attended by the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, the Earls of *Rothes*, *Morton*, *Buchan*, *Lawderdale*, *Haddington*, *Leven*, *Hyndford*, *Hopton*, *Roſeberry*, and the Lords *Reilhaven*, *Elibank*, *Torphichen*, *Polwarth*, *Balgony*, General *Wichtman*, and a conſiderable Number of the principal Gentry, Officers of the Army, and chief Inhabitants of the City.

Having got all things ready, and the Streets being lined with the trained Bands, the Duke, with the abovementioned Nobility and Gentry, went to the Town-Council-Houſe, where the Lord Provoſt, with the other Magiſtrates, the Town-Council, the Lord Preſident, and the other Lords of the Seſſion or Judges, the Lord chief Baron, and other Barons of the *Exchequer*, with the Commiſſioners of the Revenue, *&c.* attended to receive them; and all that were preſent ſigned the following Proclamation.

WHERE-

WHEREAS *it hath pleaſed Almighty God, to call to His Mercy, our late Sovereign Lady Queen* Anne, *of bleſſed Memory; by whoſe Deceaſe the Imperial Crowns of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *are ſolely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince* George, *Elector of* Brunſwick-Lunenburg: *And whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Realm, aſſiſted with thoſe of her late Majeſty's Privy-Council, with Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of* London, *did, by a Proclamation given at St.* James's, *the firſt Day of* Auguſt 1714. *publiſh and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince* George, *Elector of* Brunſwick-Lunenburg, *is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only Lawful and Rightful Leige-Lord,* George, *by the Grace of* God, *King of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith,* &c. *And whereas, in Obedience to an Order of the Lords of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, a Copy of the ſaid Proclamation has been ſent to the Lord Provoſt of* Edinburgh, *in Order to proclaim his Royal Majeſty: Therefore the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town-Council of* Edinburgh, *being aſſiſted with Numbers of Noblemen, and other principal Gentlemen of Quality, do now, with one full Voice and Conſent of Tongue and Heart, publiſh and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince* George, *Elector of* Brunſwick-Lunenburg, *is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only Lawful and Rightful Leige Lord* George, *by the Grace of* God, *King of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith,* &c. *To whom we do acknowledge all faithful and conſtant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; Beſeeching GOD, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bleſs the*

Royal

Royal King George *with long and happy Days to reign over us.*

Given at *Edinburgh*, the 5th Day of *Auguſt*, 1714.

GOD ſave the KING.

D. of *Montroſe*, one of the Regency appointed by His Majeſty.
Marq. of *Tweeddale*.
Earl of *Rothes*.
Earl of *Morton*.
Earl of *Haddington*.
Earl of *Lawderdale*.
Earl of *Leven*.
Earl of *Iſlay*.
Earl of *Hyndford*.
Earl of *Roſeberry*.
Lord *Beilhaven*.
Earl of *Hopton*.
Lord *Polworth*.
Lord *Torphichen*.
Earl of *Buchan*.
Earl of *Glaſgow*.
Lord *Boyle*.
Lord *Elibank*.
Lord *Balgony*.
James Erskine.
Lord *Charles Ker*.
Lord *Semple*.
James Stuart.
Cha. Cathcart, Maſter of *Cathcart*.
William Cleland.
John Campbel.
Charles Erskine.
Andrew Home.
J. Maitland.
Alexander Hope.
Archibald Douglaſs.
George Dunbar.
William Hay.
John Inglis.
Thomas Kenedy.
John Carnegie,
Gilbert Eliot.
John Clerk.
William Grant.
J. Smith.
James Hall.
Henry Cuningham.
J. Forbes.
William Johnſton.
J. Scroop.
A. Halden.
James Dalrymple.
Hew Dalrymple.
Ja. Mackenzie.
Ja. Hamilton.
Ro. Dundas.
David Dalrymple.
Will. Dalrymple.
George Dalrymple.
William Baird.
And. Forreſter.
J. Anſtruther.
Geo. Irving.
Ja. Wightman.

Ja.

Jn. Parſons.
Col. *Montgomery.*
J. Aikman.
Alex. Forbes.
Liol. Norman.
Jn. Tarver.
Tho. Erskine.
Da. Roſs.
Al. Wedderburn.
Tho. Fullerton.
Walter Home.
William Menzies.
Wil. Boyle.
Col. Campbel.
W. Calderwood.
Will. Hall.
Geo. Drummond.
Ja. Nimmo.
Ph. Anſtruther.
Ja. Campbel.
Ja. Cochran.
Ja. Boyle.
W. Muir of *Caldwels.*
William Stuart.
Alexander Brodie.
John Brodie.
Robert Alexander.
George Livingſton.
Robert Blackwood.
Humphray Colquhoun.
James Callender.
Ron. Campbel.

The Town-Council preſent ſubſcribed thus.

Geo. Warrander, Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh.*
George Lawſon, Bailie.
Ja. Cleland, Bailie.
Wil. Jaffrey, Bailie.
Ja. Deuar, Bailie.
W. Hutcheſon, Dean of *Guild.*
Rob. Tod, Theſaurer.
J. Monor, Conveener.
Robert Craig.
Charles Hope.
James Crockat.
John Osburn.
James Young.
George Home.
John Lennox.
James Wilkie.
John Young.
James Brownhil.
John Knox.
William Cant.
John Duncan.
John Blair.
James Grant.
James Deuar.
Thomas Rig.
John Brouning.
John Dickſon.
John Pinnie.
James Steven.
James Brodie.

They afterwards proceeded in the following Manner to proclaim His Majeſty. The City Trained-Bands having formed a double Line from

from the Town-Houſe to the Croſs, and the Theatre erected below it for that Purpoſe; The Deputy of the Lion, who is King at Arms, uſher'd by Six Trumpets, the Heralds and Purſevants, by Two and Two, mounted the Croſs; Then followed the Lord Provoſt, the other Magiſtrates and Town-Council, in their Robes, Sixteen of the ordinary Officers of the City in their Livery-Coats, with the Sword and Mace, born by the proper Officers, all bare-headed, going before them; the Lord Provoſt, with the Sword and Mace, went up to the Croſs, whilſt the Town-Council proceeded to the Theatre, and there received his Grace the Duke of *Montroſe*, attended by a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry. After this, the High and Mighty Prince *George*, Elector of *Brunſwick-Lunenburg*, &c. was, with Sound of Trumpet, proclaimed King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, by the Lion's Deputy, the Lord Provoſt reading the Words of the Proclamation to him. This was followed by a Diſcharge of the great Guns from the Caſtle, Three Vollies by the City-Guards, anſwered by a Diſcharge from the great Artillery and ſmall Arms at the Palace; where the regular Troops were encamp'd, all attended with repeated Huzza's and Acclamations of Joy from the Croſs, the Theatre, and the Streets; which on that Occaſion were crowded with innumerable Spectators. After this, the Lord Provoſt, and his Attendants, withdrew, and the Deputy-Sheriff of the Shire went up to the Croſs, and read the Proclamation to the Lion's Deputy a ſecond Time, which was alſo attended with loud Acclamations and all Demonſtrations of Joy. The Lion's Deputy, Trumpets, Heralds, *&c.* went from the Croſs, and proclaimed the King at the other uſual Places. The Duke of *Montroſe*, with the

No-

Nobility and Gentry, returned from the Theatre to the Town-Houſe, where they were received by the Lord Provoſt and Town-Council, and drank His Majeſty's and other loyal Healths; from thence they went down the Streets to St. *Ann*'s Yard, where Major-General *Wightman* received them at the Head of the Troops, which made a fine Appearance. After a Review, the General entertained them with a very handſome Collation; and there again they drank the King's and other loyal Healths, under ſeveral Diſcharges of Cannon and ſmall Arms. The Day concluded with ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Illuminations, and all the other Demonſtrations of extraordinary Joy. And next Morning the Duke of *Montroſe* ſet out for *London*, to take his Place as one of the Lords Regents.

Auguſt the *6th*, in the Afternoon, the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland* receiv'd, at *Dublin*, a Letter from the Lords of the Privy-Council of *Great Britain*, ſent by an Expreſs, with an Account of the Queen's Death, and Directions for proclaiming the King. Upon the Receipt of this Letter, their Excellencies and the Council met immediately, and ſigned a Proclamation, purſuant to that which had been iſſued to the ſame Effect in *Great Britain*; and about Seven of the Clock the ſame Evening the Lords Juſtices, and all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Town, with the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and other Officers attending the State, went through the City, and proclaimed His Majeſty at the uſual Places with great Solemnity. After which, they returned to the Caſtle, the great Guns were fired Three Times, and anſwered by Vollies of Small-Shot from the Regiments drawn up in *College-Green*: And in the Evening there were Bonefires throughout the whole City.

The

The Proclamation iſſued out on that Occaſion was as follows:

By the Lords Juſtices and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION,

Tho. Armagh, Con. Phipps, *Canc.*

WHEREAS *it hath pleaſed Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lady Queen* Anne, *of bleſſed Memory, by whoſe Deceaſe the Imperial Crowns of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *are ſolely and Rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince* George, *Elector of* Brunſwick-Lunenburg: *We the Lords Juſtices of this Kingdom, and ſeveral of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being aſſiſted with thoſe of Her late Majeſty's Privy-Council, and Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of* Dublin, *do, with one full Voice and Conſent of Tongue and Heart, publiſh and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince* George, *Elector of* Brunſwick-Lunenburg, *is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only Lawful and Rightful Leige Lord* George, *by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c. To whom we do acknowledge all Faith, and conſtant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: Beſeeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bleſs the Royal King* George *with long and happy Years to reign over us. And we do by this our Royal Proclamation think fit to give publick Notice hereof to all His Majeſty's Subjects, and do require all Mayors, Sheriffs, and other His Majeſty's Officers, to cauſe the ſame to be proclaimed in all the Cities and Towns Corporate, and Market-Towns in this Kingdom, and all Officers both Civil and Military,*

and

and other His Majeſty's Subjects, are to be aſſiſting in the Performance hereof, with all due Solemnity.

Given at the Council-Chamber in *Dublin-Caſtle*, the Sixth Day of *Auguſt* 1714.

Will. Dublin, Kildare, Abercorn, W. Kildare, Shelburne, Cha. Fielding, P. Savage, Wm. Stuart, Tho. Keightly, Sam. Dopping.

GOD ſave the KING.

The Lords Juſtices and Council ſent Directions for proclaiming His Majeſty in all the Cities and Towns of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and iſſued out the following Proclamation for Diſarming the *Papiſts*, and Seizing their Horſes.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION,

Tho. Armagh, Con. Phipps, *Canc.*

WHEREAS *by the Deceaſe of our late Sovereign Lady Queen* Anne, *of bleſſed Memory, the Imperial Crowns of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *are ſolely and rightfully come to our Sovereign Lord* George, *by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith*, &c. *For preventing Dangers that may ariſe at this Juncture from* Papiſts, *or other Perſons diſaffected to His Majeſty's Government, and for preſerving the publick Peace of this Kingdom, we the Lords Juſtices and Council, do hereby ſtrictly charge and require all* Papiſts *licenſed to keep and wear Arms, forthwith to deliver up their reſpective Arms, and all Ammunition in their Poſſeſſion, to the next Juſtice of the Peace,*

or

or chief Magiſtrate where ſuch Perſons do reſide, who are hereby required to give a Receipt for the ſaid Arms and Ammunition, and to keep the ſame till further Order.

And we do hereby ſtrictly command and require all Juſtices of the Peace, and other Officers in this Kingdom, within their ſeveral Juriſdictions, to ſearch for, take and ſeize all Arms, Armour and Ammunition, of what kind ſoever, which ſhall be found in the Poſſeſſion of all Papiſts *not licenſed, and all reputed* Papiſts, *and other Perſons ſuſpected to be diſaffected to His Majeſty's Government, or in the Poſſeſſion of any other Perſon or Perſons, in Truſt for them, or any or either of them, and to return a true and particular Account thereof to the Clerk of the Council, or his Deputy, of ſuch Arms as they ſhall ſeize purſuant to this Proclamation, with the Names of the Perſons in whoſe Cuſtody or Power they ſhall find ſuch Arms, Armour and Ammunition. And if any* Papiſt *or* Papiſts, *or other ſuſpected Perſon or Perſons, ſhall preſume to carry or keep Arms, Armour or Ammunition, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this our Proclamation, we do hereby will and require all Juſtices of the Peace and other Magiſtrates, to proceed againſt all ſuch Offender, and Offenders, and to put the Law in due and ſtrict Execution.*

And we further charge, command, and require all Juſtices of the Peace, and other chief Officers and Magiſtrates, within their ſeveral Juriſdictions, to ſeize and take all ſerviceable Horſes, Geldings, and Mares, that ſhall be found in the Poſſeſſion of any Papiſt, *reputed* Papiſt, *or ſuſpected Perſon, or in the Poſſeſſion of any other Perſon or Perſons in Truſt for any* Papiſt, *reputed* Papiſt, *or ſuſpected Perſon, and the ſame to keep, according to Law; and ſtrictly to examine, upon Oath, all and every Perſon and Perſons, whom they ſhall ſuſpect to conceal any Arms, Armour or Ammunition, Horſes, Mares, or Geldings, belonging*

to any Papiſt, *reputed* Papiſt, *or ſuſpected Perſon, and to do all and every thing that is further required in and by the Laws of this Kingdom, for the Puniſhment of ſuch who ſhall conceal the ſame.*

Given at the Council-Chamber in His Majeſty's Caſtle of *Dublin*, the 7th Day of *Auguſt*, 1714.

Will. Dublin, Kildare, Abercorn, W. Kildare, Shelburne, Cha. Feilding, P. Savage, Wm. Steuart, Sam. Dopping, C. O. Neill.

GOD ſave the KING.

Thus was His Majeſty peaceably Proclaimed in all the Three Nations; the chief of thoſe who had done what they could to defeat His Succeſſion, found themſelves obliged to concur in it, and not one of the Party durſt publickly oppoſe it. This is enough to convince the greateſt Infidel, that there is a ſovereign and irreſiſtible Providence which governs the World, eſpecially if we conſider a little further the State of the Three Nations, at the Time of the Queen's Death.

In *England*, the late Miniſtry had all the Power in their Hands. They had gone far in modelling the Army and Fleet to their Purpoſe. Our victorious General, who had triumph'd over *France* for 10 Years ſucceſſively, was forc'd from his Country, and the Army was in the Hands of one who had baſely betrayed it, and acted rather like a *French* Spy, than a *Britiſh* Commander in chief. Our Fleet was under the Direction of ſuch as had employed it to diſtreſs our Allies, as was evident in the Caſe of the brave *Catalans*, inſtead of ſupporting them; and were

were more like to have brought in the Pretender, than to have kept him out; or had it been otherwiſe, 'tis owned even by our Enemies *, that 'Scarce a Veſſel of War was to be ſeen 'in any of our Harbours, that was not unrig-'ged and laid up, through the ſcandalous Neg-'lect of the *Staff*; and not one of our Sea-Ports, 'notwithſtanding ſufficient Sums of Money had 'been granted by Parliament for that End, was 'in any tolerable State of Defence †. Our 'Sailors had met with all poſſible Diſcourage-'ments, were left as naked as their Ships, for 'want of Pay; and the Officers and Soldiers of 'the Army were in as bad a Condition.—— 'Our *Exchequer* was empty, for the Staff had 'either been ſo laviſh to his Dependents and 'Creatures, or had made Proviſion of ſuch im-'menſe Sums for himſelf and Family, as to leave 'no Buſineſs for a Teller there, the Money 'being ſunk that ſhould have employed him; 'inſomuch that when 'twas expected that there 'was near 6 Millions there, which his Friends 'had boaſted would be ready in caſes of Emer-'gency, it was matter of Aſtoniſhment to find 'it unable to anſwer the 20*th* Part of that 'Sum.

'Tis alſo known, that the Friends of the late Miniſtry were in all the chief Poſts of the Nation. They had a Parliament, which they led as they pleaſed, inſomuch that they prevailed upon them ſhamefully to contradict themſelves in their Reſolves and Addreſſes about the Peace. They had corrupted great Numbers of the Clergy, and of our Univerſity-Men, ſo as they zealouſly maintained and diſperſed through the Na-

* *Hiſtory of Mitre and Purſe, Part* II. *p.* 21. † *Ib. p.* 22.

tion thoſe Doctrines which were calculated to bring in the Pretender. By their Occaſional-Act, and other Methods, they had ſo modelled the greateſt Part of our Corporations, as to get in Magiſtrates, that went along with all their Meaſures. Our Metropolis, the City of *London*, formerly an impregnable Bulwark againſt Popery and Slavery, was ſo corrupted by a few hot-headed Prieſts, encouraged by the Court, and ſo poyſoned by a Tory Common-Council, impoſed upon them *Viis & Modis*, that it became the principal Scene of rebellious Tumults, and all Elections were carried there by Jacobite-Mobs.

The Commiſſions of Lieutenancy and Peace, through the Nation, were, generally, in the Hands of Perſons diſaffected to the *Hanover* Succeſſion; and the meaner ſort of People, thro' the Kingdom, were ſo much debauched by the Influence of ſuch Men, of the High-Church-Clergy, and of the Officers belonging to the Exciſe and Cuſtoms, that the Pretender, and his Friends, thought their Game ſure. This he tells us himſelf, in his Declaration after the Queen's Death, and gives it *as the only Reaſon of his continuing quiet for ſome Years, that he reckoned himſelf ſure of the Friendſhip of the Queen, by which we muſt underſtand Her Miniſtry, and depended upon their Promiſes.*

The only Body of People in *England*, that ſtood then united in His Majeſty's Intereſt, was the moderate Church-Men and Diſſenters; but the Former were put out of all Power, and the Latter were, by Law, excluded from it, and put under a new and unnatural Hardſhip by the Schiſm-Act, which was to take Place the very Day that Her Majeſty died.

We are not indeed to ſuppoſe, that ſo conſiderable a Body of Men as the moderate Church-Men

Men and Diſſenters, would have tamely ſubmitted to the Pretender. They would certainly have made ſuch an Appearance for His preſent Majeſty, as became Men who were ſenſible, that all that is dear to us, muſt have been irrecoverably loſt in ſuch a Caſe; but they were tied down, and could not have taken Arms, till His Majeſty had come with ſuch a Force as might have enabled them to do it; and what Havock the Pretender, with his *French* and *Iriſh* Cut-throats, and our own Jacobites, might have made among us before that Time, we may eaſily imagine, by the late Rebellions that have been raiſed in the Nation, tho' no Perſon of Note durſt appear to head the Rebels.

In *Scotland*, the chief Managers of State-Affairs were the Creatures of the late Miniſtry, and, by conſequence, entirely at their Command. To ſtrengthen their Intereſt in that Country, they kept the Popiſh and Jacobite Highlanders in Pay; and, becauſe the Church there was irreconcileable to their Meaſures, they broke in upon her Conſtitution, though made unalterable by the Treaty of Union; and, under the Notion of a Toleration to the Epiſcopal-Party, did not only ſet up Jacobite-Conventicles throughout that Nation, but by refuſing to limit the Toleration there, as 'tis here in *England*, they broke down all the Fences, which the Laws of that Country had erected againſt falſe Doctrine and Profaneneſs; ſo that every Man might be as looſe in his Principles, and as debauched in his Morals, as he pleaſed, without being liable to the Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures of any Church, of whoſe Communion he profeſſed himſelf, if he did but think fit to decline that Communion: And that the Licentiouſneſs of ſuch Perſons might be under no Reſtraint, the Civil Magi-

ſtrate was, contrary to the expreſs Articles of the Union, diſabled to give the Church any Aſſiſtance; ſo that when People were ſummoned by the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, eſtabliſh'd in that Church by Law, to anſwer for ſuch enormous Crimes as are a Scandal to any Chriſtian Community, they were not obliged to anſwer, tho' the ſaid Courts did not, nor could not pretend to inflict the leaſt Civil Puniſhment, but only to deal with the Offender in order to bring him to a Senſe of his Guilt, and perſuade him to reform, according to the Rules laid down in the Goſpel, which are owned to be Divine by all the Chriſtian Churches on Earth.

Thus, inſtead of a Toleration to tender Conſciences, which all good Chriſtians own to be the Right of Mankind, the Flood-gates of Jacobitiſm and Profaneneſs were ſet open, all good Order was overturn'd, and, in lieu of ſuch a limited Indulgence, as is allowed to Diſſenters in *England*, who are obliged, as well as others, to ſubſcribe to the Doctrine of the Church, and liable to the Eccleſiaſtical Courts for ſuch Immoralities as are within their Cognizance. The Epiſcopal Party in *Scotland* had a Liberty to be Freebooters in Religion, Morals, and Politicks; and what uſe they made of that Liberty, in all thoſe Reſpects, is but too well known.

Nor was this all; but Lay Patronages were, contrary to the particular Laws of that Nation, as well as to the Treaty of Union, obtruded again upon the Church of *Scotland*; not that thoſe Patrons had ever any ſuch Right to it, as the Gentlemen who are poſſeſs'd of Advouſons in *England*, nor did they claim it; but this was done on purpoſe to imbroil that Church, with ſuch of the Nobility and Gentry as were her Enemies, and to give them an Opportunity to pre-

preſent unfit Perſons, to keep the Livings in their own Hands, or to employ them for the Support of Jacobite-Conventicles, as 'tis known they actually did in many Parts of the Nation.

How perfidiouſly the late Lord Treaſurer *Harley*, and his Friends, acted with the Church of *Scotland*, in all thoſe Reſpects, is ſo well known, that 'tis not capable of being contradicted. Yet notwithſtanding all theſe Diſadvantages, the Church of *Scotland* continued ſtedfaſt in his preſent Majeſty's Intereſt, ſhe honeſtly gave an Alarm to thoſe of her Communion by an excellent Piece, called, a *Seaſonable Warning*, of the Dangers that threatned the Proteſtant Religion and Succeſſion, which, with other Meaſures taken by His Majeſty's Friends there, had ſo good an Effect, that the Presbyterians of *Scotland* did in general arm themſelves, as well as they could in ſuch Circumſtances, to oppoſe the Pretender, which not only ſtruck the late Miniſtry with Terror, but defeated all their Meaſures in *Scotland*, tho' they affected to publiſh, and 'twas but too generally believed, that the *Scots* were almoſt univerſally for their Meaſures.

Yet this was ſo far from being true, that when the News of the Queen's Death arrived there, we have heard already with what Unanimity, univerſal Joy, and uncommon Solemnity, His Majeſty was proclaimed in that Nation; ſo that His Enemies, who were formerly ſo inſolent there, durſt not make the leaſt Oppoſition to it. Thus, by the wonderful Hand of God, did His Majeſty's Friends in *Scotland* peaceably proclaim Him for their Sovereign; and with ſo much the greater Joy, that but a very little before they had no Hopes of ever ſeeing Him brought to the Throne without a Deluge of Blood, which they had bravely reſolved to wade

thorow, rather than ſuffer themſelves to be deprived of ſo invaluable a Bleſſing.

In *Ireland*, the Change was no leſs ſurpriſing and welcome; for the Proteſtants there were in the utmoſt Danger, the Papiſts outnumber'd them Eight to One, their Church-Men were too much corrupted, as well as ours, by the ſame wicked Arts of the late Miniſtry. Their Diſſenters, who are by much the greateſt Body of Proteſtants in that Nation, were, by the Influence of the High-Church Party, brought under an Incapacity to bear any Civil or Military Commiſſion for the Defence of themſelves or their Country. This was not only highly impolitick, as it weakened the *Engliſh* and Proteſtant Intereſt in that Kingdom, but highly ungrateful to the *Iriſh* Diſſenters, and particularly to thoſe of the Province of *Ulſter*, who had been twice, under God, the principal Inſtruments of ſaving that Kingdom to the Crown of *England*, as well as the eſtabliſhed Church of *Ireland*; yet ſuch was the Rancour of the High-Church Party, that they did all they could to perſecute and oppreſs, not only their diſſenting Brethren in that Nation, but even the moderate Church-Men; and the Government there was put into ſuch Hands, and adminiſtred in ſuch a Manner, as plainly diſcovered that the Deſigns of the late Miniſtry were ſo laid and carried on in all the Three Nations, as to pave the Pretender's Way to the Throne. The ill Treatment given by the Court, to the *Iriſh* Houſe of Commons, who made a noble Stand for their Religion and Liberty, and teſtified an uncommon Zeal againſt that Impoſtor, was one flagrant Inſtance of this; and the arbitrary Proceedings of the Miniſtry againſt the City of *Dublin*, to deprive them of the Right to chuſe their own Magiſtrates, was another. In

ſhort,

ſhort, there was nothing wanting to have entirely delivered up that Kingdom into the Hands of the Pretender, but to have modell'd the Troops there to their Purpoſe, by putting out all the honeſt Officers, and placing Jacobites in their ſtead, and how near that was being effected, when the Queen died, is now no Secret.

It muſt be remembred however, to their perpetual Honour, that a very conſiderable Body of *Iriſh* Proteſtants, tho' under all thoſe Diſcouragements, had concerted Meaſures for appearing againſt the Pretender, and in Defence of the *Hanover* Succeſſion, whenever Providence ſhould have given them an Opportunity; but that this muſt have been attended with Difficulties inſuperable to humane Power, as Affairs then ſtood, may eaſily be perceived.

I thought it proper to add this ſhort Account of the State of the Three Nations, to what I ſaid in the *Introduction*, that we may be the more able to perceive the Greatneſs of our Deliverance, and fully convinc'd, that it was by the immediate Hand of God; for nothing leſs than infinite Wiſdom could have hindered the late Miniſtry to effect their Deſigns of bringing in the Pretender, when they had ſo much depreſſed His Majeſty's Friends in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and got all the Power, Civil and Military, into their Hands. But *the moſt High, who rules in the Kingdoms of Men*, and *gives them to whomſoever he will*, did ſeaſonably interpoſe for our Deliverance, (as has been mentioned already) by giving the *French* King, on whom they chiefly depended, other Work to do; by breaking them among themſelves; and by taking the Queen out of their Hands, that they might no more be capable of abuſing Her Name and Authority,

thority, to the utter Subverſion of our Religion and Liberty.

That this was their Deſign, even when ſhe was ſtruggling with Death, is aſſerted by themſelves in their Charge upon one another, * and therefore we may very well believe it; but the Almighty deprived them of Courage, as well as of Council; ſo that when it came to the Puſh, they durſt not attempt to execute that Deſign, for the Accompliſhment of which, they had been ſo long preparing, and had ſold not only their own Country, but all *Europe* to *France*.

I return from this Digreſſion, (which, 'tis hoped, no honeſt Man will think impertinent) to my Subject.

His Majeſty was proclaimed in all the Cities and Towns in *England*, with ſuch Demonſtrations of Joy as the Greatneſs of the Nation's Deliverance required, to the great Mortification of the Pretender's Faction, who ſaw all their Hopes daſh'd at once. This filled them with Rage; but their Courage not being proportionable, they could do nothing but in ſuch a cowardly manner as is anſwerable to their vile Principles, of which we had the firſt remarkable Inſtance at *Oxford*, as appears by the following Letter.

Oxon, Aug. 15. 1714.

SIR,

'UPON the firſt Notice of the late excellent Queen's Death, we were, as all Loyal Subjects ought to be, equally ſurpriſed and troubled:

* *See the Hiſtories of the White Staff, and of the Mitre and Puſe.*

'troubled: But the Act of Settlement having 'made us as ſecure as the Parliament could make 'a Succeſſion, our Fears were ſoon expell'd, tho' 'our Tears ought not ſo ſoon to be dried up. 'Upon this Loſs, the *Pretender*'s Emiſſaries were 'buſie here, and this bullying Letter was ſent to 'the Mayor, carried by a Perſon in a Scholar or 'Batchelor's Gown, and delivered to his Servant. 'Upon this, the next Day it was communicated 'to the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and 'Proctors, by the Mayor, who took a Copy of 'it, which was tranſmitted to our Member, 'Mr. *Bromley*, Secretary of State. The Mayor 'alſo did the ſame, and both received Letters 'of Thanks from the ſaid Mr. *Bromley*. The 'Vice-Chancellor publiſhed the encloſed *Pro-* 'gramma, which is fix'd upon the Gates of all 'the Colleges and Halls, and other publick 'Places of this City. We can get no Light into 'the Author or Bearer; we have ſome few Sur- 'miſes, that it might be done by a young Gen- 'tleman, bred in the Univerſity of *Doway*, who, 'according to the Depoſitions taken by the 'Vice-Chancellor, *&c.* was very free in his Talk 'about the Gentleman at *Bar le Duc*, and upon 'the Delivery of this Letter has left the Place. 'We have done all in our Power towards the 'Diſcovery of this Affair, and therefore ſhall, 'I hope, now at laſt wipe off the Stain of *Ja-* 'cobitiſm by this our great *Loyalty*.

Yours, &c.

The Letter, ſent and directed to Mr. *Broadwater*, Mayor of the City of *Oxford*, was as follows:

Mr.

Mr. Mayor,

IF you are ſo honeſt a Man as to preſer your Duty and Allegiance to your Lawful Sovereign, before the Fear of Danger, you will not need this Caution, which comes from your Friends, to warn you, if you ſhould receive an Order to proclaim Hanover, *not to comply with it: For the Hand of God is now at work, to ſet things upon a right Foot, and in a few Days you will find wonderful Changes, which if you are wiſe enough to foreſee, you will obtain Grace and Favour from the Hands of His Sacred Majeſty King* James, *by proclaiming him voluntarily, which otherwiſe you will be forced to do with Diſgrace. If you have not the Courage to do this, at leaſt, for your own Safety, delay proclaiming* Hanover *as long as you can, under Pretence of Sickneſs, or ſome other Reaſon; for you cannot do it without certain Hazard of your Life, be you never ſo well guarded. I, who am but Secretary to the reſt, having a particular Friendſhip for you, and an Opinion of your Honeſty and good Inclination to His Majeſty's Service, have prevailed with them to let me give you this Warning. If you would know who the reſt are, our Name is* Legion, *and we are many.*

P. S. *This Notice ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant in Times to come, for proclaiming His Majeſty King* J——s; *and if it does not ſatisfie you, upon your firſt publick Notice, we will do it in Perſon.*

The *Programma* was as follows:

At a general Meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houſes, and Proctors of the Univerſity of Oxford, *at the* Apodyterium *of the* Convocation-Houſe, *on* Wedneſday Aug. 4*th*, 1714.

'WHEREAS a Letter, directed to Mr. Mayor of the City of *Oxford*, containing treaſonable Matters, was delivered at his Houſe on *Monday* Night laſt, between Nine and Ten of the Clock, by a Perſon in an open-ſleev'd Gown, and in a Cinnamon-colour'd Coat, as yet unknown; which Letter has been communicated to Mr. Vice-Chancellor by the ſaid Mayor. If any one will diſcover the Author or Authors of the ſaid Letter, or the Perſon who deliver'd it, ſo as he or they may be brought to Juſtice; he ſhall have a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to be paid him forthwith by Mr. Vice-Chancellor.

BERNARD GARDNER,

Vice-Chancellor.

It had been well if all the *Oxonians* had made good theſe Profeſſions of Loyalty in their poſterior Conduct; but People bred up in ill Principles, ſuch as thoſe of *Indefeaſible Hereditary Right*, and *unlimited Paſſive Obedience*, can never be ſteady in good Practices, which we ſhall find verified by too many of that Univerſity in its proper Place.

'Tis needleſs to inſiſt any further upon the Manner of proclaiming His Majeſty elſewhere; ſince there's a Form, which is univerſally followed upon ſuch Occaſions; but the Manner of doing it at *Guernzey*, has ſomething ſo remarkable, that

that it deſerves particular Notice, and ſo much the more, that the ſaid Iſland is a Part of the ſmall Parcel of the Dominions of *Normandy*, which is ſtill left to the Crown of *England*; and that the Behaviour of the People there, on this extraordinary Occaſion, ſhews not only how great the Difference is betwixt them who live under a free Government, and the reſt of their Brethren, the *Normans*, who live under Tyranny; but alſo ſhews the Difference betwixt thoſe of our own Subjects, who are influenced by a High-Church Clergy, and thoſe who are not; which laſt appears to be the Happineſs of the People of that Iſland. The Account is as follows.

Guernzey, Auguſt 14.

'ON *Sunday* Night a Veſſel of this Iſland arrived here from St. *Malo*, and brought Advice, that the Day before ſeveral Merchants of that Town had received Letters from *Paris*, importing, That Her Majeſty Queen *Anne*, our late gracious Sovereign, was dead, which we hoped would not prove true; but the next Morning an *Engliſh* Veſſel arrived here from *Saltcomb*, and another from *Topſham*, who brought the ſame News, which put the People of this Iſland into a great Conſternation. The Lieutenant Governour and the Royal Court met immediately thereupon, and having called before them one Mr. *Pope*, Maſter of one of the aforeſaid Veſſels, and examin'd him upon Oath, he declared, that the Queen was dead, and that he was preſent at *Dartmouth* when King *George* was proclaimed there, as he had been in *London*, and that the like had been done in ſeveral other Places in the Kingdom; whereupon the

'Lieu-

'Lieutenant Governour and Royal Court, (leſt
'they ſhould be backward in expreſſing their
'Zeal towards His Majeſty) after the Example
'of their Predeceſſors, agreed to cauſe His Ma-
'jeſty King *George* to be proclaimed on *Thurſday*
'the 12*th* inſtant, with the uſual Solemnity; and
'accordingly the Town Regiment of Militia be-
'ing under Arms, and lining the Streets to the
'Court-Houſe, the Lieutenant Governour, the
'Judge Delegate, with all the Jurats then in the
'Iſland, the Clergy, Officers, and the Gentlemen
'of the Iſland, went from the Judge Delegate's
'Houſe to the Court, preceded by the Colours
'and Drums of the ſaid Regiment; and every
'one being ſeated in his Place, *Peter Martin*,
'Eſq; Judge Delegate, or Preſident of the ſaid
'Court, made the following Speech to the As-
'ſembly.

Gentlemen,

'*YOU all know the Occaſion that brings us to-*
'*gether in this Place: The ſad and melancho-*
'*ly News of the Deceaſe of our Auguſt Princeſs*
'*Queen* Anne, *of Glorious and Triumphant Me-*
'*mory; which undoubtedly would have caſt us into*
'*the deepeſt Affliction, had not the Divine Providence*
'*been pleaſed to interpoſe in our Favour. And indeed*
'*had we known a Month ago, that the Queen would*
'*be this Day in Her Grave, with what diſmal Ap-*
'*prehenſions and Alarms would our Hearts have been*
'*ſeiz'd? The Proſpect before us was Cloudy and Low-*
'*ring; and the Malice, Pride, and Arrogance of*
'*the Enemies of our Religion and State were grown*
'*to that height, that they ſeemed ſo far to have com-*
'*paſſed their Deſigns, that their Projects could not*
'*miſcarry, and that the putting them in Execution*
'*depended entirely on their Will and Pleaſure.*

'*But,*

'*But, Gentlemen, these black and heavy Clouds* '*are happily dispell'd: God Himself has blown away* '*the impending Storm, so that we have not so much* '*as heard any Thunder roar about us. He has, in* '*his infinite Mercy, permitted that the most High,* '*most Potent, and most Excellent Prince* George, '*Elector of* Brunswick-Lunenburg, *Her Majesty's* '*lawful Successor, should be peaceably proclaimed* '*King of his Kingdoms in his Capital City, with ex-* '*traordinary Acclamations of Joy, and in all the* '*other Places where the News of the late Queen's* '*Death was brought.*

'*Such happy Beginnings, Gentlemen, give us* '*Ground to hope, that they will be attended with pro-* '*sperous Consequences, and that God will protect our* '*August Monarch, as he did the good and holy King* '*David; that He will take Him by the right Hand,* '*and guide Him by His Counsel, and that after ha-* '*ving lent Him many, many Years, to be the Support* '*and Defender of His Subjects, the Pillar and But-* '*tress of the Church of* England, *as by Law estabish-* '*ed; the Protector of all* Protestant *Churches that* '*are yet standing, and the glorious Deliverer of those* '*that lie in Chains, and under the Cross, He will re-* '*ceive Him to His Glory.*

'*This is, undoubtedly, what you wish with me; so* '*that nothing more remains for us to do, than to dis-* '*charge our Duty as good and faithful Subjects of* '*His Majesty King* George, *by proclaiming forth-* '*with His Majesty both in this, and all other Places* '*where our Princes are usually proclaimed on the* '*like Occasion.*

His Majesty King *GEORGE* was thereupon immediately and unanimously proclaimed, with the Acclamations of a great and extraordinary Number of People, which the Solemnity of the Day had gathered together; the great Guns from the

the Caſtle firing, with the Battalion in Garriſon there, and the Regiment of Militia with the Town-Ordnance anſwering them, *&c.* The Solemnity being over, the Lieutenant Governour, the Royal Court, Clergy, and Gentlemen, went to a ſplendid Dinner, prepared by Order of the ſaid Royal Court, where His Majeſty's Health was drank, as that of his Royal Highneſs the Prince, and thoſe of the other Princes and Princeſſes of the Royal Blood, with many other Loyal Healths; the Bells ringing all Day, which ended with Bonefires and Illuminations, that were continued till very late in the Night.

As Providence had made the firſt of *Auguſt* remarkable for the Deliverance of the Nation, the publick Joy was augmented by the ſafe Arrival of the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* that Day at *Dover*, after having been ſeveral Days at Sea, and eſcaped a dreadful Tempeſt. They were received with the univerſal Acclamation of the People, and ſaluted by the Guns from the Platforms; for the Caſtle never ſalutes any but the Royal Family. Their Graces lay that Night at Sir *Robert Furneſe*'s Houſe, and on the *4th* arrived at *London*, being met on the Road by their noble Relations, with many other Gentlemen and eminent Citizens; ſo that they were attended through the City to their Houſe at St. *James*'s, by abundance of Coaches with Six Horſes each, 200 Men on Horſeback, and the Grenadiers of the Artillery-Company, who marched before his Grace's Coach, till he came to his Houſe, where they ſaluted him with a Volley at parting. It is ſcarce poſſible to expreſs the Concern his Grace's Friends in the *Netherlands* expreſſed, for the Danger they apprehended he might be in from the Storm which roſe ſoon after he put out to Sea. It very much abated the Joy which

appeared every where in those Provinces, upon the News of the great Change which happened on the first of *August*, which was as universal as the News of a common Deliverance could be to a People who expected every Day to be swallowed up by *France*. They were extreamly rejoyced, when they heard of the Duke's safe Arrival, and of the noble Reception he met with in his own Country, which suffer'd to the highest Degree in its Reputation among all Foreigners; because of the ungrateful Treatment which his Grace (to whom they ow'd more than ever they had done to any Subject) had met with from it.

As his Grace's Arrival did add to the Joy and Courage of His Majesty's Friends, it heightened the Despondency as well as the Rage of his Enemies, to whom nothing could be more mortifying than to see his Grace so well received, and to hear the People cry out with loud Acclamations, *Long Live KING* GEORGE, *and the Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

The Faction, who had forc'd him from his Country, merely because he had been its Guardian-Angel from Popery and Slavery, and had pluck'd the ill-got Lawrels from off the *French* King's Temples, not being able now to reach his Grace any other way, had recourse to those mean Artifices, which are common to Men of the basest Minds, and rail'd upon his Grace, as if he had triumphed at the Death of his late Royal Mistress, than which nothing in the World could be a more false and envious Slander; for every one knows, that the Duke always treated Her with the greatest Respect, and that both his Grace and the Dutchess suffered very much in their Reputation, for covering Her Weakness as long as they could, and hindering the Effects

of

of it from proving ruinous to the Nation much ſooner than it did; as may plainly appear, beſides other Inſtances, by the Addreſs of the Lords beforementioned, at the Time of the Pretender's Invaſion.

Among other good Effects of the Duke's Arrival here, at ſo critical a Juncture, it quite extinguiſh'd the Hopes of the Pretender's Faction; for they knew it was in vain for them to appear when His Majeſty's Friends had ſo great a Man to be at their Head, whom the chief of his Enemies own to be as ſerviceable in the Cabinet as he is in the Camp, and upon that Account the *French* Court triumphed at his Diſgrace, as we have formerly heard by the Letter which the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Miniſter ſent to his Maſter from *Verſailles*.

Purſuant to an Act of the 5*th* of Queen *Anne*, the Parliament met in the Afternoon that Day when She died. The Speaker being in *Wales*, it was moved by Mr. Secretary *Bromley*, that the Houſe ſhould adjourn to *Wedneſday* following; but this Motion, tho' ſeconded, was anſwered by Sir *Richard Onſlow*, and others of His Majeſty's Friends, that Time was too precious for any to be loſt at ſo critical a Juncture; ſo they adjourned only to the next Day, and in the mean time ſuch Members of both Houſes as were preſent, qualified themſelves, by taking the Oaths appointed by Law. The Members, who came to Town, did the like, in their reſpective Houſes, the 2*d* and 3*d*, and the Speaker, coming to Town, did the like on the 4*th*.

I return to the Proceedings of the Regency. Their Excellencies found the Nation to be ſo much expoſed, by the ill Condition of the Army and Fleet, that they took all poſſible Precautions to guard againſt a Surprize. They diſ-

patch'd ſuch Officers of the Army, as they could truſt, to their reſpective Poſts, gave Orders to reinforce the Garriſon of *Portſmouth*, upon which there was juſt Reaſon to apprehend our Enemies had their Eye, as a fit Place of Arms for the Pretender; and they ſent Veſſels out to view the Harbours of *France*, with Orders to report according as they found Matters there; and that they might not be impoſed upon by the Tools of the former Reign, they choſe Mr. *Addiſon* to be their Secretary, and ordered all Diſpatches, directed to the Secretary of State, to be ſent to him. This was particularly mortifying to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, with whoſe Conduct their Excellencies had no Reaſon to be ſatisfied. It may be eaſily conceived how ill it ſuited with the haughty Temper of a Man, who was uſed to inſult both Friends and Foes, to be now obliged to ſtand at the Door of the Council-Chamber, with his Bag and Papers, and to have his own Management examined, conſidering how imperiouſly he uſed to behave himſelf when it was his Province to examine others. But it touch'd him more to the Quick, to find himſelf charg'd with that ill State into which he, and the reſt of his Aſſociates, had brought the Nation.

On the 4*th* of *Auguſt*, the Lords Juſtices peruſed a great Number of Foreign Letters, which the Poſt brought the Night before. This gave Birth to a Report, that they had thereby diſcover'd the Project of a very dangerous Alliance betwixt our late Court and thoſe of *France*, *Spain*, *Sweden*, and *Sicily*, againſt the Emperor, the *Dutch*, and the Family of *Hanover*; but whether any ſuch thing was then diſcovered or not, the Event has ſince made it plain, that a pernicious Deſign was concerted, ſo to have embroiled His Majeſty by the Wars of the *North*, as that he could not well

well have been able to defend his *German* Dominions, much leſs to maintain his Right to the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, had the Pretender been brought upon us by Fraud or Force.

On the Fifth of *Auguſt*, the Lords Juſtices iſſued a Proclamation, according to an Act of the *6th* of Queen *Anne*, 'Requiring all Perſons, being in 'Office of Authority or Government at Her 'Deceaſe, to proceed in the Execution of their 'Offices, and to take the Oaths mentioned in 'that Act, and to do all other Acts required by 'the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, to quali-'fie them for continuing in their Places.

That ſame Day their Excellencies came to the Houſe of Peers, where the Lord Chancellor ſpoke in their Name to both Houſes thus:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT having pleaſed Almighty God to take to Himſelf our late moſt gracious Queen, of bleſſed Memory, we hope, that nothing has been omitted, which might contribute to the Safety of theſe Realms, and the Preſervation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, in this great Conjuncture. As theſe invaluable Bleſſings have been ſecured to us by thoſe Acts of Parliament, which have ſettled the Succeſſion of theſe Kingdoms in the moſt Illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, *we have regulated our Proceedings by thoſe Rules which are therein preſcribed.*

The Privy-Council, ſoon after the Demiſe of the late Queen, aſſembled at St. James's, *where, according to the ſaid Acts, the Three Inſtruments were produced and opened, which had been depoſited in the Hands of the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *the Lord Chancellor, and the Reſident of* Brunſwick. *Thoſe, who either by their Offices, or by Virtue of theſe*

Inſtruments, had the Honour of being appointed Lords Juſtices, did, in Conjunction with the Council, immediately proceed to the Proclaiming of our Lawful and Righteful Sovereign King George, *taking, at the ſame Time, the neceſſary Care to maintain the publick Peace.*

In purſuance of the Acts beforementioned, this Parliament is now aſſembled, and we are perſuaded, you all bring with you ſo hearty a Diſpoſition for His Majeſty's Service, and the publick Good, that we cannot doubt of your Aſſiſtance in every thing which may promote thoſe great Ends.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

We find it neceſſary to put you in mind, That ſeveral Branches of the publick Revenue are expired by the Demiſe of Her late Majeſty, and to recommend to you the making ſuch Proviſions, in that reſpect, as may be requiſite to ſupport the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; and we aſſure our ſelves you will not be wanting in any thing that may conduce to the Eſtabliſhing and Advancing of the Publick Credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We forbear laying before you any thing that does not require your immediate Conſideration, not having received His Majeſty's Pleaſure; we ſhall only exhort you, with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, to a perfect Unanimity, and a firm Adherence to our Sovereign's Intereſt, as being the only Means to continue among us our preſent happy Tranquillity.

The Commons being returned to their Houſe, and their Speaker having made a Report of the Lords Juſtices Speech, it was reſolved, *Nemine contradicente*, 'That an humble Addreſs be pre-'ſented to His Majeſty, to condole with His 'Majeſty, upon the ſad Occaſion of the Death of

'our

'our late moſt gracious Sovereign; to congratu-
'late His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the
'Throne; and to aſſure His Majeſty of the ut-
'moſt Aſſiſtance of this Houſe to ſupport His
'Majeſty's undoubted Right to the Imperial
'Crown of theſe Realms, againſt the *Pretender*,
'and all other Perſons whatſoever: And alſo,
'to expreſs the impatient Deſires of his faith-
'ful Commons, for His Majeſty's ſafe Arrival
'and Preſence in *Great Britain*; and the unani-
'mous Reſolutions of this Houſe to maintain the
'Publick Credit, and effectually make good all
'Funds which have been granted by Parliament,
'for the Security of any Sums of Money, which
'have been, or ſhall be, advanced for the pub-
'lick Service; And that they will uſe their ut-
'moſt Endeavours, by all other Means, to make
'His Majeſty's Reign happy and glorious.

After this, a Committee was appointed to draw up the ſaid Addreſs; and it was unanimouſly reſolved to take the next Day into Conſideration the Lords Juſtices Speech to both Houſes.

The ſame Day the Houſe of Peers agreed upon the following Addreſs to his Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, tho' deeply ſenſible of the great Loſs theſe Nations have ſuſtained by the Demiſe of Her late Majeſty, of bleſſed Memory, think it our Duty, at the ſame Time, with thankful Hearts to Almighty God, to congratulate Your Majeſty upon Your happy and peaceable Acceſſion to Your Throne: And we do, with the utmoſt Loyalty and Duty, aſſure Your Majeſty of our zealous and firm Reſolutions to

ſupport Your undoubtedly rightful and lawful Title to the Crown, againſt all Enemies and Pretenders whatſoever.

Our Zeal and Affection for Your Majeſty's Service, engage us to exert our ſelves with all Vigour and Unanimity for ſecuring the Publick Safety; and we will always, to the utmoſt of our Power, maintain the Honour and Dignity of Your Crown. And we do, with faithful Hearts, beſeech Your Majeſty, as ſoon as poſſible, to give us Your Royal Preſence, which we are perſuaded will be attended with all other Bleſſings to Your Kingdoms.

This Addreſs having, by the Lords Juſtices, been tranſmitted to the King, his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

George R.

I Take this firſt Opportunity to return you my hearty Thanks for your Addreſs, and the Aſſurances you have given Me therein.

The Zeal and Unanimity you have ſhewn, upon my Acceſſion to the Crown, are great Encouragements to Me, and I ſhall always eſteem the Continuance of them as one of the greateſt Bleſſings of my Reign.

No one can be more truly ſenſible than I am, of the Loſs ſuſtained by the Death of the late Queen, whoſe exemplary Piety and Virtues ſo much endeared her to her People, and for whoſe Memory, I ſhall always have a particular Regard.

My beſt Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to repair this Loſs to the Nation. I will make it my conſtant Care to preſerve your Religion, Laws and Liberties inviolable, and to advance the Honour and Proſperity of my Kingdoms.

I am haſtening to you, according to your Deſire, ſo affectionately expreſſed in your Addreſs.

On

On the Sixth of *Auguſt*, the Commons appointed the *Grand Committees*, for *Religion*, *Grievances*, *Courts of Juſtice*, *Trade*, and *Privileges* and *Elections*; came to the uſual Reſolutions, concerning Elections; and made the cuſtomary Orders againſt Strangers coming into the Houſe of Commons, *&c.* This done, Mr. Secretary *Bromley* reported from the Committee, appointed to draw up an Addreſs to be preſented to His Majeſty, that they had drawn up the ſame, which was read, and unanimouſly agreed to as follows:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, having a juſt Senſe of the great Loſs the Nation has ſuſtained by the Death of our late Sovereign Lady Queen* Anne, *of bleſſed Memory, humbly crave Leave to condole with Your Majeſty on this ſad Occaſion.*

It would but aggravate our Sorrow, particularly to enumerate the Virtues of that pious and moſt excellent Princeſs: The Duty we owe to Your Majeſty and to our Country, oblige us to moderate our Grief, and heartily to congratulate Your Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne; whoſe Princely Virtues give us a certain Proſpect of future Happineſs in the Security of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and engage us to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will to our utmoſt, ſupport Your undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, againſt the Pretender, *and all other Perſons whatſoever.*

Your faithful Commons cannot but expreſs their impatient Deſire for Your Majeſty's ſafe Arrival and Preſence in Great Britain.

In the mean Time, we humbly lay before Your Majeſty, the unanimous Reſolution of this Houſe, to maintain

maintain the Publick Credit of the Nation, and effectually to make good all Funds which have been granted by Parliament for the Security of any Money which has been, or ſhall be advanced for the Publick Service, and to endeavour, by every thing in our Power, to make Your Majeſty's Reign happy and glorious.

After this, the Members of the Houſe, who were of the Privy-Council, were ordered to preſent the ſaid Addreſs to the Lords Juſtices, with the Deſire of the Houſe, that they would tranſmit the ſame to His Majeſty, with all convenient Speed. This their Excellencies did accordingly; and on the 25*th* of *Auguſt*, Mr. Secretary *Brewley* acquainted the Houſe, that the Lords Juſtices had receiv'd His Majeſty's Anſwer to the humble Addreſs of this Houſe, as follows:

George R.

YOUR Dutiful and Loyal Addreſs is very acceptable to Me. The Unanimity and Affections my Commons have ſhewn upon my Acceſſion to the Crown, are moſt agreeable Inſtances and Pledges of their Fidelity to Me. I have a juſt Senſe of your inexpreſſible Loſs, by the Death of your late Sovereign. You may be aſſured of my conſtant Endeavours to ſecure to you the full Enjoyment of your Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and that it will always be my Aim, to make you an happy and flouriſhing People; to which your Reſolution to maintain the Publick Credit of the Nation will greatly contribute. I am haſtening to you, according to your earneſt Deſire, and the juſt Expectations of my People.

Mr. Speaker having read this Anſwer to the Houſe, it was reſolved, *Nemine contradicente, That the humble Thanks of this Houſe be returned to His Majeſty, for His moſt gracious Meſſage, in Anſwer*

to

to their Addreſs; and ordered, *That the ſaid Return of Thanks to His Majeſty, be preſented to the Lords Juſtices, with the Deſire of this Houſe, that they will tranſmit the ſame to His Majeſty.*

On the Sixth of *Auguſt*, a Motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, *That a Supply be granted to His Majeſty for the better Support of His Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown*: The Conſideration of which was referr'd to the Committee of the whole Houſe the next Day, when the ſaid Motion was unanimouſly agreed to, and framed into a Reſolution, which was reported, and agreed to on *Monday*, the Ninth of *Auguſt*. The next Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee, conſidered further of the Supply granted to His Majeſty, and after ſome Debate, came to two Reſolutions, which on the 11*th* were reported by Mr. *Conyers*, the Chairman of that Committee, and agreed to by the Houſe, as follows: 1*ſt*, *That towards the Supply granted to His Majeſty, for the Support of His Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, the ſame Revenues which were payable to Her late Majeſty Queen* Anne, *of bleſſed Memory, during Her Life, and had Continuance till the Time of Her Demiſe, be granted and continued in like manner to His Majeſty, during His Life, except the Revenue of the Dutchy of* Cornwall, *which is by Law veſted in his Royal Highneſs the Prince, as Duke of* Cornwall. 2*dly*, *That the ſaid Revenues be continued from the Death of Her late Majeſty*: And then ordered a Bill to be brought in upon the ſaid Reſolutions. Hereupon *John Wykes*, Eſq; Member for the Town of *Northampton*, propoſed the *Tacking* to it the *Bill*, which had ſo often miſcarry'd, *for limiting the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons*: But no Body ſeconded that Mo-

Motion; which, had it been carried, might have been of very ill Conſequence.

Before we proceed further, 'tis proper to take Notice of ſome of the Debates in Parliament. A great many Perſons, particularly the leading Men among the Party, whoſe Deſigns were fruſtrated by the Queen's ſudden Death, were extreme angry with Doctor *Ratcliffe*, for not attending Her Majeſty, when ſent for by the Duke of *Ormond*; upon a fond Belief, that he might have preſerv'd Her Majeſty's Life. Their Reſentments went ſo far, that on the 5*th* of *Auguſt*, Sir *John Packington* made a Complaint againſt him in the Houſe of Commons; but it being repreſented, that the Doctor, who had the Honour to be a Member of the Houſe, was then abſent, that Matter dropt. That ſame Day, Mr. *Bromley*, Secretary of State, moved the *Addreſs of Condolence* and *Congratulation*; dwelt much on the great Loſs the Nation had ſuſtained by the Death of the late Queen; and was back'd by ſeveral Members, particularly by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, who alſo moved, that they ſhould give the King *Aſſurances of their making good all Parliamentary Funds*. *Thomas Onſlow*, Eſq; Son to Sir *Richard*, ſaid, 'That the principal Streſs of the Addreſs ought not to lie 'upon *Condoling*, but upon *Congratulating*, and 'giving the King Aſſurances of their Readineſs 'to maintain both His Majeſty's undoubted Title 'to the Crown, and the publick Credit. When the Addreſs was reported and agreed to *Auguſt* 6. a Motion was made, that Two Members of the Houſe ſhould be appointed to carry it over, and preſent it to His Majeſty; but no Body ſeconding that Motion, it was reſolved, That the Lords Juſtices ſhould be deſired to tranſmit it to the King.

On

On *Saturday Auguſt* 7. there was a ſmall Debate about the Choice of the Chairman of the grand Committee of the Subſidy: Some of the Tory Members having moved, and inſiſted on placing Sir *William Wyndham* in the Chair: Mr. *Robert Walpole*, with his uſual Eloquence, repreſented, that Mr. *Conyers* had, for ſo many Years, ſo well diſcharged that Office, that it were inconſiſtent with Gratitude, good Manners, and Prudence, to chuſe another: Upon which Mr. *Conyers* was placed in the Chair. The Tories having loſt this Point, ſome of them, on Pretence of ſhewing extraordinary Zeal for the new Government, (whoſe Intereſt, they were conſcious to themſelves, they had undermined) propoſed the giving the King a Million Sterling, *for the Support of His Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown*, &c. that is about 300000*l.* more than the late Queen enjoyed: But tho' no direct Oppoſition was then made againſt that Motion, yet it was afterwards dropt; the wiſeſt of the King's Friends knowing very well, that the Faction would make a Handle of it againſt His Majeſty, as oppreſſing the Nation by a higher Revenue than the Queen had, as they falſly ſuggeſted afterwards in their treaſonable Libel, called, *Engliſh Advice*.

On *Thurſday* the 12*th* of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Conyers* preſented to the Houſe *the Bill for the better Support of His Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain, which was read the firſt Time, and unanimouſly ordered to be read a Second. After this, Mr. *Pugh* preſented to the Houſe another *Bill, for rectifying Miſtakes in the Commiſſioners Names, for putting in Execution the Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament*, intituled, *An Act for granting an Aid to Her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in* Great Britain,

for

for the Year 1714. which was read the first, and ordered to be read a second Time. This was done accordingly the next Day; and the Bill committed to the Committee of the whole House, who were directed to receive a *Clause for the continuing, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, all such Laws as would otherwise expire at the End of this Session.* The same Day, the Bill for *the Support of the King's Household*, was read the second Time, and committed, for the next Day, to the Committee of the whole House: After which Mr. *Horatio Walpole* moved, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have Power to receive two Clauses: 1. 'One to impower the Lord High-Treasurer, or 'Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time 'being, to issue the Sum of 65022 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* '(being the Arrear due to the Troops of *Hanover*, 'for their Service in the *Low Countries* in the Year '1712.) out of the 300000 *l.* granted in the last 'Session of Parliament to Her late Majesty, to-'wards satisfying the Debt due on Account to 'the Land-Forces. 2. The other Clause, to en-'able and require the Lord High-Treasurer, or 'Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time be-'ing, to issue out of any Money granted by Par-'liament, the Sum of 100000 *l.* to be paid to 'any Person or Persons, who shall apprehend the 'Person of the *Pretender*, if ever he should land, 'or attempt to land, in any of His Majesty's 'Dominions. Sir *William Wyndham* seconded Mr. *Walpole* as to the first Clause: And Mr. *Shippen* very ingenuously owned he had opposed that Payment in the late Reign, but that he was for it now. *Charles Aldworth*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *New Windsor*, back'd likewise the Motion: But, as if he design'd to expose the Member, who, at this Juncture, appeared so forward

ward to pay those very Troops, which, a few Months before, he had treated as *Runaways*: He said, 'That for his Part he had formerly been 'against that Payment, because he had been gi-'ven to understand, in that very House, that 'those Troops were *Deserters*: But that he had 'since been informed that they were hired to '*fight*, and had served well, as long as there was '*fighting*: And if when they came in sight of 'the Enemy, they who had hired them, would 'not suffer them to *fight*, he did not see any 'Reason why they should be called *Deserters*. As to the other Clause, for giving a Reward of 100000 *l.* to such as should apprehend the Person of the *Pretender*, Mr. *C*———*n* said, the next Day, (*August* 14.) in the grand Committee, 'That he was not the Day before in the House, 'when that Clause was moved; but if he had 'been present, he would have opposed it; because, 'in his Opinion, the Protestant-Succession was no 'longer in Danger, since His Majesty's peaceable 'Accession to the Throne: And he was so positive in this Assertion, that he defy'd all the House to prove the contrary. He was seconded by Mr. *Sh*——*n*: But Mr. *Poultney*, and, after him, the Lord *Lumley*, made it clearly appear, That the Protestant Succession *was in Danger as long as there was a* Popish Pretender, *who had many Friends both at Home and Abroad*; That *the late Queen was sensible of that Danger when She issued out Her Proclamation against him*; *and that the Case was not altered by Her Majesty's Demise*; 'That the Nation would be at no Charge, f 'the *Pretender* did not attempt to land; and 'if he did, 100000 *l.* would be well bestowed 'to apprehend him. To which Mr. *C*——*n* made no Reply.

Not

Not above 60 or 70000 *l.* having been ſubſcribed to the Royal, or Parliamentary Lottery, before the late Queen's Death, which was occaſioned partly by the Diffidence of the Generality of money'd Men in the late Adminiſtration, partly by the low Intereſt allow'd by the Parliament for the Blank-Tickets; the Lords of the *Regency*, and *Privy-Council*, reſolved to ſhew their Zeal for the Reſtoration of *Publick Credit*. In order to that, they went in a body, *Auguſt* 9, to the Bank of *England*; ſubſcribed great Sums themſelves; and to encourage others to follow their Example, by keeping up the Value of the Tickets, the Lord High-Treaſurer declared, by an Advertiſement in the *Gazette*, of *Auguſt* 10. *That in caſe the whole Sum of* 1,400,000 *l. ſhould not be advanced upon the Lottery-Act lately paſſed in Parliament, ſo that there ſhould be a Remainder of Tickets to be brought as Money into the* Exchequer: *A Reſolution was taken, that ſuch remaining Tickets ſhould not be iſſued from thence till the ſaid Lottery ſhould have been fully drawn.*

By this Means, above one Half of the whole Sum was ſubſcribed in Two Days Time: But, however, the Lords Juſtices being apprehenſive that the remaining Part would not come in ſo faſt, their Excellencies reſolv'd to take the firſt Opportunity, to lay the Matter before the Parliament, in order to procure from the Commons a further Encouragement for the Subſcribers; and a fair Opportunity ſoon offer'd for doing it thus.

Mr. *Craggs*, who, on the 31*ſt* of *July*, was diſpatch'd to *Hanover*, returned on *Friday* the 13*th* of *Auguſt*, about Seven a Clock in the Morning, with Letters from the King to the Lords Juſtices; upon which their Excellencies went in the Afternoon, to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, the Lord Chancellor,

lor, in the Name of their Excellencies, made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction we can now tell you, That we have this Morning received a Letter from the King, wherein His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to acquaint us, That His Majeſty is haſtening hither, to employ His utmoſt Care for putting theſe Kingdoms into a happy and flouriſhing Condition.

He has commanded us, in the mean Time, to continue our Care of every thing that may conduce to the Peace and Safety of His Dominions. And we are aſſured, That if this had required His more immediate Preſence, He would, without the leaſt Delay, have repaired hither, for the Support of ſo dutiful and faithful Subjects: For His Majeſty does very particularly expreſs His great Satisfaction in the Loyalty and Affection which His People have univerſally ſhewn upon His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown.

At the Opening this Seſſion, we did not mention to you the Apprehenſions we then had, from the Smalneſs of the Sum at that Time advanced, that the Lottery would not be full, being deſirous in the firſt Place to try to make it effectual in the Manner the Parliament had eſtabliſhed it: But we are obliged now to acquaint you, that all our Endeavours have failed of the deſired Succeſs, tho' the Contributions have been thereby conſiderably increaſed.

We muſt therefore earneſtly recommend to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, *to take this into your Conſideration, and to give ſuch further Encouragement, as you ſhall think proper, for raiſing the whole Sum which was intended, and is abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the Service of the Year.*

The Commons being returned to the Houſe, and their Speaker having made a Report of the Lords Juſtices Speech, it was *Reſolved*, Nemine contradicente, *That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, to return the humble Thanks of this Houſe, for the Satisfaction His Majeſty has been pleaſed to expreſs in the Loyalty and Affection which His Subjects have univerſally ſhewn upon His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, and for His gracious Intentions of making His People ſpeedily happy with His Royal Preſence; and alſo to aſſure His Majeſty of the Continuance of the ſame Zeal and Affection to His Majeſty upon all Occaſions; and that this Houſe will contribute their utmoſt Endeavours for preſerving the publick Peace, until His Majeſty ſhall arrive.* Which Addreſs was ordered to be preſented to the Lords Juſtices, with the Deſire of the Houſe that they would tranſmit the ſame to His Majeſty, with all convenient Speed.

The ſame Day the Lords Spiritual and Temporal came to this Reſolution: 'That the moſt 'humble Thanks of this Houſe be returned to 'His Majeſty, for His Majeſty's Grace and Good-'neſs to His People, expreſſed in His Majeſty's 'Letter to the Lords Juſtices, with the Aſſu-'rance of the Fidelity and Zeal of this Houſe 'for His Majeſty's Service.

And *ordered*, 'That the Lord Chancellor do 'lay the ſaid Reſolution before the Lords Ju-'ſtices, and deſire their Lordſhips to tranſmit 'the ſame to His Majeſty, with all convenient 'Speed; which their Excellencies did accordingly, together with the Addreſs of the Commons.

The next Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee, conſidered of that Part of the Speech of the Lords Juſtices, delivered the Day before, which related to the Lottery, and came to the fol-

following Reſolutions, which, on the 16*th*, were reported and agreed unto, *Firſt*, That for raiſing ſo much as is wanting to compleat the full Sum of 1,400,000 *l.* which was intended to be raiſed for the publick Service by Way of a Lottery, by Virtue of the late Act of Parliament in that behalf; the Time for receiving the Contributions on that Act be prolonged. 2. That the Sum of 105000 *l.* a Year, by that Act granted, be encreaſed, and made up to be a Yearly Fund of 116573 *l.* 12 *s.* during the Term of Thirty Two Years, therein mentioned. 3. That the publick Monies, which ſhall, from Time to Time, come into the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, not appropriated to any particular Uſe or Uſes by any Act or Acts of Parliament made before the Act for the ſaid Lottery, be made an additional Security, over and above the Revenues and Branches ſettled by the ſaid Act, for making good the ſaid Fund of 116573 *l.* 12 *s. per Annum*; and that the ſame unappropriated publick Moneys, or ſo much thereof as ſhall, from Time to Time, be neceſſary for compleating and making up the ſaid encreaſed Fund, be, from Time to Time, applied thereunto. 4. That the Intereſt, after the Rate of 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, for the Blank-Tickets in the ſaid Lottery, be encreaſed by an Addition, after the Rate of 1 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, and allowed as well in reſpect of the Contributions which have been made, as thoſe which ſhall hereafter be made in the ſaid Lottery, out of the ſaid encreaſed Yearly Fund. And it was order'd, *Firſt*, That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the Bill *for rectifying Miſtakes in the Commiſſioners Names for putting in Execution the Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament*, intituled, *An Act for granting an Aid to Her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a*

Land-Tax in Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fourteen*, is committed; That they have Power to receive a Clauſe or Clauſes, purſuant to the ſaid Reſolutions. *Secondly*, That it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clauſe or Clauſes, for confining the Number of Managers for putting in Execution the Powers and Truſts in them repoſed by the Lottery-Act, to One and Twenty; and for providing that their Allowance ſhall not exceed One Hundred Pound each. But it is obſervable, That this laſt Clauſe was afterwards dropt in the Committee, by Reaſon that the ſame would have claſh'd with the Clauſe, in the Act *6 Annæ, by which no Office, Place*, &c. *was to become void, by Reaſon of the Demiſe of Her Majeſty.*

That ſame Day, Mr. *Conyers* reported, from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the Bill *for the better Support of His Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain, was committed, the Amendments which they had made to the Bill, and had directed him to report to the Houſe; and he read the ſame in his Place, and afterwards delivered the Bill and Amendments in at the Table, where the ſaid Amendments being read and agreed unto by the Houſe, it was *ordered*, That the Bill, with the Amendments, be engroſſed. *A Bill* was alſo order'd to be brought in, *to enable all Perſons now reſiding in* Great Britain, *to take the Oaths, and do all other Acts, in* Great Britain, *requiſite to qualifie themſelves to continue their reſpective Places, Offices, and Employments, in* Ireland.

Auguſt 17. The engroſſed *Bill for the better Support of His Majeſty's Houſhold*, &c. was read the Third Time; paſſed and ſent up to the Lords. On the 19*th*, the Two Bills depending in the Houſe,

Houſe, were read the Third Time, paſs'd, and ſent to the Lords, who, that Day, ſent back to the Commons the *Money-Bill*, without any Amendments. The 20*th*, theſe Two Bills were ſent down again to the Commons, without Amendments: And the ſame Day, the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms attended, and purſuant to an Act of Parliament, preſented to the Houſe, the Account of prohibited *Eaſt-India* Goods, and Naval Stores, *&c. Auguſt* 21. the Lords Juſtices went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, the Speaker, upon Preſenting to their Excellencies *the Bill* for the better Support of His Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of *Great Britain*; *together with the other Money Bill*, made the following Speech.

My Lords,

THE Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of Great Britain, *in Parliament aſſembled, under the preſent Happineſs they enjoy by His Majeſty's peaceable and quiet Acceſſion to the Throne, could not enter upon any Work more ſatisfactory and pleaſing to themſelves, than the providing a ſufficient Revenue for the Occaſions of His Majeſty's Civil Government, in order to make his Reign as eaſie and proſperous, as the Beginning of it hath been ſecure and undiſturbed.*

They are ſenſible, that the Peace of the Kingdom is not to be preſerved, nor the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects to be protected, without ſupporting the juſt Authority and Dignity of the Crown; and therefore they have thought it their Intereſt, as well as Duty, to make ſuch a Proviſion as may not barely ſuffice to the Neceſſity of the Government, but may be ſuitable to the State, the Honour, and the Luſtre, which the Crown of Great Britain *ought to be attended with.*

Whatsoever is superfluous in that Provision, and more than the ordinary Services of his Majesty shall require, will but enable him to exert his highest and most valuable Prerogative of doing Good: And we can give no greater Proof of the Trust we repose in his Majesty's gracious Disposition, than putting the same entire Revenue into his Hands, which her late Majesty died possessed of; whose Virtues we all admired, and of whose Affection and Concern for the Religion, Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom, we had had so long Experience.

As the Crown it self descends immediately, and knows no Vacancy, the Commons have taken Care, that the Revenue should follow it as close as possible; for they have given all the Dispatch to this Grant which the Forms of their Proceedings would allow: So that when his Majesty shall please to answer the impatient Desires of his People, by coming to take Possession of his Kingdoms, he will find himself equally established in these Revenues, as if he had succeeded to all by an uninterrupted Right of Inheritance: The only Difference is this, That if he had inherited them, he would have wanted one single Proof of the Duty, and Affection, and Unanimity of his Subjects.

Our Desire is, That this may be look'd upon as an Earnest and a Pledge of that Zeal and Fidelity which we shall always retain, and which, upon every Occasion, we shall be ready to demonstrate to his Majesty's Person and Government: As such, we hope his Majesty will graciously accept it at this Time; and hereafter when he shall have had Experience of this first voluntary Offering of his Loyal Commons, we hope he will find it to his Satisfaction, as large and as ample as he could wish; might but the Term of the Grant be as long as we could wish; since it is to have equal Continuance with his Majesty's Life.

My

My Lords,

The Bill which the Commons have paſſed for the Purpoſes I have mentioned, is intituled, An Act for the better Support of His Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of *Great Britain.*

They have alſo prepared another Bill, as well for rectifying Miſtakes in the Names of the Commiſſioners for the Land-Tax, as for raiſing ſo much as is wanting to make up the Sum of Fourteen Hundred Thouſand Pounds, intended to be raiſed by a Lottery, for the Publick Service in the Year 1714. *This having been recommended to their Care, and appearing to them to be neceſſary for His Majeſty's and the* Publick Service, *they have Reaſon to think they have now abundantly ſupplied the Defects in the former Proviſion; and in this Aſſurance, they humbly preſent this Bill alſo for the Royal Aſſent.*

Then the Lords Juſtices gave the Royal Aſſent to the Three following publick Bills.

1. *An Act for the better Support of His Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain.

2. *An Act for rectifying Miſtakes in the Names of the Commiſſioners for the Land-Tax, for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fourteen; and for raiſing ſo much as is wanting to make up the Sum of Fourteen Hundred Thouſand Pounds, intended to be raiſed by a Lottery for the publick Service in the ſaid Year.*

3. *An Act to enable Perſons, now reſiding in* Great Britain, *to take the Oaths, and to do all other Acts in* Great Britain, *requiſite to qualifie themſelves to continue their reſpective Places, Offices, and Employments in* Ireland.

After which, the Lord Chancellor made the following Speech to both Houſes of Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE cannot but expreſs our greateſt Satisfaction, and, in His Majeſty's Name, return you Thanks, for the convincing Proofs which you have given, in this Seſſion, of your Duty and Affection to His Majeſty, and of your Zeal for his Government. We muſt particularly thank you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, *for the Aids which you have granted to His Majeſty, for the better Support of the Honour of the Crown, and for preventing any Diſappointment in the Supplies given in the laſt Seſſion for the Service of this Year. You may be aſſured, that the Unanimity, the Cheerfulneſs, and the Diſpatch with which you have proceeded in granting theſe Aids, will render them yet more acceptable to His Majeſty. And you may depend upon our making a faithful Repreſentation thereof to him.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

All neceſſary Buſineſs being now happily concluded, it will be proper for us to put a ſpeedy End to this Seſſion. We think fit, at preſent, in His Majeſty's Name, to deſire you forthwith reſpectively to adjourn your ſelves until Wedneſday *next.*

Accordingly both Houſes immediately adjourned to *Wedneſday*, the 25*th* of *Auguſt*, when being met again, the Commons *ordered that their Speaker be deſired to print the Speech by him made the* Saturday *before.* Then Mr. Secretary *Bromley* acquainted the Houſe, that the Lords Juſtices had received His Majeſty's Anſwer to the *Humble Addreſs* of this Houſe at the Beginning of

of this Seſſion; which he preſented to the Houſe, as was related before.

After this, the Lords Juſtices went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of their Excellencies, made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAving, ſince your late Adjournment, received His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer, under his Sign Manual, to your ſeveral Addreſſes; and by His Majeſty's Command, ordered them to be delivered to you reſpectively: We do now, in His Majeſty's Name, prorogue this preſent Parliament to Thurſday *the Twenty Third Day of* September *next: And this preſent Parliament is accordingly prorogued to* Thurſday *the Twenty Third Day of* September *next.*

Thus concluded the Second and laſt Seſſion of the Fourth Parliament of *Great Britain*, and the laſt of Queen *Anne*'s Reign.

'Twas thought proper to give the Proceedings of Parliament altogether, without the Mixture of other Tranſactions, that the Providence of God might be the more diſcernible in the mighty Change that was to be ſeen in their Temper and Meaſures. They had been very pliable to all the Dictates of the late Miniſtry, and readily paſſed the Schiſm-Bill, which every Body knows was framed on Purpoſe to weaken the Intereſt of His preſent Majeſty. The Pretender's Friends were ſanguine enough to flatter themſelves with Hopes of carrying on their Deſigns, even in Parliament; and 'tis certain, there were too many in the Houſe that favoured him; ſo that had

had not the late Miniſtry been broke among themſelves, and they, and their Friends, in both Houſes, ſtunn'd by the ſudden Death of the Queen, they might, in all Probability, have rendred His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown impracticable, without a great deal of Blood; but *He, by whom Kings Reign*, had ordered it ſhould be otherwiſe; ſo that all their Meaſures were blaſted at once, their Men of Might could not find their Hands, and the Wiſdom of their wiſe Men failed them.

I muſt now look back to othet Tranſactions. The *French* Miniſter, M. *d'Iberville*, who had behaved himſelf with Haughtineſs enough, and thought his Maſter's Game ſure, was, upon the Queen's Death, ſeized with ſuch Apprehenſions of being inſulted by the People, in his own Houſe, that he wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Ormond*, in which he deſired his Grace's Protection; and the Duke acquainting the Lords Juſtices with it, their Excellencies ordered ſome of the Trained-Bands to guard the *French* Miniſter's Houſe. This was a ſurprizing Change, that one, who, but a very little before, had the Boldneſs to make Propoſals for defeating the *Hanover* Succeſſion, ſhould now be obliged for Protection to the Regency, appointed for preſerving that Succeſſion, tho' he very ill deſerved it; ſince he did not make immediate Application to their Excellencies for it; but to one, who, he might be very ſure, had forfeited all Title to any Regard, either from their Excellencies, or from his Country. It was natural enough however for that Miniſter to make Application to the Duke, who, by his Conduct at that Time, and before, had ſufficiently proved himſelf to be in the Intereſt of *France*; and tho' M. *d'Iberville* had been guilty of ſomething more than a Breach of good Manners,

ners, in applying to the Duke for it; yet the Lords Juſtices had ſo much Regard to the Law of Nations, and his Character of a publick Miniſter, that they made it no Objection againſt granting what he demanded.

Another remarkable Turn, no leſs mortifying to the *French* and Pretender's Faction, was, to ſee the Duke of *Marlborough* complimented on his Arrival by moſt of the Foreign Miniſters, as well as by great Numbers of the Nobility, Gentry, and Officers of the Army; and to hear the loud Acclamations of the People, who followed his Grace, and expreſſed their Joy to ſee him again reſtored to his native Country, and take his Place in Council and Parliament. The Preſence of that great Man was what the Faction dreaded moſt, next to that of His Majeſty and His Royal Family. They were ſenſible, that their Projects for modelling the Army farther to their Purpoſe, was now at an End, and that the very Terror of his Grace's Name was enough to quench any Rebellion they might undertake; beſides, they knew, that the honeſt Officers, whom they had turned out, as well as thoſe whom they had deſigned to ſet aſide, would be ready to join with his Grace in Defence of His Majeſty's Succeſſion; and they had juſt Reaſon to apprehend the Reſentments of ſuch Officers as they had cloſetted, to know *whether they would ſerve the Queen without asking Queſtions.*

In ſhort, they knew well enough, that His Majeſty's Friends, in all the Three Nations, would have taken Arms, had any Rebellion broke out againſt His Title; and the Faction could not but be ſenſible, that this muſt have ended in their utter Ruin; for they could have expected no Quarter from a People fill'd with Reſentments

ſentments for having been ſold to *France* and *Rome* by the late Miniſtry. 'Twas to this, and what has been already mentioned, that, next to the Divine Providence, we owe His Majeſty's peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne, and not to the Loyalty of the High-Church Party, as they had the Confidence to give out in their treaſonable Libel, called, *Engliſh Advice to Engliſh Freeholders.*

That Party was ſo far from having any ſuch Affection to the *Hanover* Family, that the Lord *Bolingbroke*, who, after the Earl of *Oxford*'s Diſgrace, was look'd upon as their Head, was ſtrongly ſuſpected of having formed a Scheme for modelling the Army in ſuch a Manner, as might have ſuited the Deſign of bringing in the Pretender. One Branch of it was, to have broke Nine Battalions in *Ireland*, with 72 Officers that were well affected to the *Hanover* Family, and to have raiſed 15 other Battalions of ſuch Men, and under ſuch Officers as they could truſt. They alſo talked of modelling the *Britiſh* Guards; and the following Liſt of the honeſt and brave Officers, they deſign'd to caſhiere, was handed about.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Major General *Tatton.*
Brigadier *Ferrers.*

Colonel
- *Lloyd.*
- *Barril.*
- *Talbor.*
- *Guiſe.*
- *Read.*
- *Cholmondley.*
- *Moyſer.*
- *Anſtruther.*
- *Elwell.*

Colonel

Colonel { *Paget.* *Montgomery.* *Fuller.* *Frampton.* *Blackney.* *Merrick.*

SECOND REGIMENT.

Major General *Holmes.*
Brigadier *Morriſon.*
Brigadier *Biſſet.*
Colonel *Hobbart.*
Colonel *Robinſon.*
Sir *Triſtram Dillington*, Colonel.
Colonel { *Smith.* *Foliot.* *Chudleigh.*

'Tis true, that the late Miniſters, and their Creatures, denied all this, and pretended as much Zeal for King *George*, as any Body elſe; but their having turned out ſeveral brave and experienced Officers before, who were known to be thorowly in His Majeſty's Intereſt, and their having ordered Major General *Davenport* Lieutenant of the firſt Troop of Life-Guards, and Major General *Holmes*, Major of the Second Regiment of Foot-Guards, to ſell out, was a plain Evidence of their ill Deſigns at that Time, and the Report of the *Secret Committee*, with the Flight of the Lord *Bolingbroke* and the Duke of *Ormond* to *France*, is a demonſtrable Proof of 'em now.

Our late Miniſtry having given up the Trade of the Nation every where, the *Swedes* made Prize of our Merchant-Ships, trading to the Ports which the Czar of *Muſcovy* had poſſeſſed him-

himſelf of in the *Baltick*; upon which the Merchants concerned laid their Complaints before the Lords of the Regency, who, on the 5*th* of *Auguſt*, conſidered their Complaints, and gave proper Directions upon them.

Next Day their Excellencies took into Conſideration the Buſineſs that had been long depending before the Privy Council, relating to the Election of a Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs for the City of *Dublin*, and determined it to be one of the ancient Privileges of that City, to chuſe their own Magiſtrates. This Determination being immediately diſpatch'd away to the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, their Excellencies, on the 17*th* of *Auguſt*, ſummoned the nominal Lord-Mayor of *Dublin*, and the Aldermen in Town, and propoſed to them to proceed forthwith to the Election of a Mayor and Sheriffs for the remaining Part of the Year, till *Michaelmas* next: But the Mayor declined proceeding to a Choice in Conjunction with the Aldermen: Whereupon the Aldermen, after the nominal Lord-Mayor had refuſed either to proceed to an immediate Choice, or to name a Time when he would go upon the Election, went into a Choice without him, which, by a Majority, fell upon Alderman *Page*, for Lord-Mayor for the remaining Term; and on Mr. *Sommervill*, a Merchant of that City, for Sheriff, with Mr. *Crowder*, who was formerly elected by the Aldermen, and approved by the Government. The nominal Mayor thereupon withdrew himſelf, being privately countenanc'd in his refractory Behaviour by Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, by whoſe Influence the Privy Council declined approving the Choice of Alderman *Page*, and contented themſelves with ſending an Account of what had paſſed to the Lords Juſtices of *Great Britain*.

By

By this Means the Proteſtant Citizens of *Dublin*, at that Time reduced to the Height of Danger, for Want of Government, were relieved from the Tyranny of their Oppreſſors, who alledged, that their Liberty to elect their own Magiſtrates, was contrary to the Prerogative of the Crown; but the real Deſign of the Managers was, to rob the City of their Privileges; becauſe they would chuſe none but ſuch as were firm to the Proteſtant Religion and Succeſſion.

M. *d'Iberville*, the *French* Envoy, had, before he received any particular Orders from *France*, aſſured the Regency, 'His Maſter would invi-'olably maintain the Treaty of Peace, concluded at *Utrecht*, with relation to the Settlement 'of the *Britiſh* Crown in the Houſe of *Hanover*. The Earl of *Peterborough* arrived in *London* from *France* the 7*th* of *Auguſt*, and having taken the Oaths, and his Place as one of the Privy Council, acquainted ſome of the Regency, that the *French* King had given him the like Aſſurance. Mr. *Prior*, having By-Orders of the Regency, notified the Queen's Death to the *French* King, received the like Anſwer; and ſome Days after, M. *d'Iberville* received a Letter from the Marquiſs *de Torcy*, approving what he had done; and another from the *French* King to the *Britiſh* Regency, with the ſame Aſſurance; importing moreover, 'That having been informed, that 'Reports had been ſpread, as if he deſigned to 'make Alterations in the late Renunciations, he 'thought fit to declare, as he had already done 'to the Earl of *Peterborough*, that the ſaid Re-'ports were altogether falſe and groundleſs; 'that the King of *Spain* having ſent the Cardinal 'del *Giudice*, as Embaſſador to *France*, which 'might create ſome Suſpicions, His *Moſt Chri-'ſtian* Majeſty had deſired the King, his Grand-

'ſon,

'ſon, to recal him; and that the Elector of 'Brunſwick having, ſome Time before the Death 'of the Queen, ſignified to His *Moſt Chriſtian* 'Majeſty, that whenever his Succeſſion to the 'Crown of *Great Britain* ſhould take Place, he 'would cultivate a Friendſhip with His *Moſt* 'Chriſtian Majeſty, he (the King of *France*) on 'his Part, aſſured the Lords Juſtices, that he 'would do all that lay in his Power to main-'tain a good Intelligence and Amity between 'the Two Crowns.

The Anſwer which Mr. *Prior* received about the *Catalans*, was not altogether ſo agreeable in *England:* The Lords of the Regency had wrote to the Court of *France*, 'That His *Moſt Chri-*'*ſtian* Majeſty having promiſed to interpoſe his 'good Offices with the King of *Spain*, in Favour 'of the *Catalans*, they were ſurprized to find, 'that, inſtead of that, His *Moſt Chriſtian* Maje-'ſty had ſent his Troops to aſſiſt thoſe of his 'Grandſon in the Reduction of *Barcelona*; and 'that their Excellencies hoped, His *Moſt Chriſti-*'*an* Majeſty would make good his Promiſes; 'and conſider the ill Conſequences of his ſuffering 'his Forces to act againſt a People, who were 'under the Protection of the Crown of *Great* '*Britain*. To this Mr. *Prior* received an An-ſwer, 'That the *Moſt Chriſtian* King had alrea-'dy made good his Engagements in behalf of 'the *Catalans*; that their Obſtinacy was the Cauſe 'of all the Misfortunes that might befal them; 'and that his Glory would not ſuffer him to 'recal his Troops from before *Barcelona*.

Some Days before this Anſwer was tranſmitted to *England*, the Marqueſs *d'Almaza*, one of the Deputies from the Principality of *Catalonia*, made Application to the Lords Juſtices, and communicated to their Excellencies a Letter he had re-

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ceived from the Governour of *Majorca*, with an Account of the Condition of the City of *Barcelona*. Upon which, their Excellencies order'd, that a Copy of the Letter they had written to the Court of *France*, ſhould be communicated to the Marqueſs; and he was further aſſured, that Directions had been ſent to Admiral *Wiſhart*, not to moleſt the Inhabitants of *Barcelona*, or hinder any Relief to be brought to them by Sea.

Theſe early and repeated Aſſurances from the *French* King, that he would not diſturb His Majeſty's Succeſſion, is a Proof of what was ſaid before, that it was owing to the then Circumſtances of *France*, and of His and the Pretender's Friends in *Great Britain*. Had he been ſincere, he would never have allowed the Pretender to have Men, that were liſted for him in *Ireland*, tranſported into *France*, and many of them on Board *French* Ships; nor durſt the Duke of *Lorrain* have entertained him in his Dominions. But tho' *Lewis* XIV. thought fit to temporize as to what related to King *George*'s Succeſſion, he was obſtinate in the Affair of the *Catalans*, who, he knew, were not able to aſſiſt themſelves, therefore he reſolved to deſtroy that gallant People, that they might no more be in a Condition to obſtruct his future Meaſures.

The Lords Juſtices were ſenſible enough how little theſe *French* Aſſurances were to be relied on, and therefore, tho' they had ſent a Reinforcement to the Garriſon of *Portſmouth*, under the Command of Colonel *Pocock*, their Excellencies ordered another Draught of 500 Out-Penſioners of *Chelſea* Hoſpital to march thither, under the Command of Colonel *Jones*, and at the ſame Time ordered the Juſtices of the Peace of *London* and *Weſtminſter* to take exact Liſts of

the Popiſh Recuſants in thoſe Two Cities, and to ſeize their Arms and Horſes, according as the Statute in that Caſe provided.

The late Miniſtry had not only betrayed the Proteſtant Intereſt abroad; but oppreſs'd the poor *French* Refugees here in *England*; becauſe thoſe brave Confeſſors had in the main refuſed to fall in with their Meaſures, as knowing very well that they muſt be utterly ruined, and deprived of the comfortable *Aſylum* they had found in *England*. The late Miniſtry had therefore moſt inhumanely deprived them for Four Years of the Allowance which had been granted to them by Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *William*; ſo that many of them had been reduced to a ſtarving Condition. Upon this, the *French* Church in the *Savoy* ſent a Deputation to wait on the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, and the Baron *de Bothmer*, to lay before them the miſerable Condition of the *French* Refugees, and to congratulate the happy Acceſſion of King *George* to the Throne; which was very kindly received.

On the 15*th* and 16*th* of *Auguſt*, the *Britiſh* Battalions, which had, by Orders, embarked at *Oſtend*, landed in *England*, and a Battalion of the Earl of *Orkney*'s Royal Regiment of Fuſileers, was commanded to march to *Portſmouth*; ſo that their Excellencies took very great Care of that important Town, which, tho' one of the principal Keys of the Nation, had been ſo much neglected by the late Miniſtry, as if they had deſigned it ſhould be ſurprized by *France*, or the Pretender.

Their Excellencies did likewiſe appoint the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Hampſhire*, in the Room of the late Duke of *Beaufort*; and the Earl of *Derby*, Lord Lieutenant of *Lancaſhire*, in the Room of the late Duke *Hamilton*.

They

They ſent His Majeſty's Yatch, with thoſe belonging to the Board of *Green-Cloth*, and other Officers of the Houſhold, to attend His Majeſty in *Holland*; and on the 17*th* of *Auguſt*, the Earl of *Berkeley*, Commander in chief of the Squadron and Yatches appointed to bring over the King and the Prince, arriv'd in *Holland*, and went next Day to the *Hague*, with ſeveral Perſons of Quality; upon which M. *Clingraef*, the *Hanover* Reſident there, ſent an Expreſs to acquaint His Majeſty with it.

'Tis proper, before we go any further, to give an Account of the Queen's Funeral. On *Tueſday*, the Third of *Auguſt*, Her Body was opened; but, according to Her Majeſty's Orders, the Surgeons did not meddle with Her Head. They found Her Vitals very ſound; and only ſome Water in the Abdomen. The next Night Her Bowels were buried in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*; and on the Fifth, the Lord Marſhal iſſued out the following Order for a general Mourning:

IN *Purſuance of an Order of their Excellencies the* LORDS JUSTICES *in Council at St.* James's, *the Fifth Day of* Auguſt 1714. *Theſe are to give publick Notice, That it is expected, that all Perſons, upon the preſent Occaſion of the Death of Her late Majeſty, of bleſſed Memory, do put themſelves into the deepeſt Mourning, (long Cloaks excepted.) The ſaid Mourning to begin upon* Sunday *the* 15th *inſtant; and that as well all Lords, as Privy-Counſellors, and Officers of Her Majeſty's Houſhold, do cover their Coaches, Chariots, and Chairs, and cloath their Livery-Servants, with black Cloth, by* Sunday *the* 22d *inſtant: And that no Perſon whatſoever, for the firſt Six Months, put any Eſcocheons of Arms, or Arms painted, on their Coaches, nor*

uſe any Varniſh'd or Bullion Nails to be ſeen on their Coaches, Chariots, or Chairs.

Suffolk, *M.*

On the 19*th* of *Auguſt*, the Lords Juſtices received Letters from the King, with Directions, that the late Queen's Body ſhould be interred with all the Decency and Pomp conſiſtent with a private Burial: Upon which that Ceremony, which was to have been performed *Sunday* the 22*d*, was put off to the 24*th*; and the Lord Marſhal iſſued this Order.

WHEREAS the Solemnity of the Interment of Her late Majeſty Queen Anne, *is appointed to be performed on* Tueſday *the 24th of this inſtant* Auguſt; *This is therefore to give Notice, That all Perſons who ought to go in the Proceeding on this Occaſion, are (for their greater Conveniency) to enter at* Weſtminſter-Hall *Door: And that the Lords, the Peereſſes, and Lords Sons, the Privy Counſellors, and the Judges, are deſired to meet in the Houſe of Peers, at the Hour of Six in the Evening. The Maids of Honour, and the Bed Chamber-Women, are deſired to aſſemble in the Robing-Room, adjoining to the Lobby next the painted Chamber; as all others concerned are to do in the ſaid painted Chamber; where they will be marſhalled, and put in Order by the Officers of Arms appointed for that Purpoſe.*

And all Perſons are required to take Notice, That none can have Admittance into the Prince's Chamber, Weſtminſter-Abbey, *or King* Henry *the Seventh's Chappel, before the Entrance of the ſolemn Proceſſion, except ſuch as by Reaſon of their particular Services muſt attend there.*

Note,

Note, *That all the Knights of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter and St.* Andrew, *are to wear their Collars of the ſaid Orders at this Solemnity.*

Aug. 20. 1714.

SUFFOLK, *M.*

Her Majeſty was accordingly interr'd on the 24*th*, in the following Manner. The Lords, the Peereſſes, the Lords Sons, Privy-Counſellors, Judges, and others, who were to attend the Solemnity, met about Seven in the Evening in the Houſe of Peers, the Painted-Chamber, and other Rooms adjoining, where, being called out in Order by the Officers of Arms, they proceeded about Ten of the Clock through the Prince's Chamber into the *Palace-Yard*, and thence to the South-Eaſt Door of the Abbey, one of the great Guns at the Tower firing every Minute, until Her Majeſty was interr'd. The Royal Corps was born under a Canopy of Purple Velvet, preceded by a great Number of Her Servants, the Judges, Privy-Counſellors, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the great Officers. The Pall was ſupported by Six Dukes. Her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Ormond*, (in the Abſence of the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, who was indiſpoſed) was chief Mourner, ſupported by the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Richmond* in long Cloaks, wearing their Collars of the Order, her Train born by Two Dutcheſſes, aſſiſted by the Vice-Chamberlain, and followed by Two other Dutcheſſes, at the Head of Fourteen Counteſſes as Aſſiſtants, all in long Veils of black Crape; and after them the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber and the Maids of Honour in like Veils; then the Bed-Chamber

Women, and the Gentlemen Penſioners, cloſed the Proceeding. At the Entrance into the Church, the Dean, Prebends and Choir received the Royal Body with an Anthem, and marching before *Norroy*, King of Arms, who carried the Crown and Cuſhion, they proceeded ſinging to King *Henry* the Seventh's Chappel, where being arrived, the Body was depoſited on Treſſels, while the Service of the Church was performed by the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*, and afterwards interr'd in the ſame Vault with King *Charles* the Second, King *William*, Queen *Mary*, and Prince *George* of *Denmark*.

'Twas obſerved by many People, as a thing very remarkable, that as Her Majeſty dy'd on the *1ſt* of *Auguſt*, when the Schiſm-Act was to take Place, She was buried on the *24th*, a Day remarkable for the Maſſacre of the Proteſtants at *Paris*, and for turning out the Nonconformiſt Miniſters in *England*, againſt whom, and their Hearers, there had paſſed, in Her Majeſty's Reign, the Act againſt *Occaſional Conformity*; and that *for preventing the Growth of Schiſm*; beſides the impoſing of the Sacramental Teſt upon the Diſſenters in *Ireland*, and the Acts abovementioned againſt the Church of *Scotland*; all which was very impolitick, as it weakened the Proteſtant Intereſt and Succeſſion in *Britain* and *Ireland*; and very diſingenuous, as 'twas contrary to Her Majeſty's ſolemn Promiſes from the Throne, that She would inviolably maintain the Toleration in *England*; contrary to the Gratitude which She ow'd to the Diſſenters in *Ireland*; and contrary to many Laws, as well as to a ſolemn Treaty with relation to the Church and Nation of *Scotland*. 'Tis true, that People ought to be charitable, and neither puſh ſuch Obſervations

too

too far, nor lay too much Stress upon them; yet the graveſt Writers in all Ages, have taken Notice of ſuch things; and conſidering that the pernicious Councils, by which Her Majeſty was influenced, during the Four laſt Years of Her Reign, tended to the Ruin of the Proteſtant Intereſt, it can't juſtly be reckoned uncharitable to ſuppoſe, that Providence ordered theſe things to fall out ſo, that the World might take Notice of it as a publick Rebuke to a Spirit of Perſecution, Falſhood, and Tyranny; which thoſe who had Her Majeſty then in their Hands, were ſo viſibly poſſeſs'd with; and to the Grief of all honeſt *Britons*, it muſt be confeſs'd, that, by miſleading Her, they quite eclipſed that Glory and Renown, which, by the Conduct of the former Miniſtry, She had acquired to Herſelf and Her Kingdoms. But we leave Her to reſt in Her Tomb, and go to another Subject.

The ill Conduct of the late Miniſtry, with relation to our Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*, did ſoon appear; for on *Thurſday* the 19*th* of *Auguſt*, ſome Merchants, trading to *Spain*, laid before the Lords of the Regency, the Difficulties they labour'd under; an Account of which was contained in the Two following Letters from their Correſpondents.

Cadiz, July 29.

'THE King of *Spain* has demanded a Donative in this Place and in other Parts of '*Spain*, and particularly of the *Britiſh* Merchants 'and other Foreigners inhabiting here, and their 'Proportion of the Donative is ſettled by a 'Note left at each of their Houſes, regulating 'what each Perſon is to pay, which the ſaid 'Merchants have refuſed to comply with, as be-

'ing contrary to Treaties in Force, and have 'repreſented the ſame to the King of *Spain*; but, 'inſtead of finding Redreſs, they have had Sol-'diers quartered upon them, and expect the 'Number to be doubled every Day, during the 'Time they ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Dona-'tive: However, they have reſolv'd to let their 'Effects be ſeized rather than comply with a 'Demand ſo unjuſt in it ſelf, and ſo diſhonour-'able to the *Britiſh* Nation, of which there is 'no Preſident.

'*Cadiz*, *July* 29. Our Factory is inſulted the 'moſt that ever was yet experienced from this 'Government; a Donative (or Free-Gift) being 'endeavoured to be extorted by Violence from 'us: To which Effect, our Governour has put 'Guards of Soldiers in our Houſes, threatning 'to double them at 8 Rs Val *per Diem*, which 'amounts to Half a Dollar, until we pay the 'ſaid Donative, which amounts to 125 Pieces 'of Eight on ſome, on others more, or leſs. 'Thus the Principal of our Articles and Privi-'leges are trampled on. This is the Reſpect 'ſhewn to our Queen and Nation, and the ho-'nourable Uſage given to Her Subjects here; 'and what can be expected for the future? We 'hope a ſudden and determined Reſolution will 'be taken at the Court of *England*, to get Sa-'tisfaction for this arbitrary Dragooning the '*Britiſh* Subjects, and that a Stop will be put to 'their ever pretending here any more to ſuch 'an Extortion and Breach of publick Faith, o-'therwiſe no Living, nor can we ever be ſecure 'here.

Theſe Two Letters, which were made publick, encreaſed the general Indignation and Reſent-

ment

ment againſt the Managers of the *Spaniſh Treaty*, who, either through Ignorance, or Corruption, had ſettled our Trade to *Spain* on ſo precarious a Bottom, as made it ſubject to the Will and Pleaſure of the King of *Spain*; whoſe Miniſters believed themſelves ſo ſecure of ours in *England*, that they thought they might put any Hardſhips on our Merchants: But upon the News of the Queen's ſudden Death, and of the vigorous Proceedings of the *REGENCY*, they entertained other Sentiments, and recalled the Orders they had given for exacting the *Donative*.

The *26th* of *Auguſt*, the Abbot *Gaultier*, who had been the Tool of *France* and the Pretender, in framing the Peace with our Miniſtry, ſet out from hence to *France*, as a great many others had done upon the Queen's Death, who came hither on very ill Deſigns.

That ſame Day, Dr. *Edward Fowler*, Lord Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, died; and Dr. *John Moore*, Lord Biſhop of *Ely*, died the Day before the Queen.

'Twas juſtly look'd upon as a very great Providence, that thoſe two worthy Biſhops did not die before Her Majeſty's laſt Fit of Illneſs, for then, to be ſure, thoſe who ſwayed Her Councils, would have fill'd up their Places with Men of their own Stamp, which might have been of very ill Conſequence. Nor ought it ever to be forgot, that the moſt Reverend Dr. *Tenniſon*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was preſerved, notwithſtanding his great Age and threatning State of Health, to the great Mortification of the Nation's Enemies, who long'd to have the higheſt Dignity in the Church poſſeſs'd by ſome Firebrand of a perſecuting Temper, that would have lighted the Pretender to the Throne, by throwing Oil in the Flames of Contention, betwixt High-Church and Low.

On

On the 28*th* of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Murray* arrived Expreſs from *Hanover*, with Advice that the King had put off His Departure for ſome Days; and brought ſeveral Orders for the Regency and Council; particularly for the preparing a Patent to create the Prince Royal, Prince of *Wales*; and for removing the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke* from his Office of Secretary of State; which was done on the laſt of *Auguſt*, with particular Marks of Diſpleaſure; Three of the Lords of the Regency, *viz.* the Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Somerſet*, and the Lord *Cowper*, having taken the Seals from him, and lock'd and ſeal'd up all the Doors of his Office in the *Cockpit*.

No Body can now be at a Loſs about that Lord's ſudden Diſgrace; but the moſt general Opinion then was, that the Queen's Letters to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Sophia*, the Electreſs Dowager, and to his Highneſs the Electoral Prince, which were ſuppoſed to have been dictated by him, had given ſuch juſt Cauſe of Offence to the Court, that it was not thought fit to continue the Lord *Bolingbroke* in that Station. This Opinion ſeemed to be corroborated by a Letter from a Lady at *Hanover* to one in *England*, to whom, by her Royal Highneſs's Order, ſhe tranſmitted the Letters abovementioned, and is as follows.

MADAM,

'I Am directed, by the Electreſs, to ſend you 'the incloſed, which arrived at *Hanover*, by 'Expreſs on *Tueſday* laſt, but were not deliver-'ed till Yeſterday at Noon.

'I had not Time, or I had tranſlated the 'Queen's for you: But ſome Body elſe will do 'it as well; and let you know, that there's no

'Hand

'Hand villanous enough to write them, but 'that one from whence they came.

'This Court is so openly honest in their Pro-'ceedings, that they would be glad to disperse 'their Letters among their Friends in *England*; 'whereas their Correspondents are so false *and* 'hidden, that the Express declared, till the Mo-'ment the Letters were read, *that they were to* 'invite the Prince over; and I would lay my 'Life, the Ministers declare the same in *London*:

I am, &c.

It has been observed already, that the *Scots* were in general zealous for the Protestant Succession; it may be added, that the Magistrates of all their chief Cities were honest, and particularly those of *Glasgow*, who, as a Proof of their Zeal to the *Hanover* Succession, in the worst of Times, did in *April* 1714, make the Electoral Prince free of their City, and transmitted him, in a golden Box, his Burgess Ticket or Freedom, which his Highness took very kindly, and returned them his Thanks by the following Letter.

Hanover, *August* 16, N. S. 1714.

Gentlemen,

'THE obliging Letter you wrote to me 'on the 30*th* of *April* last, has been trans-'mitted to me hither, with a Burgess-Ticket. 'These Marks of your City's Attachment to the '*Protestant* Succession, and to me in particular, 'have given me a real Pleasure. I desire you 'to believe, I esteem them as I ought; and that 'I shall readily embrace all Occasions that may

'offer

'offer to ſhew you my Gratitude; ſo that if 'Divine Providence calls this Houſe to the 'Crown of *Great Britain*, your City may receive 'all the Protection your Zeal deſerves. I ſhall 'do my utmoſt to procure it to you, being

Gentlemen,

Your Affectionate,

George, *Duke of* Cambridge.

Superſcribed,

To Meſſieurs, The Magiſtrates of the City of Glaſgow *in* Scotland.

It is proper now to take a View of what was done beyond Sea upon this important Change in *Great Britain*.

The Meſſenger diſpatch'd from *Kenſington* the 31*ſt* of *July*, with Letters for the Earl of *Strafford*, arrived at the *Hague* on the 2*d* of *Auguſt*, and immediately went on to *Utrecht*, whither the Earl was gone to confer with the Plenipotentiaries of *Spain* and *Portugal*, upon the Subject of the Peace ſtill depending between thoſe Two Crowns. That ſame Night Mr. *Craggs* arrived at the *Hague*, and having made a ſhort Viſit to the great Penſionary *Heinſius*, purſued his Journey with all ſpeed to *Hanover*; as did next Day Monſieur *Godike*, Secretary to Baron *de Bothmer*, who brought firſt to the *Hague* the News of the Queen's Death, and the joyful Account of King *George*'s being proclaimed. The ſame Day the Earl of *Strafford* arrived at the *Hague* from *Utrecht*, and immediately after, had a long Conference

rence with the great Penſionary : And next Day another with the Deputies of the States General, to whom he made the following Speech.

Meſſieurs,

ALtho' upon my Arrival from Utrecht, *I hear that the Queen is dead, and that the Privy Council have* unanimouſly cauſed the Elector of Brunſwick *to be proclaimed King; and altho' I have Reaſon to credit that News; nevertheleſs, not being informed of it my ſelf from Home, I thought it my Duty, and even neceſſary, to hold a Conference with you,* Meſſieurs *the Deputies of their High Mightineſſes, to communicate to you what I received from my Court, even before the Death of Her Majeſty,* viz. *That the ſecond Day of Her Illneſs, the Lords and* others *of the Privy Council ſigned, with unanimous Conſent, a Letter to the Elector of* Brunſwick, *to aſſure him of their inviolable Duty, in caſe the Queen ſhould happen to die, and to deſire his Electoral Highneſs to repair to* England *with all Speed; having ordered a Squadron to come on your Coaſts, for his Tranſportation, and to attend his Orders; taking at the ſame Time, all the neceſſary Precautions for the Preſervation of the publick Repoſe and Tranquillity, and to oppoſe the Deſigns of the Enemies of our Conſtitution.*

The Lords of Her Majeſty's Council think it proper I ſhould inform their High Mightineſſes of all this; and that they relie on the Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance of this Republick in this Conjuncture. *Hoping that their High Mightineſſes will take ſtrict Care to prevent any Attempt that might be made to oppoſe or diſturb the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion in the moſt Serene Houſe of* Brunſwick, *in caſe it pleaſed the Almighty to deprive us of the Queen.*

Nothing ſhall more alleviate ſo conſiderable a Loſs, or more effectually keep up the Spirits of my Country-

Men,

Men, than if I can give them, on the Part of this Republick, Aſſurances of a firm, conſtant Friendſhip, *and ever ready to aſſiſt us in maintaining the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion, on which depend both the Intereſt of our holy Religion, and the Security of our Laws and Conſtitution.*

Meſſieurs,

Your Alliances and Intereſts, and even the Intereſt and Tranquillity of all Europe, *require that you ſhould at preſent give a Demonſtration of your Union with us. Nor do I in the leaſt doubt, that the Anſwer I expect from their High Mightineſſes* will very much *contribute to accompliſh the Settlement of that happy Succeſſion in the Elector's Perſon: By which means we ſhall have nothing to fear either for our Religion, or for the Repoſe of* Europe *in general, and of our Nations in particular.*

What I had the Honour to tell you on the Part *of the Queen, in my Two laſt Conferences, are but too convincing Proofs, that in the Perſon of Her Majeſty, you loſe a good and ſincere Friend and Ally, and a* true Defender *of the Faith:* England *loſes in Her* the beſt of Queens, *and I, in particular, a Princeſs, who has heaped Favours upon me; and who vouchſafed to honour my Family with Her Affection.*

The only thing that can repair ſo conſiderable a Loſs, is the Union and Unanimity of Counſels of the Two Nations, for the Support and Intereſt of a Prince, who, beſides his acquired Right, has, by ſo many Proofs of his Bravery, and other eminent perſonal Qualities, ſhewn himſelf the Worthieſt *and* Ableſt to ſucceed *ſo* great *and ſo* good *a* Queen.

Permit me alſo, Meſſieurs, *to inform you, that by the Act of Succeſſion, we are to continue in Employment Six Months after the Demiſe of the Queen, unleſs the King, Her Succeſſor, think fit to diſpoſe of it otherwiſe: Wherefore till then, you will be pleaſed to look*

look upon Me as Ambaſſador of the Crown of Great Britain.

The next Day, the States General came to the following Reſolution:

EXTRACT *of the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of their High Mightineſſes the Lords the States General of the United Provinces.* Thurſday Auguſt 16, N. S. 1714.

HAving heard the Report of the Sieur d'Eſſen, *and the other Deputies of their High Mightineſſes for Foreign Affairs, who, purſuant to, and in Diſcharge of their Commiſſorial Reſolution of the* 15th *inſtant, have examined the Propoſal made yeſterday in a Conference* to the ſaid *Deputies, by the Earl of* Strafford, *Ambaſſador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of* Great Britain, *in relation to the Sickneſs and Death of Her Majeſty, the Queen of* Great Britain, *and deſiring that their Mightineſſes will aſſiſt in maintaining the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion in the moſt Serene Houſe of* Brunſwick; *the whole being mentioned more at large in the ſaid Propoſal, and in the Acts of Yeſterday.*

Which having been taken into Conſideration, it was thought fit, and reſolved, that to the aforeſaid Propoſal of the ſaid Earl of Strafford, *Anſwer ſhall be returned, that the News their High Mightineſſes have received, firſt of the Sickneſs, and afterwards of the Death of Her ſaid Majeſty, have caſt them into the utmoſt Affliction.*

That in this Conjuncture, it is a great Comfort to them to ſee, by the Communication the Earl of Strafford *has given them, the prudent Meaſures the Privy Council have taken, even while Her ſaid Majeſty was ſtill alive, both to deſire his Electoral Highneſs of* Brunſwick *to repair to* England *with all ſpeed, and*

to

to preſerve the Tranquillity of the Kingdom. That their High Mightineſſes have ever look'd upon the good Intelligence, Friendſhip and Union between the Crown of Great Britain, *and this State, as the moſt ſolid Foundation of the Safety and Proſperity of both Nations, of the Preſervation of the* Proteſtant *Religion, and of the Liberty of* Europe; *That for that Reaſon they have always endeavoured to cultivate and improve that good Intelligence and Union; and will ſtill endeavour to do it on this Occaſion. That remembring full well the Engagements they have entred into by the Treaty of mutual Guaranty, for the Maintenance of the Succeſſion in the* Proteſtant *Line of the moſt Serene Houſe of* Brunſwick, *they are alſo reſolved to perform the ſame, and, in order thereto, to take all Meaſures that ſhall be judged neceſſary. That he, the Earl of* Strafford, *may be aſſured, that theſe are the true Sentiments of their High Mightineſſes, and he may give theſe Aſſurances to the Regents of* Great Britain, *during His Majeſty's Abſence; their High Mightineſſes wiſhing as much as any Man in* England *can do, that his Electoral Highneſs of* Brunſwick, *to whom the Succeſſion to the Crown is devolved, and who is already proclaimed King, may, without Oppoſition, quickly enjoy the Poſſeſſion of his Kingdoms; and that they will contribute thereto all that ſhall be in their Power: Hoping to find in the Friendſhip and Affection of his preſent Majeſty, what they have loſt by the Death of the Queen, of moſt glorious Memory; of whoſe Affection and Friendſhip for this Republick they have had Proofs on ſeveral Occaſions.*

That, moreover, their High Mightineſſes will readily continue to acknowledge the Earl of Strafford *in Quality of Ambaſſador of the Crown of* Great Britain.

And an Extract of this preſent Reſolution ſhall be put into the Hands of the ſaid Earl of Strafford.

Upon

Upon the Arrival of Baron *de Bothmer*'s Secretary with the News of the Queen's Death, Monſieur *Klingraeff*, Reſident of *Hanover*, preſented to the States General a Memorial, with a Letter from King *George*, which was lodged in his Hands, to be in readineſs if there ſhould be occaſion; by which His Majeſty required of the States, the Performance of their Guaranty of his Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*. His Majeſty had juſt Reaſon for this Precaution; ſince the Conduct of our late Miniſtry, with relation to the Treaty of Barrier and Succeſſion with the *Dutch*, as already mentioned, had given him too good Ground to apprehend, that they never deſigned it ſhould have any Effect; and 'tis evident ſince, by the Account we have of their Management, in the Report of the *Secret Committee*, that they had no true Regard to the Family of *Hanover*; tho' in compliance with the Laws, and to cover their real Deſigns againſt that Family, they were obliged to pretend otherwiſe. His Majeſty therefore took this Step, that they might have no room to chicane upon the 14*th* Article of the new Barrier-Treaty, which they had worded ſo dubiouſly on purpoſe, as it might have as well ſerved the Pretender, or any other of thoſe who claimed a Right from Proximity of Blood, had they been pleaſed to declare themſelves Proteſtants, and by that Means obtained Poſſeſſion.

The States General, who came unwillingly into the new Barrier-Treaty; becauſe it was worſe than the old one, were alſo ſenſible of this, and therefore aſſembled that very Night upon M. *Klingraeff*'s delivering His Majeſty's Letter, and next Day came to the following Reſolution.

An Extract from the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the *United Netherlands*.

Mercurii die, 15 *Auguſti*, 1714.

IN the Aſſembly to Day, a Memorial was read, preſented by M. Klingraeff, *Reſident of his Electoral Highneſs of* Brunſwick-Lunenburg, *now King of* Great Britain, *who, with it, delivered likewiſe to their High Migtineſſes, a Letter from his ſaid Electoral Highneſs, by which they are deſired, in the* (preſent) *Occurrence of the Deceaſe of the Queen of* Great Britain, *to perform their Guaranty, purſuant to the Treaty concluded between Her Majeſty, of glorious Memory, and this State.*

Which being taken into Deliberation, 'tis thought fit and reſolved, that Anſwer ſhall be returned to his ſaid Electoral Highneſs, now His Majeſty of Great Britain, *viz. That aſſoon as their High Mightineſſes were informed of the Sickneſs and Death of Her ſaid Majeſty of* Great Britain, *of glorious Memory, they immediately bethought themſelves of the Engagements they had entred into, for the Guaranty of the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Great Britain *in the Proteſtant Line, ſo as it is ſettled by Acts of Parliament; that at the ſame Time they conſidered with themſelves not only how much it concerns the Kingdoms of* Great Britain, *that the Settlement of the Succeſſion in the* Proteſtant *Line ſhould have intire Effect, but alſo how deeply the* Proteſtant *Religion, the Safety of this State, and the Liberty of all* Europe, *are intereſted therein; that therefore they unanimouſly reſolved to perform their Engagements, and to execute all that by the Treaty of mutual Guaranty they have promiſed; whereto they are the more readily induced by the firm Aſſurance which*

His

His Majeſty in the ſaid Letter is pleaſed to give them of his Good-Will towards this State: That as they received the Account of the Death of Her ſaid Majeſty with Grief, ſo it was very acceptable News to them that his Electoral Highneſs, as the next Heir in the Proteſtant *Line, was inſtantly proclaimed King, by the unanimous Advice of the Council, and with the Acclamations of the People: That they moſt heartily congratulate His Majeſty thereupon, and wiſh Him all further happy Succeſſes in a proſperous Reign: That from this good Beginning they hope His Majeſty will take peaceable Poſſeſſion of His Kingdoms, without any Oppoſition: That nevertheleſs, their High Mightineſſes are willing and ready to perform their Engagements, and to take all proper Meaſures with His Majeſty for that End: That it being likely His Majeſty will ſpeedily go for* England, *their High Mightineſſes will be very glad if His Majeſty will pleaſe to take His Journey through their Dominions; that they will endeavour to facilitate His Majeſty's Paſſage with all that is in their Power; and that they will at all Times ſhew the high Eſteem they have for His Majeſty's Perſon and Friendſhip; and that they have his Intereſts as much at Heart as their own.*

Which Anſwer, with a Copy thereof, ſhall be put into the Hands of the Reſident M. Klingraeff, *that he may ſend the Original to His Majeſty, and at the ſame Time have a Reply to his own Memorial. Likewiſe a Copy of this Reſolution of their High Mightineſſes, together with the ſaid propoſed Anſwer, ſhall be delivered to M.* van Borſſelen, *their High Mightineſſes Envoy extraordinary to the Court of* Great Britain, *who is at preſent here, to ſerve for his Inſtruction, and for his giving the like Aſſurance to the Regency in* England, *on his Arrival there.*

On the 16*th* of *Auguſt*, N. S. this Reſolution, with a Letter to King *George*, was delivered to the Reſident of *Hanover*; and, at the ſame time, their High Mightineſſes diſpatched Letters to the States of the ſeveral Provinces, deſiring them forthwith to provide the neceſſary Funds for ſetting out a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War; of which Twelve, which were ſaid to be deſigned for the *Baltick*, were almoſt ready to put to Sea.

On the 18*th*, the Earl of *Strafford*, Ambaſſador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, notified to the Penſionary of *Holland* the Death of the late Queen, and the Acceſſion of his Majeſty King *George* to the Crown of *Great Britain*. Two Days after, the Earl made the ſame Notification to the Preſident of the Aſſembly of the States General; upon which he received the uſual Viſits and Compliments of Condoleance and Congratulation from the Preſident, and chief Members of that Republick. The ſame Night, the Earl of *Strafford* received two Expreſſes by His Majeſty's Meſſengers; one from *Hanover*, with a Letter from the King, directing him to continue to take care of his Majeſty's Affairs at the *Hague:* the other Meſſenger came from *London*; and his Excellency immediately ſent him forward, with ſome Diſpatches for the King.

About the middle of *Auguſt*, the Count *de Tarouca*, Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary of *Portugal*, in a Conference with the States Deputies, notified to them the favourable Declaration which the Lords Regents of *Great Britain* had cauſed to be made to Monſieur *de Bruciado*, the *Portugueze* Envoy at *London*, viz. *That* Spain *ſhould be obliged to conclude Peace immediately with the Crown of* Portugal, *or that in caſe of Refuſal, his* Por-

Portugueze *Majeſty might depend upon being aſſiſted by the Crown of* Great Britain, *conformably to the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance between thoſe Two Crowns.* This Declaration having been reported to the States General, their High Mightineſſes cauſed Aſſurances to be given to the *Portugueze* Miniſter, 'That they would readily concur in 'all Meaſures His *Britannick* Majeſty might judge 'proper to be taken for obliging *Spain* to agree 'with *Portugal*, on fair and juſt Conditions of 'Peace.

On the 28*th* of *Auguſt*, in the Morning, the Earl of *Strafford* received a Letter from the King, by a Meſſenger; and two Days after his Excellency made the following Speech to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE underwritten Ambaſſador extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary of His Britannick *Majeſty, and one of the Lords Juſtices of His Majeſty's Kingdoms, during his Abſence, repreſents to your High Mightineſſes, that the King his Maſter has received, with all poſſible Marks of Satisfaction, your High Mightineſſes Anſwer to the Speech, made by him the ſaid Ambaſſador to your Deputies for Foreign Affairs on the* 15th *inſtant, and that His Majeſty has ordered him to return you his Thanks for the Readineſs and Affection with which your High Mightineſſes have declared your Reſolution to fulfil your Guaranty for ſupporting the Proteſtant Succeſſion: And tho' his Majeſty never doubted the Friendſhip and Exactneſs of this Republick, in accompliſhing all their Engagements relating to him; yet the Diſpatch and Affection, with which you have done it, has even ſurpaſſed his Expectation.*

Your High Mightineſſes have thereby engaged the Friendſhip of a King, which cannot but be very advantageous to you, as well in regard to the Neighbourhood and Powerfulneſs of his Kingdoms and States, as with reſpect to His Majeſty's perſonal Merit; who, for his many excellent Qualities, will be eſteemed and courted by all Europe, *as well as loved and reſpected by his own Subjects: And as he is known to be a Prince, who is a religious Obſerver of his Word: Your High Mightineſſes may be aſſured, that in gaining his Friendſhip, you ſecure to your ſelves a ſolid and laſting Support.*

Your High Mightineſſes Anſwer and quick Reſolution to ſecond the Meaſures taken in Great Britain, *for maintaining the Proteſtant Succeſſion, were no leſs agreeable to the Lords Juſtices, and the whole Kingdom; ſince by this Union of our Councils, that happy Peace and Tranquillity, we now enjoy, will be preſerved, in ſpite of all thoſe who would attempt to trouble it.*

The Lords Juſtices deſire, in particular, that I would ſignify to your High Mightineſſes, in this Memorial, their great Satisfaction in obſerving thoſe Marks of Affection and Regard to the King and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, which you have ſhewn in your Letter to His Majeſty, which was communicated to them by Baron Bothmer.

As to my own Particular, the Inclination and Zeal I always had for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, on Account of the Good of my Country, is now become perſonal for the King, who, ſince the Queen's Death, has, in a very gracious manner, been pleaſed to honour me with ſeveral Marks of his Royal Favour.

'Tis with the greateſt Satisfaction that I ſee the good Effects, which the Union between the King, his Kingdoms, and this Republick, will have through all Europe; *and as I have always done the utmoſt in my Power, to preſerve this Union, ſince I have had*

the

the Honour to be employed as Ambaſſador to your High Mightineſſes; ſo I ſhall continue to apply all my Endeavours to that End, as long as I ſhall remain with you in that Quality, and even afterwards ſhall never forget the perſonal Marks of Friendſhip and Eſteem, which I have received from the principal and moſt valued Members of this Republick.

Hague, Aug. 30.
N. S. 1714.

STRAFFORD.

Some Days before, the Reſident of *Hanover*, at the *Hague*, delivered the following Letter from the King to the *States General*, in anſwer to theirs beforementioned.

High and Mighty Lords, moſt dear Friends and Allies.

'THE Letter of the 15*th* inſtant, which 'your High Mightineſſes have written to 'Us, as our good Friends and Neighbours, has 'been delivered to Us by an Expreſs. As no-'thing more agreeable could happen to Us, 'upon Our Acceſſion to the Throne, than to re-'ceive from your High Mightineſſes ſuch obli-'ging Aſſurances of your good Intentions for 'Us, and the Publick Good; ſo nothing is want-'ing in Our Acknowledgment in that reſpect, 'and in the high Eſteem we have for your 'High Mightineſſes and your Friendſhip. Your 'High Mightineſſes are to be entirely perſuaded, 'that ſeeing it has pleaſed God to call Us to 'the Throne of *Great Britain*, We ſhall make 'it one of Our moſt ſerious Applications, to 'embrace all Opportunities to acknowledge, by 'all poſſible Means, what you have done for

'Us on this Occaſion; to contribute to the 'Strengthning and Increaſe of your Proſperity 'and Security, and that of your Republick; to 'live with you in an indiſſoluble Union; to 'concur with a Concert of Zeal and Forces to 'the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, 'and the Liberty of *Europe*; and to ſupport and 'ſecond the laudable Intentions of your High 'Mightineſſes. Upon Our Arrival in *Holland*, 'where, with the Aſſiſtance of God, we intend 'to be in a few Days, We ſhall have the Satis-'faction, in a more ample manner, to confirm all 'this to your High Mightineſſes, by Word of 'Mouth. We thank you in a particular Man-'ner for your obliging Invitation, and are much 'obliged to you for the ſame. We remain, '*High and Mighty Lords*, your Affectionate for 'ever, *&c.*

Han. Aug. 21.
N. S. 1714.

Sign'd *George Louis*, R.

Before the Receipt of this Letter, the States General had appointed Meſſieurs *Van Welderen*, *Noordwyck*, *Taats*, *van Amerongen*, and *Burmania*, to receive His *Britannick* Majeſty on the Frontier of their Territories; and ſome Days after, the States of *Holland* named Deputies of their own to receive His Majeſty at his Entrance into that Province, and to conduct him to the *Hague*. Their High Mightineſſes did alſo cauſe Eight Men of War to be equipped with all poſſible Expedition, in order to join the *Britiſh* Squadron appointed to convoy the King over to *England*.

The Court of *France*, ſtunn'd by the Queen of *Great Britain*'s ſudden Death, follow'd the beſt Counſel, which, in the preſent Condition of their

their Affairs, they could take; and that was, readily to acknowledge King *George*. Accordingly, beſides the Declarations mentioned before, Monſieur *de Chateauneuf*, their Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, made the Earl of *Strafford* the uſual Compliments of Condoleance upon the Death of the late Queen; and, at the ſame time, thoſe of Congratulation upon his preſent Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne.

No Nation in *Europe* was more pleaſed with this happy Change than the *Dutch*. They had as juſt Reaſon to apprehend the pernicious Conſequences of the new Friendſhip betwixt our Court and that of *France*, as we; ſo that an Air of Joy overſpread their Countenance, when they heard of His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the *Britiſh* Throne. None appeared with dejected Looks in thoſe Provinces at the News of the Queen's Death, but violent Papiſts, or ſuch as were bribed into the *French* Intereſt, and had concurr'd in the ignominious Treaty of Peace: 'Twas alſo a very particular Satisfaction to the States, to hear the Earl of *Strafford*, who had formerly behaved himſelf towards them with ſo much Inſolence, change his Stile, court their Friendſhip, and deliver them a Meſſage in the Name of a Prince, againſt whoſe Intereſt he had ſo publickly acted. Nor was it leſs pleaſing to them, that *France* was ſo far humbled by that ſudden Turn of Affairs, as to own His Majeſty's Title, when they knew that, but a little before, ſhe expected as certainly to have the Pretender for her Deputy, on the Throne of *Great Britain*, as ſhe had the Duke of *Anjou* on that of *Spain*.

'Twas no leſs obſervable, that the Pretender, who, by our Miniſters and thoſe of *France*, was put in hopes of carrying his Point, as appears by

by his own Declaration, and by what paſſed betwixt our Miniſters and Abbot *Gautier*, ſhould be ſo entirely diſappointed. For upon the News he had the 14*th* of *Auguſt*, N. S. that the Queen was either dead or paſt Recovery, he poſted immediately for *Verſailles*; but the King of *France* having Notice of it, the Marquiſs *de Torcy* was immediately diſpatch'd away to tell him, *That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was ſurprized at his being returned into his Dominions, knowing the Engagements he was under in reſpect to the Succeſſion of the Crown of* Great Britain *in the Houſe of* Hanover, *and therefore deſired him to quit his Territories.* Upon this, the Chevalier, having made a melancholy Viſit to the Queen Dowager of *England* at *Chaillot*, returned to *Barleduc*, under the deepeſt Concern for the ill Succeſs of his Journey, and ſet out afterwards for the Court of *Lorrain* at *Luneville*, from whence he went to *Plombieres*, to uſe the Waters of that Place: Leſt his Diſappointment ſhould have affected his Health.

About this Time, Mr. *Lawes*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter at *Bruſſels*, having notified to the Council of State, to whom the Government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* was committed, the Death of the Queen, and the Acceſſion of His Majeſty King *George* to the Crown, the ſaid Council, in a Body, went the 23*d* of *Auguſt* (N. S.) in the Morning, to Mr. *Lawes*'s Houſe, and made him their Compliments of Condoleance and Congratulation on that Occaſion. The Council of the Finances went likewiſe to his Houſe in a Body, on the ſame Account.

In the next Place, 'tis proper to take Notice of ſome remarkable Paſſages at *Hanover*, before the News of the Queen's Death reach'd that Court. On *July* the 26*th*, N. S. the Earl of

Clarendon, Envoy extraordinary from the Queen, arrived at *Hanover*; but the Elector being then at *Herrenhauſen*, one of his Country-Seats, it was the 4*th* of *Auguſt*, N. S. before the Earl was conducted thither, to have his Audience. One Reaſon of the Delay was, that the King of *Pruſſia* arrived there *incognito* the 30*th* of *July*, N. S. The Cauſe of this Interview betwixt two ſuch great Princes, at ſuch a Juncture, was variouſly diſcourſed of; but there's no doubt the main Deſign of it was to cultivate a good Correſpondence betwixt them, which their Enemies had endeavoured to interrupt. The *French* Court and ours knew well enough, that it would not be eaſie for them to defeat the Proteſtant Succeſſion, while thoſe two Families, who were both included in the Entail, were united in Affection and Intereſt, as it became ſuch near Relations and Neighbours: Therefore they attempted to divide them: by propoſing to the King of *Pruſſia*'s Miniſter here, that his Maſter ſhould immediately ſucceed after the Queen, if he would fall in with the Meaſures of the two Courts; but the King of *Pruſſia* was too honeſt and judicious to be caught in that Snare; he knew their Deſign was only to daſh the Two Families againſt one another, which muſt not only defeat the Proteſtant Succeſſion, but ruin the Intereſt of the Reformation, make the two Families incapable of ſupporting their own, or their Countrey's Intereſt againſt the Deſigns of *France* and *Sweden*, and make the Pretender's Way to the Throne of *Great Britain* very eaſie. Therefore His Majeſty not only rejected the Propoſal with that Contempt which it deſerved, but made the only proper uſe of it, which was to aſſure the Elector, that he would aſſiſt him with all his Power to maintain his Title to the Crown

of

of *Great Britain*; which he ſaw was ſo deceitfully ſtruck at. Thus, by the Goodneſs of God, the Enemies of the Proteſtant Succeſſion were defeated, and their wicked and treacherous Propoſal turned to the Confuſion of their Deſigns; for, inſtead of weakening, it confirm'd the good Underſtanding betwixt the Elector and the King of *Pruſſia*, who, having concerted Meaſures for their common Intereſt with the Elector, did, after Three Nights Stay, return to *Berlin* the 3*d* of *Auguſt*, N. S.

On *Thurſday* the 16*th*, at Seven a-clock in the Morning, Mr. *Craggs* arrived at *Hanover*, and rode directly to *Herrenhauſen*, with the Letter the Privy Council of *Great Britain* wrote the *Saturday* before to His Majeſty: Which may be reckoned one of the moſt expeditious Journeys that ever was made; conſidering the Interpoſition of the Sea between this Iſland and the Continent. The ſame Night Three other Expreſſes arrived at *Hanover*, Two to that Court, and one to the Earl of *Clarendon*, with the News of the Queen's Death, which his Excellency communicated to the King at Two a-clock in the Morning; and was confirmed a few Hours after, by the Arrival of the Baron *de Bothmer*'s Secretary, with the further Account of His Majeſty's being proclaimed King of *Great Britain* in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, without the leaſt Diſturbance. The News of being advanced to ſo powerful a Throne, and of having ſuch vaſt Dominions added to his own, could not but be pleaſing to His Majeſty; becauſe it put him at the Head of the Proteſtant Intereſt, and enabled him to defend the Reformation, and the Liberties of *Europe*, which our late Miniſters had betrayed; yet he received it with that Serenity of Countenance and Compoſure of Mind, which are peculiar to him.

On

On *Sunday*, the 19*th* of *Auguſt*, N. S. His Majeſty cauſed *Te Deum* to be ſung in all the Churches of his Electorate, to return the Almighty ſolemn Thanks for having vouchſafed to advance him to the *Britiſh* Throne; and Prayers to be made for the Proſperity of his Reign.

One of the King's firſt Cares, upon the News of Queen *Anne*'s Death, and of his being proclaimed, was to communicate the ſame to the King of *Pruſſia*; for which Purpoſe, the Baron *de Rhede*, firſt Chamberlain to his Majeſty, was immediately diſpatch'd to *Berlin*. He was ordered to acquaint his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, that the King of *Great Britain* was deſirous to have an Interview with him, before his Departure for *Holland*: But before the Baron could reach *Berlin*, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty had begun his Journey to *Coningsberg* in *Pruſſia*, which prevented the intended Interview. However, aſſoon as the King of *Pruſſia* received, from the *Hague*, the News of the Death of the Queen, and of the Proclamation of King *George*, he immediately declared his Reſolution to contribute his Aſſiſtance to the maintaining of that Succeſſion, in caſe it ſhould be diſputed: And accordingly ſent Orders to his Miniſters at all Courts, particularly to Mr. *Bonnet*, his Reſident at *London*, to notifie, 'That as his Majeſty had conſtantly de-'clared himſelf in favour of the Succeſſion of the 'Houſe of *Hanover*, to the Crown of *Great Bri-'tain*, ſo now he was affected with peculiar Joy 'to hear, that the Settlement of that Crown 'had, in its due Time, actually taken Effect, 'by the Proclaiming of King *George*; the rather, 'becauſe it viſibly tended to the Promoting the '*Proteſtant* Religion, and the true Intereſt and 'Welfare of the *Britiſh* Nation; and that, in 'caſe of need, he was ready to employ all the

'Power

'Power which God had put into his Hands, in 'aſſiſting to maintain that Succeſſion, againſt all 'who might offer to diſpute it. A few Days after, Monſieur *Meinderſhaggen*, the *Pruſſian* Miniſter in *Holland*, in the Name of the King his Maſter, invited His *Britannick* Majeſty to lodge in the *Old Court* at the *Hague*, which fell to the King of *Pruſſia* by the Death of King *William*; King *George* having readily accepted that kind Offer, the *Pruſſian* Miniſter cauſed that Palace to be fitted up, in the beſt Manner, for His Majeſty's Reception.

Upon the News of the Queen's Death, all the neighbouring Princes either went in Perſon, or ſent Envoys and Deputies to congratulate His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Crown: Which occaſioned a vaſt Concourſe of People at *Hanover*, and retarded His Majeſty's Departure. The Inhabitants of that City being in the deepeſt Affliction for the irreparable Loſs they were like to ſuſtain, by the Abſence of ſo good and ſo gracious a Sovereign, and of his numerous Court. His Majeſty, in ſome meaſure to alleviate their juſt Grief, cauſed Intimation to be given to the Magiſtrates, that they might ask ſome Favour of him. Upon this they deſired, that the Exciſe on Proviſions might be taken off; which was granted: Beſides which, His Majeſty, before his Departure, cauſed the Debts of inſolvent Debtors to be diſcharged, and their Perſons to be ſet at Liberty.

The Earl of *Albermarle* went from *Holland* to wait on the King, and obtained the Favour of His Majeſty to take his Houſe at *Voorſt* in his way to *Holland*, upon which his Lordſhip went back to prepare for his Majeſty's Reception. On the 30*th* of *Auguſt*, the Earl of *Clarendon* ſet out from *Hanover*; and on the 5*th* of *September*, N. S.

N. S. arrived at the *Hague*; the Earl of *Dorſet* arrived on the 8*th*, and the 10*th* and 11*th* the Baron *de Kilmanſeck*, Maſter of the Horſe; the Baron *Bernſdorf*, firſt Miniſter of State; the Baron *de Goritz*, Preſident of the Finances, and Miniſter of State, and Monſieur *Robethon*, Privy Counſellor to the King; in order to wait there for His Majeſty's Arrival.

The King having committed the Government of his Dominions in *Germany* to a Council, at the Head of whom he placed his Brother, Prince *Erneſt*; His Majeſty reſolved that the Prince Electoral and Royal ſhould go along with him; that the Princeſs, his Conſort, ſhould follow a few Weeks after, with the Two eldeſt Princeſſes her Daughters; and that the young Prince *Frederick-George* (lately recovered of an Indiſpoſition) ſhould remain at *Hanover*, with his youngeſt Siſter: His Majeſty alſo named thoſe that ſhould accompany Him and the Prince Royal into *England*; which he confined to a very ſmall Number: For beſides the Four Gentlemen abovementioned, who went before to the *Hague*, the other Perſons of Note, appointed to go for *England* with His Majeſty, were Count *Platen*, great Chamberlain; the Baron *de Rhede*, firſt Chamberlain; Mr. *Bernſdorf*, and the Marqueſs *de la Foret*, Chamberlains to the King; Baron *Schutz* and his Two Brothers, one Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the King, the other to the Prince; Monſieur *Reiche*, Privy Counſellor and Secretary to His Majeſty; the Baron *de Hattorf*, Counſellor of War; Monſieur *Schraden*, Secretary of Embaſſies; Monſieur *Hammerſtein*, Gentleman of the King's Bed-Chamber; Monſieur *Kempe*, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince; two Phyſicians, Dr. *Stigerthal* and Dr. *Chappuzeau*; two Surgeons; and two Valets-de-Chambre.

All

All things being thus ſettled, on *Tueſday* the laſt Day of *Auguſt*, O. S. or 11*th* of *September*, N. S. in the Morning, the King ſet out for *Herrenhauſen*, and the Prince ſet out about an Hour after: Whilſt the Inhabitants of *Hanover*, and all the Country, melted into Tears, and expreſſed the heavieſt Sorrow, for the Departure of a Sovereign, under whoſe juſt and mild Government they had ſo long enjoyed all Manner of Tranquillity and Happineſs. That Day His Majeſty and the Prince Royal went through *Hagenburg* and *Leſe* to *Doepenau*, where they lay that Night; and proceeded the next Morning through *Bohme* and *Oſnaburg*, to *Ippenburg*. On the 13*th* of *September*, N. S. they went through *Rheeme* and *Bentheym* to *Twickel*, a Seat belonging to Count *de Waſſenaer d'Opdam*, who entertained his Majeſty and the Prince Royal that Night; as did the next, the Earl of *Albemarle*, at his Seat at *Voorſt*, after His Majeſty and Royal Highneſs had travelled through *Markel*, *Larenſe*, and *Capelle*. On the 15*th* of *September*, the Deputies of the States General received and complimented His Majeſty on their Frontier, and the ſame Day the King went through *Zutphen*, *Appleboon*, *Voorhuyſen*, and *Amersfort*, to *Utrecht*. Here His Majeſty and the Prince Royal were complimented by the Deputies of the States of that Province; after which they went into a Yacht of the States, and the ſame Night reach'd *Woerden*, where they were received by the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the other Deputies of the States of the Province of *Holland*, under Six Salvoes of Nine Pieces of Cannon, anſwering the Number of His Majeſty's Years. On *Sunday* the 16*th*, in the Morning, the King, in the Earl of *Albemarle*'s Coach, followed by Six others, and attended by a Detachment of Horſe-Guards, proceeded to *Leyden*, where

where the ſame Number of Guns were diſcharged as at *Woerden*; and about Five in the Afternoon, His Majeſty arrived at the *Hague*, amidſt the Acclamations of a vaſt Number of People. The States had ſent Orders to all their Towns through which the King was to paſs, for the Burghers to appear in Arms, and line the Streets, as was done when the preſent Emperor went through *Holland* as King of *Spain*: But his *Britannick* Majeſty declined that Ceremony, deſiring to paſs through the Country as much *incognito* as poſſible. On the 16*th* of *September*, N. S. the following Deputies of the States General, *viz.* The Baron *de Lintelo*, on the Part of *Gelderland*; Monſieur *Fagel* and Penſionary *Heinſius*, on the Part of *Holland*; the Sieurs *Velters*, on the Part of *Zealand*; *Schonauwen*, on the Part of *Utrecht*; *Berum*, on the Part of *Friezeland*; *Marle*, on the Part of *Overyſſel*; and *Gockinga*, on the Part of *Groningen*; with the Sieur *Fagel*, *Greffier* of the States, went to Court, and had an Audience of the King, whom they complimented on his Acceſſion to the *Britiſh* Throne, and his happy Arrival at the *Hague*. They had afterwards Audience of the Prince, and then returned to the Aſſembly of the States, to make their Report; after which moſt of them returned to Court, and had the Honour to dine with His Majeſty.

The ſame Morning, all the *Britiſh* Nobility and Gentry, either reſiding at the *Hague*, or who, on this joyful Occaſion, had repaired thither from *England*, and other Parts, as alſo the *Britiſh* Officers of the *Green Cloth*, had the Honour to kiſs His Majeſty's Hand. In the Afternoon, His Majeſty, accompanied by the Prince, took ſeveral Turns in his Coach, round the *Voorhoult*, (a Place at the *Hague* like our *Ring* in *Hyde-Park*)

where he was followed by a numerous Train of Coaches, and a great Concourſe of People, who expreſſed as much Joy to ſee His Majeſty, as if he had been their natural Sovereign. Some of the Foreign Miniſters had that Day private Audience of the King, to compliment him, on the Part of their Maſters, upon his happy Acceſſion to the *Britiſh* Throne, and his ſafe Arrival at the *Hague*. The Marqueſs *de Chateauneuf*, Ambaſſador of *France*, had his Audience the next Morning for the ſame Purpoſe. On the 19*th* of *September*, N. S. the Duke *d'Oſſuna*, and the Marqueſs *de Monteleone*, Plenipotentiaries of *Spain*, came to the *Hague* from *Utrecht*, to wait upon the King, and the next Day they had alſo a private Audience of his Majeſty, as had, the Day before, the Count *de Tarouca*, and *Don Lewis d'Achuna*, Plenipotentiaries of *Portugal*. The King having reſolved to embark for *England* with the firſt fair Wind, His Majeſty's Baggage was ſent to the Yachts, which, on the 25*th* of *September*, went down the *Maeſe* from *Rotterdam* to the *Briel*.

The States General improved this Opportunity, to concert ſeveral important Affairs with the King: For which purpoſe, the great Penſionary *Heinſius* had frequent Conferences with His Majeſty. The States expreſſed ſo much Affection to His Majeſty, and ſo great a Concern for His Safety, that they appointed their Guards to attend him at his Palace, and wherever he went; and ordered Grenadiers, in very good Apparel, and with Caps richly imbroidered, to ſtand round his Table. His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the *Britiſh* Throne quickened the ſlow Paces of the Courts of *Verſailles* and *Madrid*, in relation to the Treaties yet depending; ſo that the very Day the King arrived at the *Hague*, Monſieur

de

de Chateauneuf, received Advice, by a Courier, that the Treaty of Peace between the Empire and *France*, had been ſigned the 7*th* at *Baden*; and that the King of *Spain* had ratified the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between him and the States General, without any manner of Reſtriction: Which was confirm'd by an Expreſs ſent to the *Spaniſh* Plenipotentiaries. On the other Hand, the Baron *de Heems*, the Emperor's Miniſter, notified to the States General the Arrival of Count *Coningſeck* at *Antwerp*, to regulate the Barrier with the States; whereupon their High Mightineſſes named Four Deputies to negotiate with the Imperial Plenipotentiary; but excuſed themſelves from ſending them to *Antwerp*, till they had conſulted with His *Britannick* Majeſty, who was as nearly concerned in it as themſelves.

Before we come to His Majeſty's ſetting out from the *Hague* to *England*, 'twill be proper to take Notice of the moſt remarkable Tranſactions abroad; and tho' that of the *French* King's legitimating his Baſtard-Sons happened ſome Days before King *George*'s Accceſſion to the Throne, yet it is a Matter of ſuch Importance, and may, in Time, have ſuch Conſequences, that it ought not to be omitted in theſe Annals, eſpecially if we conſider, that Providence did ſo order it, that the *French* King was at that Time ſo much concerned about ſettling the Sueceſſion of his own Family, that he could not well diſturb that of King *George*, tho' he had given the Pretender repeated Aſſurances that he would aſſert his Title, in oppoſition to it.

The Parliament of *Paris* was ordered to meet and regiſter the *French* King's Edict for the Legittimation, and accordingly it was one of the moſt numerous Aſſemblies of that ſort that had been

known; for every one, who had a Right to appear there, thought fit to do it, that they might oblige the King, and teſtifie their Reſpect to the two Princes that were to be Legitimated. The chief of the Members were, Meſſire *de Meſmes*, Chevalier, firſt Preſident; Meſſieurs *Potier*, *Charton de Longueuil*, *d'Aligre*, *de Lamoignon*, *Portail*, *Amelot*, *de Bailleuil*, Preſidents; The Duke *de Bourbon*, the Prince *de Conti*, the Duke *du Maine*, the Count *de Toulouſe*, the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, the Biſhop Count of *Noyon*, the Duke *d'Uſez*, and Sixteen other Peers of *France*, Thirty Two Counſellors of the great Chamber, Three Counſellors of Honour, Three Maſters of Requeſts, Eighteen Preſidents of Requeſts, and Sixty Counſellors of Requeſts.

The Proceedings of that Aſſembly, as taken from the Regiſters of the Parliament at *Paris*, were thus:

Thurſday, Auguſt 2, in the Afternoon, 1714.

This Day all the Chambers being aſſembled, and every one having taken his proper Seat reſpectively, according to his Rank, Monſieur, the firſt Preſident, taking off his Cap to ſpeak, the Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Toulouſe* roſe, and went out of the Chamber; after which the Preſident ſaid:

Meſſieurs,

THE King having commanded his Procurator-General, and me, to attend laſt Sunday *at* Marly, *there to receive his Orders, we went thither about Noon; and after his Majeſty had dined, we were introduced to him in his Cloſet.*

The

The King did us then the Honour to tell us, That, after moſt mature Reflections, he had reſolved to change the Rank of the Duke du Maine, *and of the Count* de Toulouſe, *and of their Male-Children, born, or to be born in lawful Marriage, to put them upon a Level in all Things with the Princes of the Blood; that it was his Will they ſhould have Right to take their Seats in Parliament at the Age of Fifteen Years, even tho' they ſhould not have any Peerage, as is done by the Princes of the Blood; that they ſhould not take any Oath; that they ſhould paſs croſs the* Parquet *of the Grand Chamber; that in taking their Suffrages, they ſhould not be called to by Name; in a Word, that his Will was, we ſhould render the ſame Honours here to them as to the Princes of the Blood, without any Exception.*

That extending his Views further, in caſe God, in his Diſpleaſure, ſhould take from France *all that remain of the lawful Princes of the Auguſt Houſe of* Bourbon, *his Intention was much more for the Intereſt of the State, than for the particular Benefit of his legitimated Sons, that the Duke* du Maine, *and his Male-Children, the Count* de Toulouſe, *and his Male-Children, and their Male Deſcendants for ever, born in lawful Marriage, ſhould be declared capable of ſucceeding to the Crown, in the caſe ſolely of no one lawful Prince of the Royal Houſe being left: That he looked upon it as an indiſpenſible Duty, towards the innumerable Multitude of People who compoſe this great Kingdom, not to leave them expoſed to Troubles, and to Ambition, which would infallibly tear the Bowels of the State, if the Succeſſion to the Crown were not regulated and eſtabliſhed.*

His Majeſty added, That the Precaution he had taken to cauſe to be repeated ſeveral times in the Edict, after the laſt of the Princes of the Blood, *had perſuaded him that he did no wrong to any Perſon,*

the Princes of the Blood only having a lawful Right to this great Succeſſion.

I judged, Meſſieurs, that before the Reading of the Edict, which the King's Procurator-General is going to produce, it was my Duty to give you an Account of the King's Pleaſure, as his Majeſty allowed me to do.

The Preſident having ended, the King's Council were called, and being come to the Bar, as uſual, M. *de Fleury*, Advocate of the ſaid Lord the King, ſpeaking for the reſt, ſaid:

THAT the Edict which the King had ordered them to bring to the Court, calls to the Crown the Duke du Maine, *the Count* de Touloufe, *and their Male Deſcendants, after all the Princes of the Blood Royal: That before this Edict was directed to them to preſent it to the Court, the King had done them the Honour to ſend for them to* Marly, *to acquaint them himſelf with his Intentions, and give them his Orders on this Subject; that they received thoſe Orders with all due Reſpect, and told him, that a Diſpoſition of this Nature was of ſo great Conſequence, that they did not doubt he had made all the Reflections on it that his profound Wiſdom could ſuggeſt to him; and that beſides, if Merit gave a Right to the Crown, none could aſpire to it more juſtly, if the Princes of the Blood ſhould fail, than thoſe whom he had honoured with his Choice.*

That the King had done them the Honour to ſay to them, that the Reſolution he had taken was not ſo much the Effect of his Affection for Princes ſo worthy of his moſt tender Regards, as of his Love for his People, and of a juſt Foreſight and Care of Futurity.

That after the Loſs of ſo many Princes of the Blood Royal, which had taught him, that the moſt deplorable and leaſt likely Events were not impoſſible,

he

he had judged that Prudence required he ſhould look forward to what might happen in his Kingdom, if God ſhould take from France, *even the laſt Hopes of an Houſe which he has preſerved for ſo many Ages; that for the preventing the Diſſentions and Civil Wars, with which* France *would then be threatned, he thought he could do nothing better than to eſtabliſh, from this Time, a ſecond Order of Succeſſors to the Crown, and to ſubſtitute them in Failure of thoſe whoſe Birth gives them a Right to aſcend the Throne.*

That theſe were the Views of his Majeſty, in the Edict they were to preſent, and his Motives which he himſelf had done them the Honour to explain to them, and which they held themſelves obliged to impart to the Court, having nothing further than to require the Regiſtring of the Edict; which they left on the Table, with the King's Letter of Cachet.

The King's Council being withdrawn, the King's Edict was read by Monſieur *le Nain*, and is as follows:

'LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of 'France and *Navarre*: To all preſent and to 'come, greeting: The Affection we bear to our 'moſt dear and well-beloved Son, *Lewis Auguſtus 'de Bourbon*, Duke *du Main*; and to our moſt dear 'and well-beloved Son, *Lewis-Alexander de Bour-'bon*, Count *de Toulouſe*, induced us to legitimate 'them, and to give them the Name of *Bourbon*, 'by our Letters of the Month of *December* 1673, 'regiſtred in all Courts where 'twas neceſſary: 'We have obſerved ſince, with entire Satisfacti-'on, that they have rendred themſelves worthy 'the Name they bear: The dutiful Regard they 'always had to our Perſon, the Zeal they had 'ſhewn for the Good of the State, made us judge 'them capable of being put into the higheſt

' Employments, and into the Government of the
' chief Provinces of the Kingdom: We likewiſe
' judged they ought to be admitted to the Pre-
' rogatives and Advantages due to their Birth,
' and therefore granted them, in the Month of
' *May* 1694, Letters for claiming and taking,
' they and their Deſcendants, in lawful Mar-
' riage, the firſt Rank immediately after the
' Princes of the Blood Royal, in all Places, Pro-
' cedures, Ceremonies, and Aſſemblies, publick
' and private, even in our Court of Parliament at
' *Paris*, and elſewhere, in all Acts of Peerage
' that might be done; and for preceding all the
' Princes of Houſes who have Sovereignties out
' of our Kingdom, and all other Lords of what
' Quality or Dignity ſoever; ordaining, that in all
' Ceremonies performed in our Preſence, or
' elſewhere, our ſaid Sons the Duke *du Maine*,
' and his Children, and the Count *de Toulouſe*,
' and his Children, ſhould enjoy the ſame Ho-
' nours, Ranks, and Diſtinctions, which the
' Princes of our Blood have at any Time cuſto-
' marily enjoyed, immediately after the ſaid
' Princes of our Blood; which we confirmed to
' them by our Letters of the Twentieth and the
' Twenty firſt of *May*, 1711. But being deſi-
' rous to confer on them ſtill greater Marks of
' our tender Affection and Eſteem, we think
' we ought to extend our Views yet further in
' their Favour, by making at the ſame Time ſuch
' a Proviſion as we judge to be for the Good
' and Advantage of our State. And though con-
' ſidering the great Number of Princes of the
' Blood, who do at preſent compoſe the Royal
' Houſe, there is all Ground to hope that God,
' continuing to diſpenſe his Bleſſing on it, the
' Crown will remain therein a long Courſe of
' Ages; diſcreet Foreſight does however require,

' from

‘ from our Love for the Tranquillity of our
‘ Kingdom, to prevent the Troubles and Cala-
‘ mities that might happen in it, ſhould all the
‘ Princes of our Royal Houſe come to fail,
‘ which might breed Diviſions among the great
‘ Lords of the Kingdom, and make way for
‘ Ambition, to acquire the Sovereign Authority
‘ by the Fortune of Arms, or by other Means,
‘ equally fatal to the State. The Apprehenſions
‘ of ſo diſmal an Occurrence, which we beſeech
‘ God ever to avert, moves us to ſecure to our
‘ Kingdom Succeſſors, who are already ſtrongly
‘ engaged, by their Birth, to maintain it, and to
‘ nominate thoſe on whom this Crown ought
‘ to devolve, in Time to come, if it ſhould hap-
‘ pen that not one lawful Prince of the Blood
‘ and Houſe of *Bourbon* ſhould remain, to wear
‘ the Crown of *France*: In ſuch a Caſe we judge,
‘ that the Honour of ſucceeding would be due
‘ to our ſaid legitimated Sons, and to their Male-
‘ Children and Deſcendants, born in lawful Mar-
‘ riage, as long as their Races ſhall ſubſiſt, as
‘ being our Iſſue. For theſe Cauſes, and other
‘ good and great Conſiderations moving us there-
‘ to, with the Advice of our Council, and of
‘ our own meer Motion, certain Knowledge,
‘ full Power, and Royal Authority, we pronounce,
‘ declare, and ordain, by this preſent, perpetual,
‘ and irrevocable Edict, That if, in the Courſe
‘ of Time, all the lawful Princes of our Auguſt
‘ Houſe of *Bourbon* ſhould come to fail, ſo that
‘ not one ſhould remain to inherit our Crown,
‘ it ſhall, in that Caſe, devolve by full Right to
‘ our ſaid legitimated Sons, and to their Male-
‘ Children and Deſcendants for ever, born, and
‘ to be born in lawful Marriage, obſerving a-
‘ mong them the Order of Succeſſion, and al-
‘ ways preferring the eldeſt Branch to the young-

‘ er,

'er, declaring them, by theſe Preſents, capable, 'in the ſaid Caſe only of the Failure of all the 'lawful Princes of our Blood, of ſucceeding to 'the Crown of *France*, all others to be exclud-'ed. 'Tis alſo our Will, that our ſaid legitima-'ted Sons, their Male-Children and Deſcendants 'for ever, ſhall enjoy, as well at all Ceremonies 'which are, or ſhall be performed in Preſence 'of Us, or of the Kings our Succeſſors, as on 'all other Occaſions, and in all other Places, 'the ſame Ranks, Honours, and Precedencies 'which are due to all the Princes of the Blood 'Royal, after, however, all the ſaid Princes of 'our Blood.——And this becauſe of the Honour 'and Advantage they have to be ſprung from 'Us. —— *Given at* Marli, *in the Month of* July, '*the Year of Grace* 1714, *and of our Reign the* 72d.

Then the firſt Preſident collected the Votes in the uſual Manner, *viz.* from the ſeveral Ranks and Orders of Counſellors, *&c.* beginning from the loweſt, paſſing up the Bench of Dukes and Peers to the Archbiſhop Duke *de Rheims*, without taking off his Cap, and calling to them by the Names of their Peerages: Then he took the Suffrages of the Prince of *Conti* and of the Duke of *Bourbon*, without naming them, with his Cap in his Hand, and making a low Bow; and laſtly, of the Preſidents of the Court, with his Cap in his Hand ſtill, and with the uſual Obeiſance. After which, the Arreſt was given, and is as follows.

'THE Court, conformably to the Conclu-'ſion of the King's Procurator-General, 'orders, That the Edict aforeſaid ſhall be read 'and publiſhed during the Audience, and en-'tered into its *Greffe*, or Regiſter, to be exe-

'cuted

'cuted according to its Form and Tenour: That 'Duplicates of the ſaid Edict and of this Arreſt, 'ſhall be ſent to the other Parliaments of the 'Kingdom, to be there read, publiſhed, and re-'giſtred; and likewiſe, that collated Copies of 'the ſaid Edict ſhall be ſent to the Bayliwicks 'and Seneſchalſhip of the Reſſort, to be there 'read, publiſhed, and regiſtred, requiring the '*Subſtitutes* (Deputies) of the Procurator-Gene-'ral in thoſe Tribunals, to cauſe the ſame to 'be executed, and inform the Court thereof in 'a Month.

This being done, Monſieur the Duke *du Maine*, and Monſieur the Count *de Toulouſe*, who withdrew, as it has been ſaid, and continued all the while in the Cabinet of the firſt Preſident, were called in, and as ſoon as they had taken their Seats, the firſt Preſident, taking off his Cap, and putting on the ſame again, ſaid:

Meſſieurs,

THE Edict which the Court has juſt now regiſtred by the King's Order, is the moſt evident Proof that his Majeſty can give, not only to France, *but alſo to all the World, of his Eſteem and Affection for you: 'Tis at the ſame Time the higheſt Pitch of Glory for your whole Poſterity.*

The great Qualities the King has obſerved in you, Meſſieurs, almoſt from your Infancy; the Honour you have to be iſſued of a Blood ſo glorious; your faithful Attachment and Affection to his Perſon, had already induced him to raiſe you in the State by a particular Diſtinction, in giving you, by his Declaration of the Month of May *1694, and to your Children and Deſcendants, by lawful Marriages, the Rank and Precedency on all Occaſions, immediately after the lawful*

lawful Princes of his Blood, over all the Princes of Foreign Sovereign Houſes, and all other great Lords of his Kingdom, of what Rank, Dignity, or Quality ſoever they be.

On this Day, that wiſe and judicious Prince, in order to ſecure the Happineſs and Tranquillity of his People, and maintain a Crown which he has carried to ſo high a Pitch of Glory, being more ſenſible than ever of your Merit and Virtues, of your Affection to his Perſon, of your Capacity in State-Affairs, unites you entirely, and puts you upon a Level, in every thing, with the lawful Princes of the Auguſt Houſe of Bourbon *; preſerving to all, and every one of them, to the laſt, the lawful Right of Preference, which is ſo juſtly due to them.*

Through ſo prudent a Diſpoſition, that illuſtrious Prerogative is ſo much the more rendered ſecure, becauſe none of his Subjects being prejudiced thereby, it cannot reaſonably excite the Envy of any againſt you.

'Tis your Part, Meſſieurs, and we are perſuaded that it is your Intention, to redouble, if poſſible, your Attention to eaſe his Majeſty in his laborious Cares, that we may ſee his Days prolonged beyond the ordinary Bounds, for the Honour of Humanity, the Glory of Religion, and the Happineſs of the whole World. You are, Meſſieurs, to unite your ſelves more and more ſtrictly with our Princes, by a renewing of Affection, and we dare ſay, of Reſpect, which you owe to them more than ever, finding your ſelves ſo intimately Partakers of their Rights and Honours.

Cauſe, as much as it will be poſſible for you, the Remembrance of this great Favour, to be tranſmitted from Race to Race, to all your Deſcendants; and that the Memory of the great King, who, by an extreme Goodneſs, puts them ſo near the Crown, may tye them to it for ever more than their Birth and their own Intereſt.

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Monſieur the Duke *du Maine*, taking off his Hat, and putting on the ſame again, ſpoke as follows, directing his Diſcourſe to the firſt Preſident.

Monſieur,

AFTER the immenſe Favour wherewith the King has now been pleaſed to crown all thoſe which he had heretofore beſtowed upon us, nothing is more honourable to us than the Suffrages of this famous and Auguſt Aſſembly, nor can any thing flatter us more agreeably, than what you have been pleaſed to tell us in their Name. We are penetrated with all theſe Circumſtances, whereof none eſcape our Senſibility; *but give us Leave, Sir, to look upon theſe Praiſes, which we have heard from you, only as important Leſſons, by which we are to regulate our ſelves for the future, to merit the Honour we have received this Day. We ſee, with Uneaſineſs, that the Engagements thoſe diſtinguiſhed Favours bring upon us, are of ſuch a Nature, as never to be totally diſcharged. However, we deſire you, Sir, to believe, that being to ſacrifice our Days for the Service of his Majeſty, and the Good of the State, we ſhall eſteem our ſelves infinitely happy, to find an Opportunity to ſhew to this Company, to every one of its illuſtrious Members, and to you, Sir, who ſo worthily preſide therein, particular Marks of our moſt perfect Veneration, and utmoſt Gratitude.*

The *French* King alſo made his Will, for preventing the Troubles which might ariſe upon his Death, and ſent the ſame to the Parliament, where it is to be kept under Three Keys, one in the Cuſtody of the firſt Preſident, the other in that of the Procurator-General, and the third is to be kept by the *Greffier en Chef*, or Regiſter

of

of the Parliament, in order to be opened immediately after the King's Deceaſe, in the Preſence of all the Chambers of Parliament, the Princes of the Blood, and the Dukes and Peers of *France*.

Beſides all theſe Precautions, he ordered a ſmall Apartment to be built very ſtrong, without Windows, and a ſubſtantial Iron-Door, with Three Keys, for keeping his Will, and in his Edict about it expreſſed himſelf thus: 'We 'believe, upon good and juſt Conſiderations, 'that we are not to make publick the Choice 'we have made of the Perſons we judge capable 'of ſuch a great and important Truſt as to be 'Guardians and Regent, during the Minority 'of the Dauphin, *&c.*

This occaſioned many Reflections, and gave People ground to believe, that ſome of the Princes of the Blood, who have a Right by the Cuſtomes of *France*, to that great Truſt, are excluded from it by his Majeſty's Will; and others perhaps called to it, who, by Renunciations, or otherwiſe, are made uncapable, which may be a Source of Wars and Confuſions in the Kingdom.

Thus we ſee the unhappy Effects of arbitrary Power, and the Miſery of People, who, by a Spirit of Slavery, have ſubmitted themſelves to it. *France* had formerly as great Privileges as any Nation in *Europe*; but the Foundation of their Slavery was laid by *Lewis* XI. and the Superſtructure is finiſhed by *Lewis* XIV. who, by Will, which the Kings of *France* were not formerly allow'd to make, has diſpoſed of his People as if they were Beaſts, to be governed by whom, and how he thinks fit. Our late Miniſtry deſigned the like for us, and would fain have had the Queen impowered, by Will, to diſpoſe

of

of theſe Nations in the ſame Manner; but bleſſed be God they are diſappointed.

We come next to what paſſed in *Germany*.

On the 26*th* of *Auguſt*, N. S. M. *Huldebergh*, the *Hanover* Miniſter there, received Advice of the Queen's Death, and of his Maſters being proclaimed King of *Great Britain*, which he notified in an Audience, that Evening, to the Emperor and the Court, and delivered a Letter from the King to his Imperial Majeſty, written in very obliging Terms, wherein His Majeſty aſſured the Emperor of his Intentions to cultivate a ſtrict Amity and Correſpondence with him.

The Earl of *Middleton* had been at *Vienna* for ſome Time, with a Commiſſion, as 'twas ſuppoſed, from the Pretender; but the Queen's Death made ſuch a Change at that Court, as well as elſewhere, that it was propoſed to command him to depart from *Vienna*; but having never aſſumed any publick Character, being alſo indiſpoſed, and having convers'd with no Body publickly, except the Pope's Nuncio, he was left to his own Way of retiring; ſo that the Pretender's Meaſures, and the Foundation of his Hopes, ſunk every where.

'Tis obſervable, that at the ſame Time the Pope's Nuncio was very diligent at *Baden*, in attempting to rekindle a religious War betwixt the *Suiſſe Cantons*; nor is it improbable, that the Deſign of the Court of *Rome* was to have made it univerſal; for the Proteſtants of the Empire could have no Redreſs about the 4*th* Article of the Treaty of *Reſwick*, either from the Emperor, or from the *French* King, tho' the latter had promiſed it at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and the late Queen of *Great Britain* had mentioned it to Her Parliament; but Her Miniſters, who had betrayed the Proteſtant Intereſt every where, did

did not concern themſelves to make thoſe Promiſes effectual.

The King of *Sweden* having made up his Differences with the *Ottoman* Court, by the Mediation of *France*, and the Concurrence, no doubt, of the *Engliſh* Miniſtry, was preparing to return Home. He had beforehand made a League with the *Turks*, to rekindle a new War in the *North*, than which nothing could have been more fatal to the Proteſtant Intereſt, or the Security of the Empire; for not only the two *Northern* Crowns, but the Kings of *Pruſſia* and *Poland*, the Family of *Brunſwick*, and all the Proteſtant Princes and States of the Empire, muſt have been involv'd in War, as we ſee many of them are already, and had not King *George*'s Acceſſion to the *Britiſh* Throne prevented it, his *German* Dominions, which lay contiguous to thoſe of the King of *Sweden*, would have been in the utmoſt Danger; for our late Miniſtry, who, contrary to ſolemn Alliances and all Humanity, allowed our Fleet to be made uſe of to compleat the Ruine of the brave *Catalans*, would, in all Probability, have joined it with that of *France* to ſupport the King of *Sweden*, and in that Caſe, the Elector of *Hanover* could ſcarce have been able to defend his *German* Territories, and far leſs to have aſſerted his Right to the Crown of *Great Britain* againſt the Pretender. Nor could the *Dutch*, in ſo terrible a Conjuncture as that muſt have proved, been able to help themſelves or us. Their *French* Faction would have hung upon the Wheels of their Adminiſtration, and *France* might eaſily have invaded them on the Side of the *Netherlands*, ſince our Troops were poſted in *Bruges* and *Ghent*, &c. to have opened a Paſſage for the *French* King, whenever he pleaſed, on that Side, as he deſign'd to have opened a Paſſage for

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Invading the Empire, by way of *Deuxponts*, &c. on pretence of joining the *Heſſians*, to ſupport the King of *Sweden*; but Heaven thought fit to diſappoint all thoſe vaſt and wicked Deſigns, by bringing His Majeſty King *George* to the Throne of *Great Britain*, at ſo critical and dangerous a Juncture.

I return to the Affairs of *Great Britain*.

The Lords of the Regency having received many Complaints from *Ireland*, they took them into Conſideration; and finding that the Adminiſtration there was in general diſliked by the Proteſtants, and that the City of *Dublin* was very much injured by having the Right of chuſing their own Magiſtrates denied them, and that the Lords Juſtices, and Privy Council there, had not only refuſed to obſerve what the *Britiſh* Regency had ordered them to do, about allowing thoſe of *Dublin* to chuſe their own Magiſtrates, but remonſtrated againſt it; their Excellencies thought fit, about the Beginning of *September*, to remove the Lord Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, Primate of *Ireland*, and Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom, from being Lords Juſtices there, and appointed the Lord Archbiſhop of *Dublin* and the Earl of *Kildare* to be Lords Juſtices in their ſtead. This met with Oppoſition from ſome of the Regency here, but Sir *Conſtantine*'s Behaviour had made him ſo odious, that His Majeſty's Friends in *Ireland* did not think themſelves ſafe, while he continued in Power. It ſoon appeared they had very good Reaſon; for, by his Influence, the *Iriſh* Lords Juſtices and Privy Council had before the Regency's Orders for laying him and the Lord Primate aſide, drawn up a Repreſentation, with their pretended Reaſons why they could not comply with their ſaid Orders. The Subſtance

of thoſe Reaſons were, Firſt, becauſe the allowing the City of *Dublin* to chuſe their Magiſtrates was derogatory from the Prerogative of the Crown. 2. Becauſe it might prove dangerous to the Church, as by Law eſtabliſhed. 3. Becauſe they could not do it in Conſcience. Theſe Reaſons being conſidered by the *Britiſh* Regency, their Excellencies came to a Reſolution, *September* 14. ' That they were frivolous, ſcandalous, *&c.* Two or Three of the *Britiſh* Regents proteſted againſt this Reſolution; but His Majeſty had, by a Letter beforehand, approved their Excellencies Conduct, with relation to the Affairs of *Ireland*, and returned them His Thanks for it, His Majeſty having been very well apprized of the State of Affairs in that Kingdom, how much his Friends there had been oppreſs'd, and the Papiſts encouraged, by the late Miniſtry.

The Time of the King's coming for *England* drawing near, he was pleaſed to ſignifie his Intention, to make his Entrance, through the City, in his Coach, that being both the moſt ſafe, and the leaſt expenſive Way. Upon this the Earl Marſhal publiſhed the following Order.

IN Purſuance of an Order of their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices, at St. James's, *the Third Day of* September 1714. *Theſe are to give publick Notice, That notwithſtanding the Order of the Fifth of* Auguſt *laſt, for all Perſons to put themſelves, their Coaches, and Livery Servants, into Mourning, upon the Occaſion of Her late Majeſty's Death: It is expected, That the Nobility and others, who are to meet, and give their Attendance on the King, upon the Day of his Royal Entry from* Greenwich, *through the City of* London, *to His Palace at St.* James's, *be out of Mourning, as to their own Perſons and Coaches, for that Day only; but that their Livery*

Livery Servants be ſtill in Mourning. And it is further expected, That all other Perſons, who ſhall be in any Balconies, Windows, &c. as Spectators on the ſaid Day, do not appear in Mourning on that Occaſion.

Sept. 4. 1714.

SUFFOLK, *M.*

Two Days after, the Lords of the Regency in Council conſidered of what was proper for them to order about His Majeſty's Entry, and Coronation; and thereupon gave their Directions to the Lord Marſhal, who cauſed the Ceremonial for His Majeſty's Reception to be printed: And at the ſame Time the following Advertiſement was publiſhed in the *Gazette*.

St. *James*'s, *September* 6. It being this Day ſignified from their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices, to the right Honourable the Lords of His Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, that a Commiſſion being paſſed the great Seal, appointing ſeveral Commiſſioners to hear and determine all Claims of Services to be done at His Majeſty's Coronation; and that Notice will in a ſhort Time be given by Proclamation of the Time and Place of their Meeting: Theſe are in the mean Time to inform all Perſons who claim to do any ſuch Services, that they are forthwith to prepare and make ready their reſpective Claims to be laid before the ſaid Commiſſioners without Loſs of Time.

SUFFOLK, M.

On the 8*th* of *September*, their Excellencies made an Order, to *prevent the throwing of Squibs, Rockets, Serpents, or other Fireworks, upon the Day of His Majeſty's Royal Entry.*

The following Addreſſes having been delivered to the Lords Juſtices, were tranſmitted by their Excellencies to the King.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of Your Majeſty's City of London, *in Common Council aſſembled.*

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, do, with Joy, congratulate 'Your Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Crown 'of theſe Realms, and with Impatience wait for 'Your Royal Preſence among us, to ſecure thoſe 'invaluable Bleſſings which we promiſe our 'ſelves, from a Prince of ſuch Illuſtrious Merit.

'The ſudden Loſs of our late moſt pious and 'excellent Queen, affected us with a juſt Concern and Sorrow, which nothing could have 'allayed, but the Satisfaction we now have of 'ſeeing Your Majeſty placed upon Her Throne 'in ſo peaceable a Manner, with the concurring 'Inclinations and Affections of all Your Subjects: And we cannot but look upon theſe proſperous Beginnings as a ſure and auſpicious 'Omen, That Your Majeſty will continue to 'reign triumphantly in the Hearts of Your People, and with that Tranquillity which we 'ſhall always pray may attend Your Majeſty's 'Government.

'The perfect Confidence which all Your Subjects have already placed in Your Majeſty's 'gracious Intentions to preſerve their Religion, 'Laws, and Liberties, moſt plainly appears from 'the Advancement of publick Credit.

'Our

'Our Laws preſcribe to us our Duty, and the 'Doctrines and Principles of the Church of *En-* 'gland enjoin the ſtricteſt Obſervance of it: 'Thoſe have always given us a zealous Con- 'cern for the Succeſſion in Your Majeſty's Illu- 'ſtrious Houſe; and by theſe we ſhall be guid- 'ed to do every thing which may contribute 'to make Your Majeſty's Reign happy and 'glorious.

'We, Your faithful Subjects, will, to our ut- 'moſt, ſupport Your undoubted Right to the 'Imperial Crown of this Realm, againſt the '*Pretender*, and all other Perſons whatſoever; 'and ſhall always think it our Glory to be the 'moſt forward, upon all Occaſions, to ſet our 'Fellow-Subjects an Example of that Fidelity 'and Zeal which they owe to their Country, 'and to Your Majeſty, the beſt of Princes.

And on the 13*th* of *September*, the Lords Juſtices ſent for the Lord-Mayor, *&c.* And the Lord Chancellor, in their Excellencies Name, made the following Anſwer.

My. Lord-Mayor,

THE Lords Juſtices have tranſmitted your Addreſs to His Majeſty, according to your Deſire.

We have it in Charge from His Majeſty to let you know, That the Addreſs of the City of London *has given him great Satisfaction, and to return you His Majeſty's Thanks for it.*

We are expreſly commanded to aſſure you, That it will be His Majeſty's conſtant Care to promote the Happineſs of the City, and to make its Trade flouriſh.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, and the reſt of Your Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

Dread Sovereign,

'WE, Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and 'Loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, and 'the reſt of Your Majeſty's Commiſſioners of 'Lieutenancy for Your City of *London*, truly 'ſenſible of the great Loſs of our moſt excel-'lent Queen, of ever bleſſed Memory, do moſt 'humbly crave leave to repreſent to Your Ma-'jeſty the Comfort and Satisfaction we have in 'Your Majeſty's happy and peaceable Acceſſion 'to the Crown of theſe Realms; by which we 'are fully aſſured of having our Religion, Laws, 'and Liberties, as now eſtabliſhed, ſecured to 'us and our Poſterity.

'We cannot better diſcharge the great Truſt 'repoſed in us by our late gracious Sovereign, 'than in aſſuring Your Majeſty, That we will, 'on all Occaſions, maintain and ſupport, to the 'utmoſt, Your Majeſty's undoubted Right and 'Title to the Throne of theſe Kingdoms.

'Loyalty and Obedience to Your Majeſty are 'the Principles in which we (as Members of the 'Eſtabliſhed Church of *England*) have happily 'been educated: And the Doctrine of Reſi-'ſtance, and Practice of Sedition in the State, 'are what we ever did and ſhall diſclaim.

'We joyfully attend the happy Opportunity 'of proſtrating our ſelves at Your Royal Feet, 'that we may aſſure Your Majeſty, we ſhall 'continue to exert that Power we (as Your Ma-'jeſty's Lieutenants) are inveſted with, for the

'Sup-

‘ Support and Defence of Your Royal Preroga-
‘ tives of the Imperial Crown of this Realm, a-
‘ gainſt the *Pretender*, and all other Perſons
‘ whatſoever.

The Lord Chancellor, in their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices Name, made the following Anſwer.

My Lord-Mayor,

THE Lords Juſtices have tranſmitted to His Majeſty the Addreſs from the Lieutenancy of the City of London, *as they deſired.*

We are commanded by His Majeſty to let you know, their Addreſs was very acceptable to Him, and that He returns them His Thanks for it.

Two Days after, the Lords Juſtices in Council ſigned the following Proclamation, ordering the Payment of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds to any Perſon, who ſhall ſeize and ſecure the *Pretender*, in caſe he ſhall land, or attempt to land in any of His Majeſty's Dominions.

Tho. Cantaur. Harcourt, *C.* W. Ebor, Shrewsbury, Buckingham, *P.* Dartmouth, *C. P. S.* Somerſet, Bolton, Devonſhire, Argyle, Montroſe, Roxburgh, Kent, Pembroke, Carliſle, Angleſey, Nottingham, Abingdon, Scarborough, Orford, Townſhend, Halifax, Cowper, T. Parker.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Parliament, made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, An Act for the better Support of His Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of *Great Britain, reciting,*

That Her late Majeſty Queen Anne, of bleſſed Memory, being fully convinced of the imminent Dangers which threatned Her Kingdoms, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover, as well as from a juſt Reſentment of the Indignities offered to Her ſaid Majeſty by the Pretender's remaining in Lorrain, in Defiance of Her repeated Inſtances for his Removal, and of the treaſonable Practices committed, by liſting Her ſaid late Majeſty's Subjects in the Service of the Pretender, was pleaſed to iſſue Her Royal Proclamation, thereby promiſing a Reward of Five Thouſand Pounds to ſuch Perſon who ſhould apprehend the Pretender; and that the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, did, by their humble Addreſs, aſſure Her ſaid late Majeſty, That they would aſſiſt Her, by granting out of the firſt Aids to be given by Parliament, the Sum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, as a further Encouragement and Reward for apprehending the Pretender, whenever he ſhould land, or attempt to land in any of Her ſaid late Majeſty's Dominions; To the End that the Encouragement and Reward for a Service ſo important might be rendred ſure and effectual, it is enacted, That the Lord High Treaſurer of Great Britain, or Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, ſhould, and are thereby authorized and required, out of any Monies granted, or to be granted by Parliament, for the Uſe of the Publick, forthwith to iſſue and pay the Sum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſeize and ſecure the Perſon of the Pretender, whenever he ſhould land, or attempt to land in any of His Majeſty's Dominions: We therefore, to the Intent that all His Majeſty's Subjects may have Notice of the Encouragement given, as aforeſaid, have thought fit, by the Advice of His Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, in His Majeſty's Name, to iſſue this Proclamation, and do hereby, in His Ma-

Majeſty's Name, command and require all His Majeſty's Officers, Civil and Military, and all other His Majeſty's loving Subjects, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to ſeize and ſecure the ſaid Pretender, whenever he ſhall land, or attempt to land in Great Britain *or* Ireland, *or any other His Majeſty's Dominions, in order to his being brought to Juſtice for High Treaſon, (whereof he ſtands attainted by Act of Parliament) and to give Notice thereof immediately, when he ſhall be ſo ſeized and ſecured, to One of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State. And we do hereby further, in His Majeſty's Name, order, That the Reward of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, directed by the ſaid Act of Parliament to be paid, as aforeſaid, be punctually paid to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſo ſeize and ſecure the ſaid Pretender: And His Majeſty's High Treaſurer, or Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, for the Time being, is, and are hereby required to make Payment thereof accordingly. And if any of the Perſons, who have adhered to, or aſſiſted, or who ſhall adhere to or aſſiſt the ſaid Pretender, ſhall ſeize and ſecure him, as aforeſaid, he or they, who ſhall ſo ſeize and ſecure him, ſhall have His Majeſty's gracious general Pardon, and ſhall alſo receive the ſaid Reward, to be paid in manner aforeſaid.*

Given at the Court at St. *James*'s the Fifteenth Day of *September*, 1714. In the Firſt Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

The ſame Day was publiſhed the following *Order of the Lord Marſhal.*

IN purſuance of an Order of the Lords Juſtices in Council, Theſe are to give Notice, That no Coaches will be admitted into Greenwich-Park *on the Day of His Majeſty's Royal Entry, but thoſe of the*

the great Officers, the Nobility, and their Sons, the Privy Counſellors, and the Judges: And that no Coaches whatſoever are to be admitted into the ſaid Park *after Ten of the Clock.*

Sept. 15. 1714.

SUFFOLK, *M.*

The Lords Juſtices having received Information, that the Pretender's Friends in *Scotland* deſigned an Inſurrection, and that ſome of them had been ſeen to go in Arms towards the *Highlands*, their Excellencies, on *September* 10, ordered a good Number of Half-Pay Officers, eſpecially of thoſe belonging to *Scots* Regiments, to go thither forthwith, that, in caſe of Neceſſity, they might head the Militia of the Country, under the Orders of Major General *Whetham*, who commanded in chief there.

Tho' this Precaution was neceſſary, yet the *Scots* Jacobites were ſo confounded, that they could do nothing conſiderable; ſo that the chief of them only held ſome Conſultations, and retired to their lurking Places. Some of the *Highlanders* appeared in a Body near *Fort William* at *Inverlochy*, in the *Weſt Highlands*; but the Governour ſending out a Detachment againſt them, they marched off; ſo that the noiſie Faction could do nothing at that Time in *Scotland*, but only to ſteal ſome Cattle, and an Opportunity by Night to proclaim the Pretender in their drunken Frolicks. The Government ordered thoſe concerned in thoſe Riots to be proſecuted; and, by way of Prevention, the Lords Juſtices ordered the Duke of *Gordon* to be confined to the City of *Edinburgh*, on his Parole; his Son, the Marquiſs of *Huntley*, to his Houſe in the *North*; and his Son in Law, the Lord *Drummond*,

to

to his Caſtle of that Name. The Duke of *Athol*, Lord Privy Seal, who had cauſed His Majeſty to be proclaimed at *Perth*, was ordered to continue at his Caſtle of *Blair* in the *Highlands*, to preſerve the Peace of the Neighbourhood; and the Regency being informed, that the *Highlanders* had appointed Huntings, when it is uſual for the Clans to attend their Chiefs, they forbad thoſe Huntings, and ordered Sir *Donald Macdonald* of *Slait*, one of thoſe Chiefs, ſuſpected to be in the Pretender's Intereſt, to be made Priſoner, and ſent to the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*. The Lord *Drummond* was alſo ordered to be ſeized, but eſcaped to the *Highlands*, from whence he wrote to the Lords Juſtices, and offered Bail for his good Behaviour. The Earl of *Broadalbin*, who had ſufficiently declared himſelf for the Pretender, tho' he had abjured him when he ſate as one of the Sixteen *Scotch* Peers, thought fit to retire to an inacceſſible Caſtle in a Lake, upon which a Detachment of Foot was ordered to guard the Avenues, and Captain *Campbel* of *Glenderoul*, who had a Commiſſion by the Earl of *Oxford*'s Means, to raiſe an independent Company in the *Highlands*, was taken at *Inverlochy*, and from thence ſent Priſoner to *Edinburgh*.

The late Lord Treaſurer had a little before ſet up a new *Chamberlain's-Court* in *Scotland*, the old one having been long diſcontinued, becauſe arbitrary Princes had made it a Grievance to the Subject. The Deſign of reviving it now, was only for a Cover to beſtow Money upon ſuch as were in the Court-Meaſures. Accordingly the Earl of *Mar*, who managed the Affairs of *Scotland*, recommended his own Brother in Law, Sir *Hugh Paterſon* of *Banockburn*, and the Lord *Haddo*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Aberdeen*,

berdeen, to be two of the Commiſſioners, to whom the Queen granted a Bill for 1000*l.* each, payable by Mr. *Douglas*, Receiver General of the Land-Tax. The Lord Viſcount *Kilſyth*, one of the Sixteen *Scotch* Peers, and the Lord *Lyon*, King at Arms, two other Relations to the Earl of *Mar*, had alſo Grants for the like Sums. Soon after the Queen's Death, Sir *Hugh Paterſon* demanded Payment of his Bill, but the Earl of *Ila*, Lord Juſtice General of *Scotland*, interpoſed, and acquainted the Regents, how unreaſonable a thing this was, and particularly that Men ſuſpected of Diſaffection to His Majeſty's Government, ſhould have the publick Money diſtributed among them; upon this, their Excellencies ordered the Duke of *Athol*, Lord Privy Seal, to put an immediate Stop to all Grants that were not paſs'd before the Queen's Death, which diſappointed thoſe Gentlemen of their Money, and ſaved 4000*l.* to the Government.

When the King was proclaimed at *Glaſgow*, Forty or Fifty unknown Perſons, while the Magiſtrates and Citizens were buſie in attending the Proclamation, took an Opportunity to pull down the Epiſcopal Meeting-Houſe there, where one Mr. *Cockburn* had ſet up the *Engliſh* Liturgy, by Countenance of the late Government, more to diſguſt the Citizens, than in hopes of gaining Proſelytes. As ſoon as the Magiſtrates heard of it, they ſent to apprehend the Actors, and to prevent the pulling down the Houſe; but they had done their Work, and made their Eſcape, before the Magiſtrates and their Officers could come thither; ſo that none of them were diſcovered or taken. The Jacobite-Party made a Handle of this, to reflect upon the Presbyterians, as if they had perſecuted thoſe of the Church of *England*, and put an

Ac-

Account of it in the *Poſt-Boy*, with all the aggravating Circumſtances that their Malice and Falſhood could invent; Complaint was likewiſe made of it to the Regency, who ordered the Lord Advocate of *Scotland*, &c. to enquire into it. They found good Cauſe to ſuſpect that the thing was done on purpoſe by the diſaffected Party, to raiſe a Clamour; becauſe Mr. *Cockburn*, the Day before, had retired with his Family and Effects to *Edinburgh*, tho' the Magiſtrates of *Glaſgow* had given him Aſſurance of their Protection. This Account being taken upon Oath by the Magiſtrates, and ſent up to the Regency, put an End to that Matter.

I return to the Affairs of *England*. On *September* 10. the Truſtees, appointed by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord High Treaſurer, to diſpoſe of 885703*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* ½ in the capital Stock of the *South-Sea* Company, by way of Subſcription, gave publick Notice that the next Day the Books would be open for Subſcription at *Mercers* Hall, and continue ſo till *Sept.* 30. Holidays excepted; the whole Sum was ſubſcribed next Day; ſuch was the Confidence our moneyed Men repoſed in His Majeſty's Government and Adminiſtration.

On the 14*th*, the Regency had Advice from *Dublin*, that upon the Removal of Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* and the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, from being Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, there was an univerſal Joy among all the Friends of His Majeſty's Succeſſion; and that ſome of the Populace, who were fill'd with Reſentment againſt Sir *Conſtantine*, went to his Houſe, in order to inſult him, but he had beforehand retired to the Caſtle.

On the 17*th* of *September*, the Regency, in purſuance of His Majeſty's Orders, ſwore the Lord Viſ-

Viſcount *Townſhend*, to be one of the Principal Secretaries of State; which was very mortifying to the Faction, who had treated that noble Lord in a very barbarous Manner by falſe Accuſations, merely becauſe he had faithfully ſerved His Majeſty's Intereſt, and that of his Country, when he was Plenipotentiary in *Holland*. At the ſame time General *Cadogan* was appointed His Majeſty's Plenipotentiary to adjuſt the Barrier, and Envoy Extraordinary in the *Netherlands*.

We come next to give an Account of His Majeſty's ſetting out from *Holland*, and of His Arrival in *England*.

The 16*th* of *September*, the King and Prince having taken their Leave of the States Deputies, who waited on them, with a great Number of Nobility and Gentry, to the Sea-ſide, embark'd at *Oranie-Polder*, about One a-clock in the Afternoon, His Majeſty on Board the *Peregrine*, and his Royal Highneſs on Board the *William* and *Mary* Yacht, which having ſoon after joined the Squadron of *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Men of War, that waited for them at the Mouth of the *Maes*, under the Command of the Earl of *Berkeley*, they ſailed for *England* with a fair Wind. The next Day, about Nine in the Evening, they arrived ſafe at the *Hope*, near *Graveſend*; where the Admiral thought fit to drop Anchor. There being a thick Fog the *Saturday* Morning, the Yachts did not go up the River till the Afternoon: This gave the Magiſtrates of *Graveſend* an Opportunity, which they joyfully laid hold on, to wait on His Majeſty, on Board his Yacht, with a very loyal Addreſs, to congratulate His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, and his ſafe Arrival: They were very graciouſly received by the King, who gave them His Hand

Hand to kiſs. Towards Noon the Yachts weighed Anchor, and ſailed up the River; and ſome Miles on this Side *Graveſend* the King and Prince went into a Barge, and arrived at *Greenwich* a little after Six a-clock in the Evening, being ſaluted by all the Guns of the Ships in the River, and on the Platforms at Land, and welcom'd with loud Acclamations of a vaſt Multitude of People, who had repaired thither from *London* and the neighbouring Country. The Duke of *Northumberland*, Captain of the Life-Guard then in waiting, and the Lord Chancellor, at the Head of the Lords of the Regency, received His Majeſty at his Landing, and complimented him on his ſafe Arrival. Two Sedans had been provided for the King and Prince, but His Majeſty choſe to walk to His Houſe in the *Park*, accompanied by moſt of the Nobility, and great Numbers of the principal Gentry, thro' an infinite Crowd of People, who repeated their joyful Acclamations; and the Night concluded with Bonefires, Illuminations, and all other Demonſtrations of publick Joy. Before His Majeſty left his Ship, he was pleaſed to appoint the Earls of *Dorſet* and *Berkeley* to be Gentlemen of His Bed-Chamber; and to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *William Saunderſon*, Eſq; Captain of the *Peregrine*; on whom, beſides, His Majeſty beſtowed a handſome Gratuity, as he did on all the Captains of the other Yachts.

After the King had, for ſome Time, undergone the Fatigue of a vaſt Crowd, and of giving his Hand to all who had the Happineſs to approach his Royal Perſon, His Majeſty retired to his Bed-Chamber, and ſent for ſuch of the Nobility, as had the greateſt Share in his Favour. It was obſerved, that the Duke of *Ormond*,

mond, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord *Trevor*, were not of that Number; which was looked upon as an Indication that they would not long continue in their Posts. And indeed, next Morning, the Lord Viscount *Townshend* acquainted the Duke, that *His Majesty had no longer Occasion for his Service, in the Quality of Captain-General, but would be glad to see him at Court.*

Next Morning, about Ten a-clock, His Majesty shewed himself to his Court, which, by Eleven, was so numerous, that all the upper Rooms, Galleries, and the Hall below, were crowded. Many of the Nobility and Gentry had the Honour to kiss the Hand of the King and Prince Royal; but the Throng was so great, that His Majesty was obliged to retire to His Bed-Chamber, where only a few of the prime Nobility were admitted. The Earl of *Oxford* was not at *Greenwich* the Evening before; but tho' he was one of the earliest there on *Sunday* Morning, 'twas with much ado he had the bare Honour of kissing the King's Hand, without exchanging a Word with His Majesty, who had been fully informed of his Behaviour. Nor did his Lordship escape such Reflections from the Spectators as his Conduct had justly deserved. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Marlborough* appeared there, not only with his usual Splendor, but even brighter by his late Sufferings: Justly favoured by the King; and look'd upon, (tho' not yet declared) as Captain-General. The Duke of *Argyle* was, in a particular manner, distinguished with the honourable Post of Groom of the Stool to the Prince, as a just Acknowledgment for his Steadiness to the *Hanover* Succession; which kept the greatest of the Jacobites in awe; and, at the same Time, the honourable Colonel *William Car*, and Colonel *Tyrrel*, were de-

declared Grooms of the *Bed-Chamber* to the King; and the Earl of *Hertford*, the Lords *Finch* and *Lumley*, and Colonel *Pughton*, Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highneſs.

The King having declared his Intention to make His Royal Entry the next Day, publick Notice of it was given by the Lord Marſhal as follows.

WHEREAS the Solemnity of the King's Royal Entry from Greenwich, *through the City of* London, *to His* Royal Palace *of St.* James's, *is appointed to be on* Monday *the* 20th *of this inſtant* September; *This is therefore to give Notice to all the Nobility, and others, who are to attend the King in their Coaches, That they repair to* Greenwich-Park, *ſo as to be there by Ten of the Clock that Morning at fartheſt; where their Coaches will be put in Order by the Officers of Arms appointed for that Purpoſe.*

And that the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs of London, *with ſuch as have ſerv'd or fin'd for Aldermen or Sheriffs of the ſaid City; the City-Officers, and the Detachment of the Artillery-Company; as alſo the Knight Marſhal's Men, the King's Kettle Drums and Trumpets, the King's Heralds, and Serjeant at Arms, the Gentleman-Uſher of the black Rod, and the Officers and Yeomen of His Majeſty's Guards,* &c. *do meet in* Southwark, *about Twelve of the Clock, and extend themſelves in the Order they are to march from the Foot of* London-Bridge *to St.* Margaret's-Hill, *and there wait His Majeſty's Arrival; and ſo ſoon as Notice is given that the Coaches are coming into* Kent-Street, *they are all to be marſhalled in their due Order by the Officers of Arms.*

And for the better Reception of His Majeſty in His Royal Paſſage, the Officers of the ſeveral Pariſhes between Greenwich *and* London, *are hereby required to take Care, that the Highways be well mended and repaired: And that the Juſtices of the Peace of* Surry, *the Lord-Mayor of* London, *and the Head Bailiff of* Weſtminſter, *do cauſe the Streets to be well cleanſed from Soil, Filth, and Dirt, from* Kent-Street-*End to His Majeſty's* Royal Palace *of St.* James's: *And that no Carts nor Drays be ſuffered to go in the Streets and Road which the King paſſes through between* Greenwich *and St.* James's, *on the Day of His Majeſty's Entry: Alſo that no Hackney-Coaches be ſuffered to go in the ſaid Road or Streets, after Twelve of the Clock the ſame Day: And that no Coach, Cart or Carriages whatever be ſuffered, on that Day, to ſtand in the ſaid Road or Streets, until the* Royal Proceſſion *is paſſed by.*

Sept. 19.

SUFFOLK, *M.*

Accordingly on *Monday*, the 20*th* of *September*, the King and Prince made their Entry with ſuch Pomp and Magnificence, as can hardly be paralell'd in any other Nation. At Twelve a-clock His Majeſty, accompanied by his Royal Highneſs the Prince, and the Duke of *Northumberland*, Captain of the Life-Guard in waiting, ſet out from *Greenwich*, His Majeſty's Coach being preceded by above Two Hundred of thoſe of the Nobility and Gentry, all with Six Horſes, the Juniors being ordered to march firſt. When the King arrived at St. *Margaret's Hill* in *Southwark*, he was met by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City of *London*, in whoſe Name Sir *Peter King*, Recorder,

der, made the following congratulatory Speech to His Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty,

YOUR Majesty is now entring into the Liberties of the City of London.

The Citizens have, with Impatience, waited for Your Royal Presence amongst them, to secure those invaluable Blessings which they promise themselves from a Prince of the most Illustrious Merit.

Enliven'd by the distant Influence of Your Majesty's Government, they have earnestly desired its nearer Approaches.

The long expected Day is now come, a Day of universal Joy, to see Your Majesty's solemn Entrance with his Royal Highness the Prince into the Capital of Your Kingdoms.

The Citizens of London *never met any of Your Predecessors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, with more Duty and Loyalty than they meet Your Majesty; nor with a greater Desire to testify their Joy in the most becoming and affectionate Manner.*

History hath preserved the Memory of several triumphant and joyful Entries.

But the Exultations and Triumphs of those Entries, even in the most joyful, *are not to be mentioned with the Extasies and Rejoicings of this.*

There was not the like Reason and Occasion for them.

We now behold a Prince, fam'd for His Justice, Clemency, and Wisdom, come to take Possession of his Kingdoms; we see our Religion secured, our Laws and Liberties preserved, our publick Credit advanc'd, our utmost Wishes exceeded, the Protestant Succession, concerning which we had many anxious and solicitous Thoughts, taking effect in a quiet and peaceable Possession, and a Prospect of a lasting and continued Settlement under Your Majesty, and Your Royal Posterity after you.

We have nothing now to do, but, ſecurely enjoying our own, to beſeech Almighty God to bleſs Your Majeſty with a long, happy, and glorious Reign; and to do every thing in our reſpective Stations, which may contribute to make Your Majeſty's Government ſafe, proſperous, and eaſie.

The Lord-Mayor of *London* having received the City Sword from the King, His Majeſty proceeded to St. *James's* in the following Manner: A Detachment of Horſe-Grenadiers to clear the Way. A Detachment of the Artillery Company in Buff-Coats, *&c.* The Two Marſhals on Horſeback, with their Men on Foot, to make way. Two of the City Trumpets on Horſeback. The Sheriffs Officers on Foot, with Javelins in their Hands. Two City Trumpets on Horſeback. The Lord-Mayor's Officers in Black Gowns, on Foot, Two and Two. Two more of the City Trumpets on Horſeback. The City Banner, born by the Water-Bailiff on Horſeback, with a Servant on Foot in a coloured Livery. Then the City Officers on Horſeback, in their proper Gowns, each attended by a Servant on Foot in coloured Liveries. The Four Attorneys, Two and Two. The Sollicitor, and the Remembrancer. The Two Secondaries. The Comptroller. The Four common Pleaders. The Two Judges. The Town-Clark. The common Serjeant, and the Chamberlain. Two more of the City Trumpets on Horſeback. The King's Banner, born by the common Hunt on Horſeback, with a Servant on Foot, in a colour'd Livery. The common Cryer in his Gown, and the City Sword-bearer in his black Damask Gown and Gold Chain, both on Horſeback, each having a Servant on Foot in coloured Liveries.

veries. Then thoſe who had fined for Sheriff or Aldermen, or ſerved the Office of Sheriff or Alderman, in Scarlet Gowns on Horſeback, according to their Seniorities, Two and Two, the Juniors firſt, each attended by Two Servants on Foot in coloured Liveries. The two Sheriffs in Scarlet Gowns on Horſeback, with their Gold Chains, and their white Staves in their Hands, each attended by two Servants on Foot, in coloured Liveries. The Aldermen below the Chair on Horſeback, in ſcarlet Gowns, two and two, each attended by his Beadle and two Servants, on Foot, in coloured Liveries. Then the Aldermen above the Chair in ſcarlet Gowns, on Horſeback, wearing their Gold Chains, attended by their Beadles, and two Servants each, in coloured Liveries. Then the Coaches of the Nobility, great Officers, *&c.* to the Number of above 200, with Six Horſes each. The Knight Marſhal's Men on Horſeback, Two and Two. The Knight Marſhal on Horſeback. The King's Kettle-Drums. The Drum-Major. The King's Trumpets, two and two. The Serjeant-Trumpet with his Mace. Purſuivants of Arms uncovered, two and two. Heralds of Arms. Kings of Arms. Serjeants at Arms with their Maces, bare-headed. The Recorder, in a ſcarlet Gown, on Horſeback, uncovered. The Lord-Mayor of *London*, in his Crimſon Velvet Gown, on Horſeback, wearing his rich Collar and Jewel, uncovered, bearing the City Sword by His Majeſty's Permiſſion, with only Four Servants on Foot, bareheaded, in coloured Liveries. Garter King of Arms, or his Deputy, on the right Hand, uncovered. Gentleman Uſher of the black Rod, on his left Hand uncovered. The King and Prince in a Coach. The Yeomen of the Guard. The King's Footmen. Captain of the Yeomen

of the Guard. Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard. Equerry. The King's Footmen in waiting. Yeomen of the Guard. His Majesty's Horse-Guards closed the Proceeding.

Thus the King passed from St. *Margaret's Hill* to his Royal Palace at St. *James*'s, where His Majesty arrived between Seven and Eight of the Clock in the Evening. The Trained-Bands of *Southwark*, by Order of the Lord Lieutenant of *Surry*, lined the Way from *Kent-street*-End, to the Foot of *London-Bridge*. Three Regiments of the City Trained-Bands made a Guard from the *Bridge* to *Stocks-Market*. The several Companies of *London*, with their Ensigns, lined the Streets on both Sides, from *Stocks-Market* to St. *Paul*'s-*Church-Yard*, at the *East*-End whereof the Children of *Christ*'s-*Hospital* stood, and one of the King's Boys made a Speech to His Majesty. And the other Three Regiments of the City Trained Bands guarded the Way from St. *Paul*'s-*Church-Yard* to *Temple-Bar*. From *Temple-Bar*, the Steward, High-Bailiff, and Burgesses of *Westminster*, in their Gowns, attended by all the Constables and Beadles, with their respective Staves: And the High Bailiffs Officers, with their Ensigns of Office, lined the Way: And next to them the Militia of *Westminster* made a Guard, leaving a Space between them and His Majesty's Foot-Guards, (who lined the Way from St. *James*'s into the *Strand*) for the Artillery-Company of *London* to draw up in, who proceeded so far with the Consent of the Lord Lieutenant of *Middlesex*, and there made a Stand. The great Guns at the *Tower* were fired when His Majesty took Coach, as also when he passed over *London-Bridge*; at His Majesty's Arrival at His Palace, the Cannon in the Park were Three Times discharged; and the Even-

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ing concluded with Bonefires, Illuminations, and all other Marks of the moſt univerſal publick Joy. His Majeſty's Entry being favoured by Heaven with a very fair Day, all the Roads and Streets, through which the Royal Cavalcade paſſed, were crowded with vaſt Numbers of Spectators. One of the King's Boys of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* ſpoke to His Majeſty in *Latin*, of which the Tranſlation follows.

Moſt Auguſt, and beyond all Expreſſion welcome, Great Prince and Sovereign!

AFTER that black and diſmal Night, with which the much lamented Death of our moſt ſerene and excellent Queen, of ever bleſſed Memory, overſpread the Church of England, *this populous City, and all* Great Britain; *how opportunely did Your gracious Majeſty, like a bright and glorious Luminary, ſhine forth upon us, diſpel our Clouds and Darkneſs, and fill us with freſh Life and Vigour! So that now we can no longer dread the ſubtil Machinations of any lurking, diſaffected Perſons, of what Sort, or in what Diſguiſe ſoever.*

What ample Matter of Joy is your long wiſh'd for Sight and Preſence? How great a Subject of Gratulation are Your Princely Vertues? Your Wiſdom, Magnanimity, Courage, and Conduct, which ſo powerfully and ſucceſsfully interpos'd for the Preſervation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, on which our Happineſs ſo much depends.

Amidſt the general Rejoicings of all your Kingdoms, may we, poor Orphans, *of your Princely Grace, have Leave vouchſafed us, thus publickly, and in all Humility, to declare and teſtifie, not only our own, but our whole Hoſpitals moſt loyal Devotion to your ſacred Perſon and Government; and with the reſt of Your well-affected Subjects, ſend up our moſt*

ardent Prayers to Heaven for the Proſperity of Your Reign, and the Increaſe of Your Glory: Whom for Your well known and undoubted Affection to the Reformed Religion, Your pious Zeal for all its Intereſts, and the many ſignal Services you have done for it, and other eminent Qualifications and Endowments, moſt worthy of ſo great a Dignity, all the States of theſe Realms, for the beſt and wiſeſt Reaſons, *have unanimouſly invited and advanced to the Throne.*

A kind Providence favour and promote all Your great and generous Deſigns for the Publick Good.

May You long equally flouriſh in all the Arts both of Peace and War, and to many, many happy Years, prolong the Joy and Felicity of Your People.

The immortal Renown, which the moſt Illuſtrious Houſe of Orange *has long ſince acquired, by ſuccouring and protecting the Diſtreſſed, may Your moſt potent Houſe of* Brunſwick, *not only maintain, but increaſe to greater Degrees of Wonder and Magnificence. And may* Chriſt-Hoſpital *(which juſtly glories in ſo great a* Patron) *long, and with freſh Pleaſure taſte the ſalutary Fruits of Your Royal Clemency and Beneficence.*

Almighty Goodneſs ſhower down upon Your ſacred Head its divineſt Bleſſings, and crown You with its richeſt Favours; advance that Dominion, which is moſt rightfully Your own, above all that is Majeſty *upon Earth, and ſo advanced defend it.*

The 22*d* of *September*, in the Morning, the Court was extreme numerous, many of the Nobility and Gentry, who could not have the Honour to kiſs the King's and Prince's Hand at *Greenwich*, eagerly preſſing for it at St. *James*'s. Several Foreign Miniſters, particularly the Envoys of *France*, *Poland*, and *Pruſſia*, and the Ambaſſador of the King of *Sicily*, took that Occaſion

ſion to complement His Majeſty, on his happy Acceſſion to the Throne, and ſafe Arrival; and Monſieur *d'Iberville*, among the reſt, told His Majeſty, 'That as ſoon as His Majeſty's 'Leiſure would permit, he would deſire an 'Audience, to repeat to him the Aſſurances 'which the Marqueſs *de Chauteauneuf* had given 'His Majeſty at the *Hague*, on the Part of the '*moſt Chriſtian* King his Maſter.

The ſame Day the Council met, at which were preſent the Lord *Chancellor*; the Dukes of *Somerſet*, *Northumberland*, *Bolton*, *Devonſhire*, *Marlborough*, *Montroſe*, *Roxborough*, and *Kent*; the Marquiſſes of *Lindſey*, *Dorcheſter*, and *Anandale*; the Earls of *Derby*, *Pembroke*, *Suffolk*, *Northampton*, *Mancheſter*, *Stamford*, *Sunderland*, *Clarendon*, *Angleſey*, *Carliſle*, *Radnor*, *Rocheſter*, *Abingdon*, *Orford*, *Wharton*, *Cholmondley*, *Mar*, *Loudon*, *Findlater*, *Orkney*, *Ilay*, *Oxford*, *Portmore*, and *Orrery*; the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*; the Biſhop of *London*; the Lords *Paget*, *Berkeley*, *Guilford*, *Sommers*, *Guernſey*, *Manſel*, *Trevor*, *Lanſdowne*, *Bingley*, and *Coningsby*; Mr. Secretary *Bromley*, Mr. *Boyle*, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain *Coke*; Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*; Sir *John Holland*, Sir *Richard Onſlow*; Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Vernon*, Mr. *Erle*, and Mr. *Hill*. His Majeſty at his firſt coming, this Day, into the Council, was pleaſed to declare, That underſtanding that the Law requires he ſhould, at his Acceſſion to the Crown, take and ſubſcribe the Oath relating to the Security of the Church of *Scotland*, he was now ready to do it this firſt Opportunity; which His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to do, according to the Forms uſed by the Law of *Scotland*, and ſubſcribed two Inſtruments thereof, in the Preſence of the Lords of the Council, who witneſſed the ſame: And His Majeſty

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was pleaſed to order, that one of the ſaid Inſtruments be tranſmitted to the Court of Seſſion, to be recorded in the Books of *Sederunt*; and afterwards to be lodged in the publick Regiſter of *Scotland*: And that the other of them remain among the Records of the Council, and be entered into the Council-Book.

After this His Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following Declaration, *viz.*

HAving in my Anſwers to the Addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament, fully expreſſed my Reſolution to defend the Religious and Civil Rights of all my Subjects, there remains very little for me to ſay upon this Occaſion.

Yet being willing to omit no Opportunity of giving all poſſible Aſſurances to a People, who have already deſerved ſo well of Me; I take this Occaſion alſo to expreſs to you my firm Purpoſe to do all that is in my Power, for the Supporting and Maintaining the Churches of England *and* Scotland, *as they are ſeverally by Law Eſtabliſhed; which, I am of Opinion, may be effectually done, without the leaſt impairing the Toleration, allowed by Law to* Proteſtant Diſſenters, *ſo agreeable to* Chriſtian *Charity, and ſo neceſſary to the Trade and Riches of this Kingdom.*

The good Effects of making Property ſecure are no where ſo clearly ſeen, and to ſo great a Degree, as in this happy Kingdom; and I aſſure you, That there is not any among you ſhall more earneſtly endeavour the Preſervation of it than my ſelf.

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble Requeſt to His Majeſty, That this His moſt gracious Declaration to their Lordſhips, might be made Publick: Which His Majeſty was pleaſed to order accordingly.

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That ſame Day, the Prince was, by His Majeſty's Command, introduc'd into the Privy Council, where His Royal Highneſs took His Place, at the upper End of the Board, at his Majeſty's right Hand. The ſame Day, his Grace *William*, Lord Archbiſhop of *York*; *Daniel*, Earl of *Nottingham*; and *Charles*, Lord *Halifax*; were, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly. At the ſame Time his Majeſty delivered the *Great Seal* to *William*, Lord *Cowper*, declared *Daniel*, Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord Preſident of the Council; and *Thomas*, Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Privy Seal; and *Charles*, Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

That ſame Day the following Addreſs of the Univerſity of *Cambridge* was preſented to his Majeſty, by his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, their Chancellor, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor, the Archbiſhop of *York*, the Marquiſs of *Dorcheſter*, the Earl of *Mancheſter*, their High Steward, Earl of *Angleſey*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, with ſeveral others of the Nobility, together with their Repreſentatives in Parliament, and more than Twenty Heads of Houſes, and Doctors, the *Senior* Proctor, and a very great Number of Maſters of Arts, all in their proper Habits. A Book of Verſes, on the Occaſion of the Death of the late Queen, and of his Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Crown, was preſented at the ſame Time to the King, by the ſaid Body, who had the Honour to receive a moſt gracious Anſwer, and to kiſs His Majeſty's Hand.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Chancellor, Maſters and Scholars of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

May it pleaſe Your moſt ſacred Majeſty,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Maſters and Scholars of Your Univerſity of *Cambridge*, do moſt humbly beg leave to approach Your ſacred Perſon, to condole with Your Majeſty for the Death of our late moſt gracious Sovereign Queen *Anne*, of bleſſed Memory; whoſe Zeal for our common Faith, her Protection of our particular Privileges, her Bounty to the poor Clergy, and more eſpecially her pious Care for the Peace and Welfare of all her People, to the lateſt Poſterity, by following the Steps of her glorious Predeceſſor, in ſecuring the Succeſſion to theſe Realms in Your Majeſty's moſt Illuſtrious Houſe, will ever render her Name dear and precious to all true Lovers of their Country, and of our moſt holy Church and Religion.

'At the ſame Time we cannot but adore the Divine Goodneſs, which has allay'd our Griefs, and diſpell'd our Fears, by Your Majeſty's peaceable Acceſſion to the Imperial Crown of theſe Kingdoms, and Your ſafe Arrival to Your People; for which we humbly beg leave, with the moſt Loyal and Dutiful Affection, to congratulate Your ſacred Majeſty, and with the moſt ſincere and ardent Devotion to bleſs Almighty God, who hath adorned You with ſuch Royal Virtues, as give us a ſure Proſpect of enjoying the greateſt Bleſſings under Your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign.

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'As his Royal Highneſs the Prince, by the 'Stile and Title of Duke of *Cambridge*, hath 'done us a ſingular Honour, which gives him 'a peculiar Claim to our Duty, and lays upon 'us the ſtrongeſt Obligations of a moſt profound 'Reſpect to his Perſon; ſo we ſhall ever en-'deavour to render our ſelves worthy of his 'Favour and Protection, by diſtinguiſhing our 'ſelves in all proper Inſtances of an extraordi-'nary Zeal for Your Majeſty's Service, and the 'Honour of all Your Royal Houſe.

'It would be unpardonable Folly, and down-'right Infatuation, if any of Your Majeſty's Pro-'teſtant Subjects ſhould turn their Eyes to a *Po-'piſh* Pretender, who can never reign over us, 'but to the certain Loſs of every thing that 'ought to be dear to us, either as we are *Bri-'tons* or Proteſtants. But then Your Majeſty's 'moſt Loyal Univerſity muſt be utterly unca-'pable of a Thought ſo deſtructive to our moſt 'holy Faith, ſo oppoſite to our happy Conſtitu-'tion, both in Church and State, ſo full of In-'gratitude to God, and of Injuſtice to Your 'Majeſty, who, by the Death of our late Sove-'reign, hath now alone the rightful and un-'doubted Title to the Imperial Crown of theſe 'Realms, which receives a new Luſtre by Your 'Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to it.

'Out of a deep Senſe of theſe things, and in 'Obedience to the juſt and wholeſome Laws of 'the Realm, and in a conſcientious Regard to 'our repeated Oaths, we moſt humbly preſume 'to aſſure Your Majeſty, That as our own Stu-'dies and Endeavours ſhall always be employed 'in the Defence of Your Majeſty's ſacred Per-'ſon and Government, and Your juſt and right-'ful Title to our Allegiance, againſt the Preten-'der, and all other Your Majeſty's Enemies and

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'Oppoſers whatſoever: So ſhall it be likewiſe 'our eſpecial Care, that all thoſe who are edu-'cated amongſt us be inſtructed in the ſame true 'Principles of Loyalty and Duty to Your Ma-'jeſty.

'May that good God, by whom Kings reign, 'ever protect Your ſacred Perſon from all ſe-'cret Attempts and open Violence! May He 'direct, bleſs, and proſper all Your Counſels to 'His Glory, the Honour of Your Majeſty, and 'the Welfare of Your People! May Your Life 'be long, and Your Reign happy! And when 'He ſhall pleaſe to exchange this Your earthly 'Crown for a Crown of Glory, may You be 'ſucceeded by Princes of the like conſummate 'Wiſdom and Goodneſs in Your moſt Illuſtri-'ous Family, till Time ſhall be no more!

To which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Thank you for the very Dutiful and Affectionate Expreſſions in your Addreſſes, eſpecially that wherein you aſſure Me of your Endeavours to cultivate, and particularly to inſtruct the Youth in Principles of Loyalty and Duty to my Government.

You may depend on a ſuitable Return from Me, and that I will not fall ſhort of my Predeceſſors in my Zeal for the Church of England, *and Protection of your particular Privileges.*

They afterwards waited on the Prince of *Wales*, and having preſented to his Royal Highneſs a Book of Verſes on the ſaid Occaſion, were graciouſly received by him, and had the Honour to kiſs his Hand.

September 23. the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, purſuant to the laſt Prorogation, and was further prorogued to the 21*ſt* of *October*. *Sep-*

September 24. the following Addreſs was preſented to his Majeſty by Dr. *Gardiner*, Vice-Chancellor, with ſeveral of the Heads of Houſes, and the Proctors, introduced by the Duke of *Ormond*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*; accompanied by the Earl of *Rocheſter* their Steward, *William Bromley*, Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament; together with ſeveral Biſhops, Peers, and Gentlemen who had formerly been Members of the ſaid Univerſity.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars of the Univerſity of Oxford.

May it pleaſe Your moſt Excellent Majeſty,

'THE inexpreſſible Loſs we have ſuſtained 'by the Death of our late Sovereign of 'bleſſed Memory, would have been inſuppor-'table, had not God, in his great Goodneſs to 'this Nation, ſupplied it to us by Your Maje-'ſty's happy and quiet Acceſſion to the Throne.

'With the Proſpect of this Bleſſing we com-'forted our ſelves, as often as we apprehend-'ed that precious Life to be in Danger; for 'knowing the Sincerity of our own Hearts, we 'never ſuſpected that any Perſons would be ſo 'regardleſs of their Duty and of their Intereſt, 'as not to ſupport, with the utmoſt Zeal, that 'Succeſſion to which they are bound by the moſt 'ſolemn Oaths, and on which the Preſervation 'of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, did, next 'under God, ſo manifeſtly depend. Our Ex-'pectations, our Wiſhes, and our Prayers, have 'been anſwered by that Unanimity with which 'Your Subjects have recognized Your Majeſty's

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undoubted Right, that Impatience they have ‘ expreſſed to ſee Your Royal Perſon in the ‘ actual Poſſeſſion of Your Throne, and themſelves happy under the Influence of Your Government.

‘ We, of this Place, ſhould entertain a leſs ‘ dutiful Senſe than we ought to have of Your ‘ Majeſty's Grace and Goodneſs, if we did not, ‘ with all humble Aſſurance, promiſe our ſelves ‘ as large a Share of Your Royal Favour, under ‘ Your auſpicious Reign, as our famous Univerſities, the Seats of Learning, and Schools of ‘ Loyalty, have ever enjoyed in the Times of ‘ any of Your glorious Predeceſſors, their greateſt Patrons and Protectors.

‘ That dutiful and conſtant Affection to the ‘ Monarchy for which Your Loyal Univerſity of ‘ *Oxford* hath always been eminent, hath procured to us ſo many valuable Privileges from ‘ Your Royal Anceſtors; which we ſhall think ‘ our ſelves unworthy any longer to enjoy, than ‘ while we imitate the Example of our Predeceſſors in being faithful, and bearing true Allegiance to Your ſacred Majeſty, and inſtilling ‘ the Chriſtian Principles of Obedience into the ‘ Minds of thoſe with whoſe Education we are ‘ entruſted.

‘ We have always thought it the indiſpenſible ‘ Duty of Subjects to reverence the higher Powers, out of a conſcientious Regard to the Authority wherewith they are inveſted; but ſince ‘ Providence has again ſet over us a wiſe and ‘ religious Prince, adorned with Gifts and ‘ Graces, which add Luſtre to the Royal Dignity, we think our ſelves obliged to pay a very ‘ particular Reſpect and Duty on account of Your ‘ Majeſty's perſonal Worth, beſides the Reverence due to Your ſacred Character.

‘ We

'We ſhall always therefore pray with the 'greateſt Fervency, that on Your Royal Head 'the Crown may long flouriſh; that Your Ma-'jeſty may long live to encourage Learning, to 'promote Piety, to protect the Church, and to 'preſerve the State; and that after the preſent 'Age has been bleſs'd with the Felicities of 'Your Reign, Your Majeſty may tranſmit the 'Government of a willing and obedient People 'to Your Royal Progeny, through all ſucceeding 'Generations.

To which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Am highly pleaſed with the Aſſurances of Duty ſo affectionately expreſs'd in Your Addreſs. You could not have given Me a more ſatisfactory Inſtance of it, than in the Promiſes you have made to inſtil good Principles in the Minds of the Youth committed to your Charge; upon which the Proſperity of the Church and State will, in this and in all ſucceeding Ages, ſo much depend.

Your Concern for the Enjoyment of your Rights and Privileges cannot be greater than my Care ſhall be to preſerve them to you. So eminent a Nurſery of Learning, and ſo uſeful to the Church of England, *which I religiouſly reſolve to ſupport, ſhall never want my Favour and Protection.*

The following Addreſs was preſented to His Majeſty by the Lord Biſhop of *London*, being introduced by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Biſhop and Clergy of the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Biſhop and Clergy of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, after having rendered our unfeigned Thankſgivings to Almighty God for Your Majeſty's happy and peaceful Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe Kingdoms, do humbly crave leave to congratulate Your Majeſty's ſafe Arrival, accompanied with his Royal Highneſs the Prince.

'With joyful Hearts we conſider the eminent Proofs the World has ſeen of Your Majeſty's high Wiſdom and Juſtice, of Your Care of Religion in Your native Country, Your Conduct and happy Succeſſes in the War, and Your unwearied Application to the Arts of Peace, for the general Good of Your People. And as we look upon theſe truly Royal Virtues to be ſo many Guarrantees, under God, of the future Felicity of this Church and Nation; ſo we accordingly, as in Duty bound, daily offer up our Prayers to God, that we may enjoy theſe Bleſſings in Your Majeſty's Perſon for many Years, and in Your Poſterity for all future Ages.

'The conſtant and ſteady Loyalty that has hitherto recommended the Church of *England*, and the Clergy of theſe great Cities in particular, to Your Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors, will, we humbly truſt, render our Church, and its Miniſters, proper Objects of Your Majeſty's

'jesty's gracious Care; and we cannot therefore 'doubt, but that Your Majesty's Zeal for the 'Glory of God, and the eternal Happiness of 'this great People committed to Your Govern-'ment, will move you to pursue those pious 'Methods, in which your immediate Predecessor '(of ever blessed Memory) has gone so far; and 'to perfect the Distribution of Her Bounty to 'the poor Clergy, the Provisions for the con-'venient Worship of God in and about these 'Cities, the Propagation of the Gospel in Fo-'reign Parts, and the Care of the Protestant 'Interest abroad, with what more Your Maje-'sty, in Your great Wisdom, may find needful 'for maintaining the true Doctrine, Worship, 'and Discipline of this Church, and for promo-'ting the Honour of God, and the universal 'Good of your People.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

I *Thank you for the dutiful Expressions in your Address, of your Loyalty and Zeal for my Government.*

The late Queen's Bounty to the poor Clergy, the intended Erection of the New Churches, the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Protestant *Interest abroad, which you so particularly recommend to Me, shall, with every thing else that may tend to support the Church of* England, *find all the Encouragement I can give.*

The following Addresses were presented to His Majesty by Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, introduced by the Duke of *Argyle*.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of Your Majeſty's City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

'PArdon us, *Dread Sovereign*, if we want 'Words to expreſs that Height of Joy 'and Satisfaction, which ſo ſenſibly affect us, 'Your moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, to ſee 'Your Majeſty (attended by the Prince) arrived 'in Safety at this Your Royal Palace.

'We reſt now ſecure of enjoying all the Bleſ-'ſings that a wiſe and gracious Prince can de-'rive to an obedient and willing People, and 'the Continuance of them to our Poſterity, by 'a certain (tho' we hope a late) Succeſſion in 'Your Royal Family.

'We crave leave therefore, *moſt gracious So-'vereign*, to renew our Aſſurances of all that 'ſteady Affection to Your ſacred Perſon, and 'Zeal for the Support of Your Crown, which 'ſuch a King may juſtly expect from the moſt 'loyal and faithful Subjects.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, and the reſt of Your Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy for Your City of London.

Great Sir,

'WE are highly ſenſible of the Honour 'done us by Your ſacred Majeſty, in 'permitting us to appear in Your Royal Pre-'ſence, and humbly beg leave to congratulate

'Your

'Your Majeſty on Your ſafe Arrival in this 'Your Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

'The many Princely Virtues with which 'Your Majeſty is moſt eminently endowed, give 'us juſt Aſſurances of our being under Your 'Majeſty's Sovereignty a happy and flouriſhing 'People, and that Your Majeſty's Reign will be 'as truly glorious, as the greateſt of Your Roy-'al Predeceſſors.

'We humbly aſſure Your Majeſty, That we 'ſhall always render that grateful Tribute of 'Loyalty and Obedience, which our Mother, '*The Church of* England, hath taught us to pay 'to our Sovereign; and that we will, on all 'Occaſions, demonſtrate our Principles by our 'Practice, for the Support and Defence of Your 'Majeſty's Royal Perſon, againſt the Pretender, 'and all others that ſhall attempt to ſubvert 'our happy Conſtitution in Church or State, 'or leſſen the Royal Prerogatives of the Impe-'rial Crown of this Realm, which we pray 'Your Majeſty may live long to wear with the 'utmoſt Proſperity and Renown.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer to the ſaid Addreſſes.

I *Take theſe Addreſſes very kindly. I have been lately made ſenſible of what great Conſequence the City of* London *is; and therefore ſhall be ſure to take all their Privileges and Intereſt into my particular Protection.*

On this Occaſion His Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Six of the Aldermen, *viz. Joſeph Lawrence, Robert Child, John Ward, Gerard Conyers, Thomas Scawen*, and *Peter Delmee*.

The following Addreſs was alſo kindly received, and had a gracious Anſwer from His Majeſty.

To His moſt Excellent Majeſty, George, *by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith*, &c. *The humble Addreſs of the Archbiſhop, Dean, Chapter, and Clergy of the City of* York.

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, *&c.* tho' truly ſenſible of 'the Loſs we have ſuſtained by the Demiſe of 'our late Sovereign Queen *Anne*, of bleſſed Memory, do humbly beg leave moſt joyfully to 'congratulate Your Majeſty's moſt happy and 'peaceable Acceſſion to your Throne, with 'Hearts full of Loyalty and Duty, and the moſt 'zealous and firm Reſolutions of doing every 'thing in our Stations, which may become a 'People, bound to your Majeſty by the moſt ſacred Ties of Conſcience, as well as thoſe of 'Intereſt and Affection.

'The Proſpect we have of the Security of 'our Religion, our Laws, and Liberties, and of 'the Honour and Proſperity of your Kingdoms, 'by God Almighty's having placed your Majeſty 'over us, is made much more affecting by the 'Apprehenſions we ſometime lay under (from 'the Power of our Enemies) of being deprived of theſe, the moſt invaluable of all earthly Bleſſings. And the Number of your Majeſty's Iſſue (which we pray God ſtill to increaſe, and make them Heirs of your Virtues 'as well as your Dominions) gives us full Aſſurance of the uninterrupted Continuance of 'theſe Bleſſings, and muſt put an End to whatever 'Hopes any of our Enemies might have conceiv'd.

'May

'May God Almighty long preſerve your Ma-
'jeſty, and bleſs you with all Bleſſings, ſpiritual
'and temporal. May your Royal Iſſue, and all
'who proceed from them, be ever proſperous
'and happy: And may all your Subjects be ever
'truly thankful to Almighty God for theſe
'Bleſſings, and always ſhew themſelves ſo, by
'an inflexible Loyalty to your Majeſty.

The late Lord Chancellor *Harcourt* had, on the 19*th* of *September*, carried to *Greenwich* the Patent for creating the Prince Royal, Prince of *Wales*; but His Majeſty thought fit to put off the ſigning of that Patent, till he had given the great Seal to the Lord *Cowper*. And on the 27*th* of *September* it was declared, That his Majeſty had been pleaſed, by Letters Patents under the great Seal of *Great Britain*, to create his Royal Highneſs, *George Auguſtus*, (Prince of *Great Britain*, Electoral Prince of *Brunſwick-Lunenburgh*, Duke of *Cornwal* and *Rothſaye*, Duke and Marquiſs of *Cambridge*, Earl of *Milford-Haven* and of *Carrick*, Viſcount *North-Allerton*, Baron of *Tewkesbury* and of *Renfrew*, Lord of the *Iſles*, and Steward of *Scotland*, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter) Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Cheſter*. The Preamble to the ſaid Letters Patents is as follows:

QUUM Muneris noſtri ſit, Regnis, quorum Dei Gratiâ nuper ad nos Jus & Imperium pervenere, non ſolùm in præſens conſulere, ſed etiam in poſterum proſpicere; nihil prius magis in Animo fuit, quam ut Georgium Auguſtum, *Filium noſtrum unicum, Populis noſtris, quibus regendis aliquando deſtinetur, gratum reddamus & acceptiſſimum; ipſum proinde Titulis Primogenito* Magnæ Britanniæ *Regis Filio propriis augeri volumus; quò magis erga*

Hæredem noſtrum dilectiſſimum Patris Benignitas, & erga Subditos fideliſſimos Principis eluceſcat Cura. Nobis interim & Britannis *noſtris de illo gratulamur, quem ob egregiam in nos Pietatem ſemper charum habuimus, & qui, ob res* Odenardi *Prælio præclarè geſtas, illis dudum innotuit. Quod ſupereſt, ut Virtutibus à Majoribus derivatis indies inclareſcat, Honoreſque à nobis acceptos pergat mereri, Deum Optimum Maximum precamur.* Sciatis igitur, *&c.*

Which in *Engliſh* runs thus:

'IT being incumbent on Us, not only to procure the preſent Good of the Kingdoms, 'to the Government whereof it has pleaſed God 'to call Us, but alſo to provide for their future 'Security; our firſt and principal Care was, to 'recommend, as much as poſſible, our only Son, 'George Auguſtus, to the Affection of Our People, whom he is one Day to govern: Our 'Will is therefore, that he be honoured with 'the Titles peculiar to the Eldeſt Son of the 'King of *Great Britain*, to evince both our 'paternal Affection to our moſt dear Son, and 'the Care we take of our moſt faithful Subjects. Hereupon we congratulate with our 'Britains, on Account of a Prince, whoſe eminent Filial Piety has always endeared him to 'us, and who has long ago made himſelf known 'to them, by his gallant Actions in the Battle 'of *Oudenarde*. We beſeech Almighty God, 'that the Virtues he derives from his Anceſtors may daily ſhine out in him, with additional Splendor; and that he may go on to merit the Honours which we have conferr'd on 'him. *Be it known therefore*, &c.

On

On the 24th of *September* it was publickly declared, that the King had been pleaſed to appoint the Duke of *Devonſhire*, to be Lord Steward of the Houſhold, in the Room of Earl *Poulet*; the Duke of *Marlborough*, to be Captain-General of his Majeſty's Land-Forces, as he was Three Days after made Colonel of the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, and Maſter-General of the Ordnance; the right honourable *James Stanhope*, Eſq; to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of Mr. *Bromley*; and the Duke of *Montroſe*, to be alſo one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of the Earl of *Mar*.

It was alſo publickly made known, *September* 27. that the King had appointed *Charles*, Duke of *Somerſet*, to be Maſter of the Horſe; *Charles*, Duke of St. *Albans*, to be Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners, which Poſt was vacant by the Death of the late Duke of *Beaufort*; *John*, Duke of *Argyle*, General of Foot, and General and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Land-Forces in *Scotland*; *James*, Earl of *Berkeley*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Glouceſter*, Conſtable of the Caſtle of St. *Brianels*, in the Foreſt of *Dean*, and Keeper of the Deer and Woods in the ſaid *Foreſt*; *William Pulteney*, to be Secretary at War, in the Room of Mr. *Gwin*; *Thomas Erle*, Eſq; to be Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, and Governor and Captain of the Town and Iſle of *Portſmouth*, and *South-Sea-Caſtle*; *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; to be Receiver and Paymaſter General of all the Guards and Garriſons, and all other his Majeſty's Land-Forces of *Great Britain*, and Paymaſter of the Royal Hoſpital near *Chelſea*, in the Room of Mr. *How* and Mr. *Moore*.

The

The ſame Day his Grace, *James*, Duke of *Montroſe*, was ſworn in Council one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; and *James Stanhope*, Eſq; was ſworn one of the Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State.

That ſame Day the King was pleaſed to declare his Royal Pleaſure to diſſolve the Privy Council, and to direct, That the Lords, and others hereafter named, ſhould be of the ſame, and attend his Majeſty at St. *James*'s the Firſt of *October*, in order to be ſworn.

His Royal Highneſs George, *Prince of* Wales.
Thomas, *Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.
William, *Lord* Cowper, *Lord Chancellor of* Great Britain.
William, *Lord Archbiſhop of* York.
Charles, *Duke of* Shrewsbury, *Lord High Treaſurer of* Great Britain, *and Lord Chamberlain of His Majeſty's Houſhold.*
Daniel, *Earl of* Nottingham, *Lord Preſident of the Privy Council.*
Thomas, *Earl of* Wharton, *Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.*
William, *Duke of* Devonſhire, *Lord Steward of His Majeſty's Houſhold.*
Charles, *Duke of* Somerſet.
Charles, *Duke of* Bolton.
John, *Duke of* Marlborough, *Captain-General of His Majeſty's Forces.*
John, *Duke of* Argyle.
James, *Duke of* Montroſe, *one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.*
John, *Duke of* Roxburgh.
Henry, *Duke of* Kent.
Robert, *Marquiſs of* Lindſey, *Lord Great Chamberlain.*
Thomas, *Earl of* Pembroke.

Henry,

Henry, *Earl of* Suffolk, *Deputy-Earl-Marſhal of* England.
Charles, *Earl of* Sunderland, *Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland.
Arthur, *Earl of* Angleſey.
Charles, *Earl of* Carliſle.
Montague, *Earl of* Abingdon.
Richard, *Earl of* Scarborough.
Edward, *Earl of* Orford.
Charles, *Viſcount* Townſhend, *one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.*
John, *Lord Biſhop of* London.
John, *Lord* Somers.
Charles, *Lord* Halifax.
Thomas Cooke, *Vice Chamberlain to His Majeſty.*
James Stanhope, *Eſq*; *one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.*
Sir Thomas Parker, *Knight*, *Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench.*
Thomas Erle, *Eſq*; *Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.*
Robert Walpole, *Eſq*; *Paymaſter-General of His Majeſty's Forces.*

Accordingly on the 1*ſt* Day of *October*, as many of the Lords, and others abovementioned, as were preſent, were ſworn, and took their Places at the Board.

September 30. His Majeſty appointed *Alan Broderick*, Eſq; to be Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*; As *W. Whitſhed*, Eſq; to be Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench; *John Forſter*, Eſq; to be Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; *Jo. Dean*, Eſq; to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; And *James Mackartney*, Eſq; to be one of the Judges of the King's Bench there.

The

The next thing that occurs to be taken Notice of is, a Number of Addreſſes, which, tho' at another time might be juſtly paſſed by, as Matters of Form, yet deſerve to be recorded at ſuch a Juncture as this; becauſe they diſcover how the Pulſe of the Nation, and of the ſeveral Parties, into which we are divided, did then beat.

On the *27th* of *September*, the following Addreſs was preſented to His Majeſty by the Dukes of *Argyle*, *Montroſe*, and *Roxburgh*.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Miniſters and Elders met in the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, Auguſt 12, 1714.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'THE infinitely wiſe God having been 'pleaſed to take from us our late Sove-'reign Queen *Anne*, of bleſſed Memory; under 'whoſe Government, through the Divine Fa-'vour, we enjoyed Advantages which we thank-'fully remember; Your Majeſty's happy Succeed-'ing, by the ſureſt and juſteſt Title, to the Throne 'of theſe Nations, hath given us a moſt comfor-'table Relief.

'We ſhould be unaccountably inſenſible of 'what we owe to our infinitely good God, if 'we did not heartily bleſs Him for his having 'given us your Majeſty, a true Proteſtant King, 'and a zealous Aſſerter of the Liberties of *Eu-'rope*, to rule over us, when not a few were 'big with Hopes of ſeeing the Throne filled 'by a Popiſh Pretender, upon the Demiſe of our 'late gracious Sovereign.

'It

'It was, Sir, our conſtant Prayer to Almighty God, that the happy Settlement of the Succeſſion to the Crown upon Your Majeſty, and your Royal Family, might remain inviolable; and we did cheerfully and diligently employ our utmoſt Endeavours, by all ways proper for us, to defeat the Deſigns of thoſe, who uſed various Artifices to influence the Minds of the People in theſe Parts of *Britain*, to favourable Thoughts of the Pretender, and to alienate them from the legal Succeſſion, which we always lookt upon to be, under God, the greateſt Security of our holy Religion, and our juſt Civil Liberties: And whatever Reproaches and Inſults we did meet with from them upon that Account, yet firm Loyalty to our late Queen, and Fidelity to the Intereſt of your Majeſty, and your Royal Family, did make us bear all theſe patiently, that they might have no Handle from us to do Prejudice to your Majeſty's juſt Right of Succeſſion.

'We humbly beg leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we do, in the greateſt Sincerity, own and acknowledge your Majeſty to be our rightful and lawful Sovereign; and that, in our Places and Stations, we will, to the utmoſt of our Power, aſſert and maintain your Majeſty's unqueſtionable Title againſt all Pretenders whatſoever; and that we will employ our beſt Endeavours, with all ſuch as we can have any Influence upon, that they may be faithful and loyal Subjects to your Majeſty.

'We do, with Confidence, depend on your Majeſty's Juſtice and Goodneſs, in protecting us in our Religion and Liberties, and in reſtraining and diſcouraging all Practices and Endeavours that have a Tendency, either to the

'Sub-

'Subverſion or Prejudice of the Eſtabliſhed Go-
'vernment of our Church.

'May the God of Heaven, who, in his great
'Goodneſs, hath brought your Majeſty to the
'Throne in ſurprizing Tranquillity and Quiet,
'preſerve and bleſs your Majeſty's Royal Perſon
'and Government, kindly direct all your Coun-
'cils, and endue you more and more with all
'Chriſtian and Royal Virtues; and may He grant
'that your Majeſty's Reign may be long, and
'every way ſo happy and proſperous, that not
'only your own Dominions, but all the Prote-
'ſtant Churches, yea *Europe*, may rejoice, that
'ſo juſt and wiſe a Prince ſways the *Britiſh*
'Scepter.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal Subjects, the Miniſters and Elders met in the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland. *Signed in our Preſence, in our Name, and at our Appointment, by,* Sic Subſcribitur, *Will. Mitchell,* Moderator.

To which His Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Am fully convinced of the Fidelity and Zeal which the Church of Scotland *have always ſhewed for the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion; I don't doubt of the Continuance of it towards me, and you may always depend upon my Support and Protection.*

On the 28*th* of *September*, the following Addreſs of the *Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*, was preſented to His Majeſty, by

by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Preſident of the Society, attended by the Biſhop of *Norwich*, and other Members.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The moſt humble Addreſs of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, and the reſt of the Members of the *Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*, crave leave humbly to repreſent to your Majeſty, that we had the Honour of being conſtituted a Body Corporate by one of your Royal Predeceſſors, King *William*, of glorious Memory, for the good and pious Intents of making a better Proviſion for the Maintenance of Miniſters, and for the more regular Adminiſtration of God's holy Word and Sacraments, in many of the Plantations, Colonies, and Factories beyond the Seas, belonging to your Majeſty's Kingdoms of *Great Britain*. In which Places, for want of learned and orthodox Miniſters, many People were abandoned to Atheiſm and Infidelity, and others expoſed to the Artifices of *Romiſh* Prieſts and Jeſuits, who endeavoured (as ſtill they do) to pervert and draw them over to *Popiſh* Superſtition and Idolatry.

'In theſe truly *Chriſtian* Deſigns, we were greatly encouraged and ſupported by the gracious Protection and Aſſiſtance given to us by Her late excellent Majeſty Queen *Anne*, of bleſſed Memory, who, as ſhe reached forth

'Her

'Her Princely Aid and Bounty for promoting 'all publick Acts of Piety and Charity, ſo did 'She in a more eſpecial Manner countenance and 'cheriſh this Society. We are very ſenſible of 'the great Loſs ſuſtained by her Demiſe; but 'with all humble Confidence we aſſure our 'ſelves, it will be repaired by your Majeſty's 'Royal Goodneſs, in extending the like Care 'and Beneficence to us, in our proſecuting this 'good Work of the Propagation of the *Chriſtian* 'Faith and Worſhip, as profeſſed and eſtabliſh-'ed in the Church of *England*.

'We cannot ſufficiently expreſs our Joy and 'Satisfaction in ſeeing your Majeſty ſo peace-'ably and happily advanced to the Throne of 'theſe Kingdoms, acknowledging your lawful 'and undoubted Right to them, praying for 'your long and happy Reign; and imploring 'your Majeſty's gracious Aid and Favour to-'wards carrying on the great Ends of our In-'ſtitution, the Inſtruction of the Ignorant in the 'Principles of true Religion, and Converſion of 'Infidels to the Faith and Practice of it; which 'Ends, through the Divine Aſſiſtance, have 'been already conſiderably advanced.

'We have an entire Confidence in your Ma-'jeſty's Zeal and Affection for our holy Reli-'gion, and the publick Good of your People; 'and therefore we doubt not, but that under 'the Influence of your auſpicious Reign, and 'the Bleſſing of God upon it, we ſhall make 'ſtill a greater Progreſs in theſe charitable 'Labours, for the Glory of God, and the Salva-'tion of Souls.

To which His Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

YOU are very much to be commended for engaging in ſo pious and uſeful an Undertaking, which ſhall always meet with my Favour and Encouragement.

The Two following Addreſſes were preſented to His Majeſty by Sir *Alexander Cairnes*, Bart. the Reverend Mr. *Boyce*, *Edward Brice*, Eſq; and Mr. *Samuel Holiday*, introduced by the Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

To the High and Mighty Prince *George*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith.

The humble Addreſs of the Presbyterian-Miniſters, Gentlemen, and People of their Perſuaſion, in the North of Ireland.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'WE beg Leave to condole with your 'Majeſty upon the Death of our late 'gracious Sovereign Queen *Anne*, and to ex-'preſs that Joy which fills the Heart of every 'good Proteſtant and faithful Subject, upon your 'happy Acceſſion to the Imperial Crowns of 'theſe Kingdoms, which none can congratulate 'with more entire Satisfaction than we do.

'When we conſider the heroick Atchieve-'ments of the great King *William*, whoſe Name 'will be had in everlaſting Remembrance, and the 'exemplary Zeal of our noble Patriots, favour'd 'by the ſignal Interpoſition of Almighty Pro-'vidence, which procured the late glorious Re-'volution, and, in purſuance of it, the happy 'legal Eſtabliſhment of the Succeſſion in your

' moſt ſerene Family, that juſt Foundation of ' your Majeſty's Title, the great Security, un- ' der God, of Religion and Liberty, and the per- ' petual Confuſion of arbitrary Power and ille- ' gal Pretenſions to the Crown, we regard your ' ſacred Perſon with Wonder and Gratitude, as ' a great Gift of God to theſe Nations, and your ' Acceſſion to the Throne as a Reward which ' does abundantly compenſate the diſtinguiſhed ' Zeal of your braveſt Subjects, and as the An- ' ſwer of Heaven to the Prayers of all good ' Proteſtants.

' And we cannot but obſerve adorable Divine ' Goodneſs in defending and maintaining your ' Majeſty's Title, and in defeating hitherto the ' Attempts and Deſigns of the Popiſh Pretender, ' ſupported by formidable Powers abroad, and ' abetted by ſo many diſaffected Perſons at home.

' Your conſummate Wiſdom, your admirable ' Conduct and Zeal for the Proteſtant Cauſe, ' the Princely Virtues which you inherit from ' your great Anceſtors, who made ſo brave a ' Stand for Religion and Liberty, your power- ' ful Intereſt in the Empire by your high Ele- ' ctoral Dignity, and the Dominions of the an- ' cient Illuſtrious Family of *Brunſwick-Lunenburg*, ' your ſtrict Alliance with, and juſt Intereſt in ' the high Eſteem of the Proteſtant Princes and ' Powers abroad, and the glorious Foundation ' on which your Government of *Great Britain* ' and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto be- ' longing, does juſtly ſtand, make up that beau- ' tiful Chain which hath admirably linked the ' disjointed Proteſtant Intereſt in *Europe*, placed ' your Majeſty at the Head of it, mark'd you ' out as a Prince whom God has deſigned for ' a Bulwark of Religion, and a Terror to Po- ' pery and arbitrary Government, and hath

' pre-

'prepared a Reception for your Majeſty into 'the Hearts of all who are concerned for our 'Religious and Civil Rights, and gives juſt 'Ground for our Hopes, that other Proteſtant 'Churches, now groaning under Oppreſſion and 'Fear, ſhall feel the benign Influences of that 'Power, to which your Majeſty is, we hope, 'raiſed, for the univerſal Support of the Re-'formation.

'Your Majeſty's early Care for our Safety and 'Peace, in appointing ſuch a wiſe, faithful, and 'vigilant Regency, till theſe Kingdoms ſhall 'be happy in your Royal Preſence, does chal-'lenge our grateful Acknowledgment, and is 'an Earneſt of thoſe Bleſſings we expect from 'your auſpicious Reign.

'We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that 'as we had the Honour and Happineſs to have 'a large Share in effecting the late happy Re-'volution, and have with invincible Reſolution 'and Steddineſs, under many Diſcouragements, 'ſtrenuouſly aſſerted and maintained the Right 'of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your moſt re-'nowned Family, from the very firſt Moment 'of its happy Settlement by our Laws; ſo we 'ſhall, according to our juſt and known Prin-'ciples of Chriſtian Loyalty, in our ſeveral Sta-'tions, exert our utmoſt Power, even at the 'greateſt Hazards, in Defence of your Majeſty's 'ſacred Perſon and Government, againſt all your 'Enemies whatſoever, and particularly againſt 'the Popiſh Pretender, and all who are in his 'Intereſt at home and abroad.

'That Almighty God, by whom Kings reign, 'may eminently bleſs your Majeſty and Royal 'Family, that the Crown may long flouriſh on 'your Head, and deſcend to your lateſt Poſteri-'ty, with Honour and great Advantage, to the

' glorious Intereſt of Religion and Liberty, is ' the earneſt Prayer of us, who, in our own ' Name, and in the Name of thoſe we repre- ' ſent, beg Leave to ſuſcribe our ſelves,

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful,

moſt faithful, and moſt obe-

dient Subjects and Servants.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters in Dublin, *and the South of* Ireland.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

' WE beg Leave to congratulate Your Ma- ' jeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, ' and do thankfully acknowledge that favoura- ' ble Conduct of Divine Providence, which, by ' putting your Majeſty into the peaceable and ' quiet Poſſeſſion of theſe your Kingdoms, hath ' freed us from the melancholy Apprehenſions ' we were under, upon the Death of our late ' Sovereign.

' The Fame of your Majeſty's Virtues and ' great Qualities, do equally raiſe our Expecta- ' tions, and challenge our Eſteem. Your ſteddy ' Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, your con- ' ſummate Wiſdom in governing, your firm ' Adherence to the publick Intereſts of *Europe*, ' and your vigorous and ſucceſsful Attempts in ' defending them, are brighter Ornaments than ' the Crown you wear, and give your Majeſty, ' together with the Government of our Perſons, ' the Empire of our Hearts.

' Your

'Your Majeſty not only makes us happy in 'your own Perſon, but in a Royal Heir; a Prince 'of the brighteſt Character and greateſt Hopes; 'from whom, and his Illuſtrious Iſſue, by a Prin-'ceſs of ſuch exemplary Piety, your People 'promiſe themſelves a Race of excellent Mo-'narchs, unto their lateſt Poſterity.

'This delightful Proſpect extinguiſhes the 'Hopes of our Enemies, prevents thoſe diſtract-'ing Confuſions we had reaſon to apprehend, 'upon failure of Poſterity in your Majeſty's Pre-'deceſſors, and greatly endears the Memory of 'that glorious Prince, to whoſe wiſe Foreſight 'and dying Cares we chiefly owe that happy 'Eſtabliſhment, by which the Crown is entailed 'upon your Royal Line.

'We have, with the deepeſt Concern, obſer-'ved the reſtleſs Attempts of your Majeſty's 'and the Nation's Enemies, to prevent your 'happy Reign over us, and obtrude a *Popiſh* 'Pretender upon us; and as we have inceſſantly 'offered up our Prayers to God for the Diſap-'pointment of all ſuch wicked Deſigns, ſo we 'can't but look upon your Majeſty's peaceable 'Settlement on the Throne as a ſignal Return 'of Prayer, and an eminent Inſtance of God's 'being the Hearer of it.

'We receive this extraordinary Favour from 'the Hand of God, with Tranſports of Joy! 'We eſteem it our Honour to be govern'd by 'a Prince, in whoſe Veins flows the Blood of 'our ancient *Britiſh* Monarchs, and of the moſt 'Illuſtrious Families of *Europe*; and we thank-'fully obſerve and adore the Goodneſs and Ju-'ſtice of Providence, in rewarding your Maje-'ſty's Steddineſs to the Proteſtant Intereſt, with 'a Crown more glorious than that which your

'Royal Anceſtors loſt in the Defence of Religion and Liberty.

'We beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that as no Hazards, nor Diſcouragements, have hitherto been able to deter us from publickly avowing our Adherence to the Succeſſion in your Illuſtrious Houſe, and to the common Proteſtant Intereſt; ſo we will always maintain an inviolable Loyalty and Affection to your ſacred Perſon and Government, and continue to promote the ſame dutiful and loyal Sentiments among thoſe that are under our Influence and Care.

'May the Great God, by whom Kings reign, multiply his Bleſſings upon your Majeſty's Perſon and Family; may He eſtabliſh your Throne, and guide your Counſels, ſo that all the Ends of Government may be attained by yours; may you be a glorious Defender of the Proteſtant Faith, and a Protector of the whole Reformed Intereſt, both at home and abroad; may Vice be diſcouraged, our Laws and Liberties preſerved, and our fatal Animoſities ſuppreſſed. As it was the Glory of Her late Majeſty, that She united Two of Her Kingdoms, may it be yours to unite the Hearts of all your Subjects; may you reign in the Affections of your People here, as univerſally as you do in theirs whom you have left behind you; and after you have long been a common Bleſſing to the World, may you inherit a Crown of eternal Glory. Theſe, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, are the hearty, earneſt Prayers of us,

Your Majeſty's
Moſt Dutiful, Loyal,
and Obedient Subjects.

Which

Which Addreſſes His Majeſty received very graciouſly, and was pleaſed to make the following Anſwer.

I Thank you for your Addreſſes, and am very ſenſible of your early Zeal in the Defence of the Proteſtant Intereſt, and of your conſtant and firm Adherence to the Succeſſion of the Crown, as eſtabliſhed in my Family; and you may always depend upon my Protection.

After which, the Gentlemen abovenamed had the Honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's Hand.

September 29. *the humble Addreſs of the* Proteſtant *Diſſenting-Miniſters of the ſeveral Denominations, in and about the City of* London, *was preſented to His Majeſty by Dr.* Daniel Williams, *accompanied by near a Hundred of his Brethren, (introduced by the Duke of* Devonſhire, *Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold,) who had all the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand; and afterwards the Prince's, to whom they were introduced by the Duke of* Argyle.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'WITH Thankfulneſs and Joy, equal to the great Occaſion, we congratulate your Majeſty's peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne, and your own and the Prince's ſafe Arrival, the merciful Return of many ardent Prayers.

'When we recollect your Majeſty's Deſcent from the King and Queen of *Bohemia*, thoſe renowned Patrons of the *Proteſtant* Religion, we cannot but adore the Divine Providence, which has now rewarded their Sufferings for that Cauſe in their Royal Off-ſpring with a

'Crown, that renders your Majeſty the Head 'of the whole *Proteſtant* Intereſt. But your Ma-'jeſty's Zeal for the ſame Religion, your known 'Affection to the Liberties of *Europe*, and the 'Rights of Mankind, with your other celebra-'ted Virtues, give us the ſureſt Proſpect, that 'the Bleſſings of your Reign will be as exten-'ſive as your Power.

'The Parliamentary Entail of the Crown up-'on your Illuſtrious Houſe, we have ever eſteem-'ed one of the greateſt Bleſſings procured for 'us, by our late glorious Deliverer King *Willi-'am*, of immortal Memory. To this happy 'Settlement we have ſtedfaſtly adhered, againſt 'all Temptations and Dangers. Our Zeal here-'in has been own'd to be very conſpicuous, by 'thoſe noble Patriots, who now ſurround your 'Throne.

'We hold no Principles but what do in Con-'ſcience oblige us to acknowledge your Majeſty 'for our only rightful and lawful Sovereign, and 'to do every thing in our Power to ſupport 'your Title and Government againſt all Pre-'tenders whatſoever.

'Your Majeſty's wiſe and gracious Declara-'tion, for which we render our unfeigned 'Thanks, does ſenſibly relieve us under our pre-'ſent Hardſhips, and gives us Ground to hope, 'that as we are inſeparably united in Intereſt 'and Safety, with all that adhere to the Succeſſion 'and Monarchy, as by Law eſtabliſhed; ſo we 'ſhall ſhare in that Protection and Favour which 'will make us happy with the reſt of your Sub-'jects.

'We ſhall conſtantly pray for the long Life 'and Proſperity of your Majeſty, for their Royal 'Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, 'and all the Branches of your Auguſt Family.

'May

'May that God, by whom Kings reign, help 'you ſo to employ your mighty Power and In-'tereſt, that it may be your Majeſty's Glory to 'protect the *Proteſtant* Religion, to ſuppreſs the 'Profaneneſs of the Age, to heal the Diviſions 'of your People, to aſſert the Rights of the In-'jured abroad, and to preſerve the Ballance of '*Europe*.

To which His Majeſty returned this gracious Anſwer.

I Am very well pleaſed with your Expreſſions of Duty to me, and you may depend upon having my Protection.

The following Addreſs from *Edinburgh*, was alſo preſented to His Majeſty by Sir *James Stewart*, Bar. their Repreſentative in Parliament, introduced by the Earl of *Ilay*.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the City of Edinburgh.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loy-'al Subjects, the Lord Provoſt, Magi-'ſtrates and Council of the City of *Edinburgh*, 'do with Hearts full of unfeigned Joy, pre-'ſume to congratulate your Majeſty upon your 'Acceſſion to the Crown, and your happy Arri-'val in your Dominions.

'Such is the Awe and Reverence paid to your 'ſacred Majeſty, that you are not more beloved 'by the beſt, than you are feared by the worſt 'of your Subjects; and while you are received

'with

'with the repeated Acclamations of all the 'true Friends, Hypocriſie is become neceſſary 'to the Enemies of *Britain*; and even Treaſon 'it ſelf, which ſo lately triumph'd in its own 'Colours, is now compell'd to put on the Ap-'pearance of Loyalty.

'We cannot ſufficiently expreſs the Bleſſings 'attending your Majeſty's peaceable Poſſeſſion 'of the Crown. The real retrieving the Ho-'nour, and the reſcuing the *Religion*, *Laws*, and '*Liberties* of *Britain*, from immediate Dangers, 'are the happy Conſequences of it.

'Your Majeſty is not only the Cauſe of the 'Happineſs of your own Subjects, but all your 'Allies muſt now find themſelves relieved by 'the Advancement of a Prince, who has ſo 'long been inviolably devoted to the Support 'of the *Liberties of* Europe.

'The Time, we hope, is now come, when it 'ſhall appear, whether thoſe, who have been 'zealous for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your 'Majeſty's Royal Family, or the Favourers of 'the Pretender to your Crown, do moſt de-'ſerve the odious Name of *Faction*; when the 'ſacred Terms of *Loyalty* and *Religion* ſhall no 'more be proſtituted for the Concealment of 'Deſigns for *Popery* and arbitrary Power; when 'Miniſters ſhall no more cover their Crimes, by 'ſheltering themſelves under the Name of their 'Sovereign; when Truth and Integrity ſhall be 'inſeparable from great Offices; and when, to 'the Terror of Offenders, Juſtice ſhall take 'Place: 'Tis in Compaſſion to the Innocent, 'that the Laws ordain the Guilty to be puniſh-'ed.

'We humbly beg your Majeſty will be graci-'ouſly pleaſed to accept this our dutiful Ten-'der of our Loyalty. We ſhall always conti-

'nue,

' nue, to the utmoſt of our Power, to ſignalize
' our ſelves in the Support of theſe Laws, by
' which we are now bleſſed with your Majeſty
' to reign over us.

The following Addreſs from the Univerſity of *Glaſgow* was preſented by the Duke of *Montroſe*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and Chancellor of the ſaid Univerſity.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Chancellor, Rector, Vice-Chancellor, and principal Dean of Faculty, and Profeſſors of your Majeſty's Univerſity of Glaſgow.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

' THO' we be ſenſible of our Loſs, by the
' ſudden Demiſe of our late gracious So-
' vereign Queen *Anne*, of bleſſed Memory, we
' cannot forbear, with Hearts full of Joy, to
' congratulate your Majeſty's happy and peace-
' able Acceſſion to your Throne, and ſafe Arri-
' val in your Dominions, which give us the
' comfortable and certain Proſpect that our Re-
' ligion, *Presbyterian* Church-Government, and
' all our Civil Rights and Liberties, ſhall be in-
' violably ſecured; and that Endeavours for
' promoting uſeful Knowledge and ſolid Learn-
' ing ſhall be duly encouraged.

' We do moſt thankfully adore the Divine
' Goodneſs for ſo great and ſeaſonable a Mercy,
' and humbly beg Leave to repreſent to your
' Majeſty, that no Expreſſions can reach the
' Fulneſs of our loyal Hearts, on this moſt joy-
' ful Occaſion of your Majeſty's filling the Throne,

' ac-

'according to your juſt Right, for which we 'have always had the moſt zealous Concern.

'We muſt humbly crave leave to aſſure your 'Majeſty, that we do, with the ſincereſt Loyalty 'and Duty, own your undoubtedly rightful 'and lawful Title to the Crown, and we ever 'will maintain the ſame againſt the Pretender, 'and all other Perſons whatſoever; and that 'we ſhall never be wanting to uſe our utmoſt 'Endeavours to engage all under our Influence, 'to all dutiful Affection and Fidelity to your 'Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government.

'That the Almighty, by whom Kings reign, 'may eſtabliſh your Throne in Righteouſneſs; 'that He may always compaſs your Royal Per-'ſon with His Favour, as with a Shield, direct 'your Councils, defeat all your Enemies, and 'long preſerve your Majeſty, to be the Guardi-'an of the Proteſtant Churches and Liberties 'of *Europe*, the great Patron of Learning, and a 'Bleſſing to your People; and that we may have 'an uninterrupted Succeſſion of your Royal 'Heirs to ſway the Scepter over us, ſo long as 'Time ſhall laſt, is, and ſhall ever be the hearty 'Prayer of,

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful,

moſt Loyal, and moſt Obedient Subjects.

Which Addreſs was very graciouſly receiv'd.

The following Addreſs was preſented to His Majeſty by the Reverend Dr. *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*, by Order of the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; introduced by the Lord *Townſhend*.

To

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Archbiſhop, Dean and Chapter, Archdeacon, and Clergy of the Dioceſe of Canterbury.

May it pleaſe Your moſt ſacred Majeſty,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects 'do beg Leave moſt humbly and heartily to congratulate your Majeſty's ſafe Arrival 'in this Kingdom, which hath at length given 'you to the impatient Deſires of all your People, and brought to your faithful Clergy, in 'particular, unſpeakable Comfort and Satisfaction.

'The Grief which ſo ſenſibly wounded our 'Hearts, for the Death of our late moſt pious, 'moſt gracious, and, upon all Accounts, moſt 'deſervedly dear Sovereign, muſt have been inſupportable, but for the Proſpect of a Succeſſor, in whom we hope to ſee her Virtues ſtill 'ſurviving, and our Happineſs perpetuated. 'One whom we rejoice to find already inheriting, not Her Dominions only, but Her Peoples Hearts; whoſe undiſturbed Acceſſion to 'a diſtant Throne hath ſcattered our very Fears 'of Danger, and is a happy Pledge of united 'Affections, long Tranquillity, and cheerful Obedience, under an Adminiſtration begun with 'ſo unanimous and univerſal Joy.

'In your tried Valour, and Prudence, and 'Zeal for the Proteſtant Intereſt, this Church 'and State, Great Sir, entirely conſide, for the 'Continuance of their religious and civil Rights, 'for Juſtice, Protection, and Safety at Home, 'and for the Advancement of their Honour and 'Proſperity abroad.

'In

'In your numerous and Royal Progeny, (which 'we muſt earneſtly beſeech God to proſper and 'increaſe) you have brought us an additional Se-'curity, with which theſe Kingdoms have been 'long unacquainted, even Childrens Children; 'who, after your Majeſty ſhall have very many 'Years lived and reigned (as we pray God you 'may) a Bleſſing to the preſent Age, may be 'the glorious Inſtruments of Providence for 'eſtabliſhing among us Peace and Happineſs, 'Truth and Juſtice, Religion and Piety, through-'out all Generations.

'For theſe good Purpoſes, we beg leave to 'aſſure your Majeſty, that our conſtant Endea-'vours ſhall be moſt zealouſly employed. We 'do ſincerely acknowledge it to be both our Du-'ty and our Intereſt; and, in Conformity to 'the known loyal Principles of our eſtabliſhed 'Church, we ſhall diligently teach our People, 'that it is alſo theirs, by all poſſible Inſtances 'of Fidelity and Obedience, to conſult the Ho-'nour and Security of our moſt holy Religion, 'to preſerve Peace, and Order, and Amity a-'mong all your Subjects, to contribute their 'utmoſt to the Eaſe and Happineſs of your Ma-'jeſty's Government, and inviolably to maintain 'all thoſe Prerogatives and Dignities, which, 'together with the Imperial Crown of theſe 'Realms, are now by Law, and moſt undoubted 'Right, devolved upon your Royal Perſon and 'Poſterity.

The Lord *Townſhend* introduced a *French* and *Dutch* Miniſter with the following Addreſs.

The moſt humble Addreſs of the Miniſters and Elders of the French *and* Low-Dutch *Churches, eſtabliſhed here by King* Edward VI. *and confirmed by Queen* Elizabeth.

Moſt Illuſtrious, Great, and moſt Mighty King,

'YOUR ſacred Head being adorned with 'the Royal Crown of theſe powerful Kingdoms, having filled all the Proteſtants of *Europe* with ſuch a Joy, that the *French* and *Dutch* 'Churches in *London* preſume alſo, with the 'greateſt Humility, to caſt themſelves at your 'Majeſty's Feet, and amidſt the univerſal Acclamations of your faithful Subjects, to teſtifie 'the unexpreſſible Joy of their Souls, and to o'pen their Lips in a dutiful Thankſgiving to the 'Great God, who hath, at ſo ſeaſonable a Time, 'given them a King, in whom Virtue, Religion, 'Juſtice, Faithfulneſs, Wiſdom, and Courage, 'ſhine in their greateſt Glory, and by whoſe 'Preſence the Minds of all well-meaning Per'ſons are revived, and delivered from their 'juſt Fear of thoſe Evils that threaten'd them: 'So that now we have a well-grounded Hope, 'that Religion, Liberty, and Commerce, being 'animated as with a new Spirit, may again 'flouriſh and proſper.

'We pray, Sir, the great King of all Kings, 'that He, who hath brought you ſafe to us, will 'farther bleſs your Reign ſo happily commenc'd, 'with Length of Days, eſtabliſh your Throne in 'Righteouſneſs and Peace, make you a Terror 'to your Enemies both at Home and Abroad, a 'Refuge for the Diſtreſſed, an immoveable Pil'lar of Safety for all Proteſtants, and a refreſh'ing Shadow for fainting *Chriſtendom*.

'And

'And with these Wishes of all Happiness 'and Prosperity from the Bottom of our Hearts, 'we most humbly beseech you, for your Royal 'Favour, that it may please your Majesty to 'take our Churches under the Wings of your 'Protection (which were established in the Reign 'of King *Edward* VI. and have ever since con-'tinued, thro' the Benevolence of your Majesty's 'Royal Predecessors.) And we shall always per-'severe to demonstrate our most dutiful Obe-'dience to your Majesty, on all Occasions, as 'faithful Subjects, and pray to the Almighty God 'to bless your sacred Person, his Royal Highness 'the Prince, and all your Royal House, both tem-'porally and eternally.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

I *Thank you for your dutiful Address, and you may rely upon my Protection.*

The same Day, the People called *Quakers*, presented the following Address to His Majesty.

To *GEORGE*, King of *Great Britain*, &c.

The humble Address of the People, commonly called Quakers; *presented to His Majesty*, October 4. 1714. *by* George Whitehead, *introduced by the Lord* Townshend.

Great Prince!

'IT having pleased Almighty God to deprive 'these Kingdoms of our late gracious Queen, 'we do in great Humility approach thy Royal 'Presence, with Hearts truly thankful to Di-'vine Providence for thy safe Arrival, with the 'Prince thy Son; and for thy happy and un-

'inter-

'interrupted Acceſſion to the Crown of theſe 'Realms; which, to the univerſal Joy of thy 'faithful Subjects, hath ſecured to thy People 'the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and diſſipated the juſt 'Apprehenſions we were under, of loſing thoſe 'Religious and Civil Liberties, which were 'granted to us by Law, in the Reign of King '*William* III. whoſe Memory we mention with 'great Gratitude and Affection.

'We alſo are in Duty obliged thankfully to 'acknowledge thy early and gracious Declara-'tion in Council, wherein thou haſt, in Princely 'and *Chriſtian* Expreſſions, manifeſted thy juſt 'Senſe of the State of thy People; and which, 'we hope, will make all Degrees of thy Sub-'jects eaſie.

'And as it hath been our known Principle to 'live peaceably under Government; ſo we hope 'it will always be our Practice, thro' God's Aſ-'ſiſtance, to approve our ſelves with hearty Af-'fection thy faithful and dutiful Subjects.

'May the wonderful Counſellor, and great 'Preſerver of Men, guide the King by his divine 'Wiſdom, protect him by his Power, give him 'Health and Length of Days here, and eternal 'Felicity hereafter; and ſo bleſs his Royal Off-'ſpring, that they may never fail to adorn the 'Throne with a Succeſſor, endued with Piety 'and Virtue.

The King's Anſwer.

I Am well ſatisfied with the Marks of Duty which you expreſs in this Addreſs, and you may be aſſured of my Protection.

The Addreſs of the *French* Proteſtant Refugees in *London*, having a few Days after been preſent-ed to His Majeſty by the Earl of *Galway*, intro-

duc'd by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, His Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

I Thank you for the Zeal which you have ſhewn for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and you may depend upon my Protection.

At the ſame Time, the Earl of *Galway* preſented to His Majeſty an *Humble Addreſs* of the Proteſtants releaſed from the Galleys of *France*; which His Majeſty received very graciouſly.

The *South-Sea* Company having reſolved to Addreſs His Majeſty, the Earl of *Oxford*, their *Founder* and *Governour*, did not appear at St. *James*'s on that Occaſion; the Reaſon of which we may eaſily know from the Articles of Impeachment. The Addreſs was as follows.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Governour and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, *trading to the* South-Seas, *and other Parts of* America, *and for encouraging the Fiſhery, in General Court aſſembled; preſented to His Majeſty by Sir* James Bateman, *Sub-Governour, and the Court of Directors; introduced by the Lord* Townſhend.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on your happy Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe your Kingdoms; a Bleſſing which only could retrieve the great Loſs ſuſtained by the Death of our late Sovereign, the moſt excellent Queen *Anne*, of bleſſed Memory.

'We return your Majeſty our moſt hearty Thanks for the early and ſignal Marks of your

'Royal

'Royal Favour, in granting us the full Poſſeſſion 'of the two Licences to Trade to the *Spaniſh* 'Dominions in *America*, and the Aſſignment of 'the *Aſſiento* Contract, and confirming to us 'Her late Majeſty's Grant of the Four Ships of 'War.

'And we aſſure your Majeſty, that under your 'Influence and Protection, we will cheerfully 'proſecute the Trade, with a due Regard to the 'Honour of your Majeſty, and the Encourage-'ment of the Manufactures of theſe Kingdoms.

'May your Majeſty's Reign be long and hap-'py, that ſo ineſtimable a Bleſſing may be con-'tinued to your People; and may there never 'want one of your Royal Deſcendants to inhe-'rit your Throne and Virtues.

His Majeſty return'd the following Anſwer.

THE Wealth and Proſperity of my People depend ſo much upon Commerce, that it ſhall be always my Care to protect and encourage it.

As to your Particular, I am glad I have had an Opportunity of removing any Difficulties that may have hitherto obſtructed the Trade of ſo conſiderable a Body of my Subjects.

The Gentlemen who preſented the Addreſs kiſſed the King's Hand; and His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *James Dolliffe*, *Harcourt Maſters*, *William Chapman*, Eſquires.

The following Addreſs was preſented to His Majeſty by Sir *John Ward*, Knight Governour, and ſeveral Members of the Company of Merchant Adventurers; introduc'd by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, and had the Honour to kiſs His Majeſty's Hand.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Governour, Aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of Merchants Adventurers of England.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'IN the univerſal Joy of the Nation, now 'I made happy by your Royal Preſence, we 'the Governour, Aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of 'Merchants Adventurers of *England*, beg leave 'to congratulate your Majeſty upon your hap-'py Acceſſion to the Crown.

'The frequent Occaſions your Majeſty has had 'to be inform'd of the Concerns of our ancient 'Company, have ſo fully appriz'd your Maje-'ſty of the Importance of our Trade, that we 'promiſe our ſelves your Majeſty will be plea-'ſed to continue that gracious Protection which 'your Royal Predeceſſors have extended to us, 'and which we have always endeavoured to ren-'der our ſelves worthy of, by our conſtant 'Loyalty and Obedience.

'We, in our Reſidence at *Hamburg*, have had 'the Opportunity of a near View of your Roy-'al Virtues, and are deeply ſenſible of the great 'Favour and Encouragement we have received 'from your Majeſty, even before we became 'your Subjects.

'We have already felt thoſe Bleſſings our 'Fellow-Subjects expect and enjoy under your 'Majeſty's Government.

'Our loyal and dutiful Zeal for your Service 'is enlarged by the long Experience we have 'had of your great Wiſdom and Juſtice, which, 'in a ſhort Time, will convince the whole 'Nation of our common Happineſs, and com-

'pleat

'pleat the Joy and Satisfaction of all your 'People; and we offer up our moſt ardent Pray-'ers to God for your long and happy Reign, 'and for an uninterrupted Succeſſion of Bleſ-'ſings to your Kingdoms, in your Majeſty's 'Royal Deſcendants.

To which His Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following Anſwer, *viz.*

I *Thank you for this Addreſs, and you may depend upon my Favour and Encouragement.*

On this Occaſion, His Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *David Hechſletter*, Eſq; a Member of the Company.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Bailiff, Juſtices of the Peace, and capital Burgeſſes of the ancient Borough of Leominſter, *in the County of* Hereford, *preſented by the Lord* Coningsby *to the King, introduced by the Earl of* Dorſet.

'WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal 'Subjects, the Bailiff, Juſtices of the 'Peace, and capital Burgeſſes of your ancient Bo-'rough of *Leominſter*, in the County of *Hereford*, 'in Council aſſembled; do with the moſt pro-'found Reſpect, beſeech your ſacred Majeſty to 'allow us to join in the univerſal Joy and Ac-'clamations of your People, for your ſafe and 'ſeaſonable Arrival in theſe now your ſecure 'and happy Dominions.

'We are ſo truly ſenſible of the Dangers 'from which your Majeſty, under God, has re-'ſcu'd us, that we ſhall always reckon that au-

'ſpicious Day bleſſed, that brought you on our 'fortunate Shore; and never forget our late 'glorious Deliverer King *William*; ſince to his 'Wiſdom and Foreſight we owe, not only the 'preſent Poſſeſſion of the greateſt and beſt of 'Kings, but a long Proſpect of future Happi-'neſs from your glorious Offspring.

'How *Black* were the Deſigns of thoſe *wretch-'ed Men*, who, to *gratifie* their *Ambition and 'Avarice*, would have *robb'd* their Native Coun-'try of *ſuch ineſtimable Bleſſings!* And how much 'indebted are we to the Almighty, for diſap-'pointing them! As the firſt is not to be ex-'preſs'd, ſo the ſecond is not to be ſufficiently 'acknowledged by your Majeſty's moſt faithful 'and obedient Subjects.

'In Teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed the 'Common-Seal of our ſaid Borough to be here-'unto affix'd, this *4th* Day of *October*, in the 'firſt Year of your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious 'Reign.

The following Addreſs from the High Sheriffs, major Part of the Juſtices of the Peace, and Grand Jury of the County of *Hereford*, at the Quarter-Seſſion, was preſented to his Majeſty by *Philip Jackſon*, Eſq; High Sheriff of the ſaid County, the Lord *Coningsby*, *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, Commodore *Charles Cornwall*, *Herbert Ruddall Weſtfaling*, Eſq; and *Nicholas Philpots*, Eſq; Introduced by the Earl of *Dorſet*.

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loy-'al Subjects, the High Sheriff, Juſtices 'of the Peace, and Grand Jury of the County 'of *Hereford*, being by your ſacred Majeſty's 'Acceſſion to the Throne, raiſed from the moſt 'dreadful Apprehenſions of *ſudden Ruin and*

'*De-*

' *Deſtruction*, to the higheſt Pitch of Joy and ' Satisfaction, from the glorious Proſpect that ' affords us of a laſting Happineſs, do, with ' the greateſt Submiſſion, throw our ſelves at ' your Royal Feet, to congratulate your Maje- ' ſty, our great Deliverer, upon your ſafe Arri- ' val in your Dominions.

' And we are the more ſenſible of this ineſti- ' mable Bleſſing, becauſe we had very lately ſo ' much Reaſon to apprehend we were in *great* ' *Danger* of being *deprived* of it by the Deſigns ' of *ambitious Men*, who, if God had not pre- ' vented them, to raiſe themſelves to Power ' and Riches, had *ſacrific'd their Country to Ty-* ' *ranny and Superſtition.*

' We preſume therefore to aſſure your Maje- ' ſty, that during the whole Courſe of your ' Reign, which we pray may be very long over ' us, whenever you ſhall think fit to call a Par- ' liament, we will make it our utmoſt Care to ' avoid the chuſing *any ſuch Men, or the Friends* ' *of ſuch*; but will endeavour to ſend up Re- ' preſentatives that ſhall be ever dutiful and ' loyal to your Majeſty, firm to the Church of ' *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed, free from that ' *Romiſh Antichriſtian* Principle of *perſecuting* for ' Conſcience Sake, faithful to the true Intereſt ' of their Country, and zealous againſt a *French* ' and *Popiſh Pretender.*

Wich Addreſs His Majeſty received very gra- ciouſly, and Knighted *Philip Jackſon*, Eſq; the High Sheriff, who deliver'd it.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the Town and County of Nottingham, *in Council aſſembled, preſented to His Majeſty by* John Plumptre *and* Robie Sherwin, *Eſqs; introduced by the Marquiſs of* Dorcheſter, *Recorder of the ſaid Town.*

Dread Sovereign,

'WITH a Zeal as hearty, tho' not ſo early, as ſome others of your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, we beg leave to approach your ſacred Perſon, congratulating your ſafe and happy Arrival amongſt us, together with his Royal Highneſs the Prince; and making our beſt Acknowledgments to Divine Providence for your peaceful Acceſſion to your rightful Throne, maugre all Oppoſition. With Pleaſure we now look back upon our paſt Dangers; with Joy we ſee *thoſe Intrigues* and *Stratagems diſappointed*, which were ſo artfully contrived by ſome *ill-deſigning Men, to effect our Ruin*; and from that dreadful Storm which ſo lately threatned us, and which, by Divine Providence and the wiſe Conduct of your Majeſty, is now blown over, we cannot but addreſs our ſelves to your ſacred Perſon as our ſecond great Deliverer from *a ſlaviſh Yoke* and a *Popiſh* Impoſtor.

'What Bleſſings can we name, which we may not reaſonably hope for under a Prince of your Majeſty's conſummate Virtue and diſtinguiſhing Judgment? That our Trade will be retrieved; that the *Faith and Honour* of our Nation, ſo *notoriouſly violated to our late faithful Allies*, will no more be proſtituted; that our Laws and

'Li-

'Liberties will be preſerved inviolable, are the 'leaſt of our Hopes; and that our Senate-Houſe 'will no more be filled with ſuch Members as 'thruſt themſelves into it by the *moſt open Bri-* 'bery and barefaced Corruptions.

'None ſure will now dare to inſinuate the 'Danger of our *Eſtabliſhed Church* under your 'Majeſty's juſt and wiſe Adminiſtration; neither 'will that be any more made *a Stalking-Horſe* 'to the *moſt villainous Deſigns*. That your Ma- 'jeſty may long live to reward your Friends, '(as in Juſtice you have already done to your 'great General the Duke of *Marlborough*, and 'other worthy (tho' of late injur'd) Patriots) 'and do Juſtice to your Enemies; and when it 'ſhall pleaſe the Almighty to change your earth- 'ly for a heavenly Crown, that we ſtill may 'have one of your Royal Family to reign over 'us, is the hearty Prayer of

Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful,
Loyal, and Faithful Subjects.

Given under our Common-Seal, this 27*th* Day of *September*, *Anno Domini* 1714.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of the Borough of Bewdley, *in the County of* Worceſter; *preſented by the Lord* Herbert *of* Cherbury, *introduced by the Earl of* Sunderland, *Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland.

'IT is with inexpreſſible Pleaſure and Satis- 'faction, that with the reſt of your Loyal 'Subjects we approach your ſacred Perſon, hum- 'bly to congratulate your Majeſty's peaceable

'Ac-

'Acceſſion to the Throne, and ſafe Arrival with 'his Royal Highneſs the Prince, into theſe your 'rightful Dominions: Your Majeſty's conſum-'mate Wiſdom and Knowledge in all things 'neceſſary to Government, and your Juſtice and 'Courage to purſue it, joined with your moſt 'gracious Declaration, give us freſh Aſſurance 'of all that can make People truly great and 'happy: We *now* find our Religion ſecured, our 'Conſtitution, Laws and Liberties preſerv'd, a 'good Underſtanding and Friendſhip with *our* '*Allies* renewed and confirmed, our Credit, 'Faith, and Commerce reſtored and extended, 'and our ſelves happily freed from *all thoſe an-*'*xious Fears*, that, with too great Reaſon, ſur-'rounded us; Bleſſings that naturally bring to 'our Remembrance that great Benefactor to 'Mankind, his late glorious Majeſty King *Willi-*'*am*, the Fruit of whoſe prudent Conduct and 'Foreſight, we are now, under Providence and 'your Majeſty's Government, happily enjoying.

'Nor does Duty alone oblige us in common, 'with the reſt of your Subjects, to congratulate 'your Majeſty's Acceſſion; we of this Corpora-'tion are, in an eſpecial Manner, concern'd to 'adore the Bleſſing, from the Proſpect of ha-'ving our Franchiſes, Rights and Immunities '(*of late ſo powerfully proſecuted, and purſued at* '*the publick Charge*) preſerv'd and eſtabliſh'd un-'der your Majeſty's moſt juſt Adminiſtration, 'now when the Laws will be allowed to have 'free and equal Courſe, and Liberty and Pro-'perty find its real Security.

'May the Almighty bleſs your Majeſty with 'a long, glorious, and happy Reign over us; 'and may there never be wanting one of your 'Royal Poſterity after you, to preſerve our 'happy Conſtitution in particular, and the Li-

'berties

' berties of *Europe* in general: May you have al-
' ways an able and honeſt Miniſtry, and a faith-
' ful and obedient People; amongſt whom may
' there be no other Competition, but who ſhall
' excel in Duty and Loyalty towards ſo great,
' ſo good, and ſo gracious a Sovereign.'

In Teſtimony whereof we have hereunto fixed the Common Seal of our Corporations, the Eighth Day of *October*, 1714.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, &c. *of* Leverpoole, *in the County Palatine of* Lancaſter.

' PERMIT us, dread Sovereign, to approach your Royal Perſon, with all the
' Loyalty and Duty which faithful Subjects can
' expreſs and pay to the beſt of Princes, with
' Hearts fill'd with Joy to congratulate your
' Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Imperial
' Crown of theſe Realms, and your own and
' his Royal Highneſs the Prince's ſafe Arri-
' val into this your Kingdom of *Great Britain*,
' which we earneſtly deſired, and impatiently
' expected.

' By your Royal Preſence, the Clouds *portending our Ruin*, are diſpers'd; the Attempts of
' thoſe, who *impiouſly* endeavour'd to *undermine*
' our happy Eſtabliſhment, and to ſacrifice the
' true Intereſt of their Country to their *own*
' *Pride* and *Ambition*, are baffled and defeated;
' the great Conduct and Wiſdom, and the many
' noble Actions of our great Deliverer King *William*, are revived, and ſtand full before our
' Eyes; and we may now, with Gladneſs, truly
' ſay, we enjoy the good Effects of the late glo-

' rious

'rious Revolution, in having you, great Sir, 'to be our King.

'Under your auſpicious Reign, our Religion, 'our Laws, and our Liberties, will be preſerved 'inviolable; our publick Credit reſtor'd; a 'Trade, loſt to our injured Nation, retriev'd; 'the drooping Head of *Britain* will again be 'rais'd to the Height and Grandeur to which 'it was once advanc'd; and the Honour of 'theſe your Kingdoms will ſhine out in its full 'Luſtre.

'And as your Majeſty hath been graciouſly 'pleaſed to afford us early Inſtances of your 'Wiſdom and Juſtice, in the Choice of Miniſters, 'whoſe Zeal and Endeavours have always been 'employed for the Intereſt and Safety of their 'Country, and the Preſervation of the Succeſſi-'on in your Illuſtrious Houſe; ſo we humbly 'hope that *to thoſe*, who, by *their Advice or* '*Actions*, have endeavoured to *defeat it*, and in-'ſtead thereof to introduce a *Foreign* and *Popiſh* '*Pretender*; who have *given up our Trade*, betray-'ed *our Arms* abroad, or our *Councils* at Home; '*exemplary Juſtice* will be done, as the effectual 'Means to render your Reign quiet, and make 'your Crown ſit eaſie.

Sealed with our Common-Seal, *&c.*

On the 13*th* of *October*, the following Addreſs was preſented to His Majeſty by *Roger Gale* and *Henry Raper*, Eſquires; introduced by the Lord Privy-Seal.

The

The humble Addreſs of the Juſtices of Peace, Deputy-Lieutenants, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Grand Jury, met at the general Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, for the North-Riding of the County of York, *holden at* Thirsk, *the* 5th *of this inſtant* October, 1714.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and 'loyal Subjects have waited with the 'greateſt Impatience for this our firſt general 'Meeting, to lay at your Majeſty's Feet, with 'all Humility, our moſt hearty and ſincere Con-'gratulations, upon the Acceſſion of your moſt 'ſacred Majeſty to the Imperial Throne of *Great 'Britain*, and your happy Arrival, with his 'Royal Highneſs, to theſe Kingdoms; which 'has totally diſſipated thoſe *real Fears*, that have 'of late ſo much alarm'd us. Nothing could 'extinguiſh them, but the juſt and entire Confi-'dence we have of the Church of *England*'s be-'ing truly defended, our Laws inviolably main-'tained, our Liberties moſt ſteadily protected, 'and our Commerce univerſally promoted, un-'der your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Govern-'ment; the bleſſed Effects of which muſt be a 'happy and proſperous Reign of the beſt of 'Kings, over a flouriſhing and grateful People, 'whoſe chiefeſt Care will be, by a due Obedience, 'to merit, as much as in them lies, the Favours 'they receive from ſo gracious a Sovereign.

'The Hand of Providence has already open-'ed to us a delightful Proſpect of future Hap-'pineſs, not only in bringing your ſacred Maje-'ſty to the Throne, but in beſtowing ſo hope-'ful and numerous a Progeny upon your Royal 'Family, *a Bleſſing many Years unknown to this 'Nation.*

'*Nation.* And as we have always had the high-
'eſt Veneration for your Majeſty's perſonal
'Virtues, as well as the ſtricteſt Fidelity and Ad-
'herence to your Majeſty's moſt juſt and right-
'ful Title to the Crown of theſe Realms; ſo
'ſhall we always endeavour, by a cheerful Per-
'formance of our Duty, to alleviate the Cares
'and Burthen it muſt bring with it, to a King,
'who ſo much conſults the Good of his People;
'and never be wanting in our Thanks and Pray-
'ers to the King of Kings, that He may be
'pleaſed to continue it upon the Heads of your
'Royal Deſcendants, till the lateſt Poſterity.

There was a remarkable Difference between the Addreſſes of the Loyal, and thoſe of the High-Church-Party, in this Particular. The Firſt did but tranſiently, and for Decency-ſake, mention the Death of the late Queen; and not only expreſs'd their Joy for His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, by which they were ſeaſonably delivered from real Dangers; but, many of them inſinuated their Deſires of bringing the late *Ill Managers* to Juſtice; whereas the *Tories* dwelt much on the great Loſs the Nation had ſuſtained by Her Majeſty's Death; boaſted of their Principle to maintain the Royal Prerogative; and juſtify'd the Conduct of the late Miniſters. The Addreſſes beforementioned contain Inſtances of the Firſt; and theſe which follow, of the Latter.

The Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Norfolk*, and City of *Norwich*, preſented this that follows.

To

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonalty of Your Majeſty's ancient and loyal City of Norwich, *in Common Council aſſembled.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'IT is with the greateſt Abhorrence, we obſerve too many among us *ſo ill diſpoſed*, as not to join with us in *lamenting the Death* of our late pious, great, and excellent Queen; but we, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, are ſo deeply and truly ſenſible of it, that moſt humbly we beg leave to approach your ſacred Preſence, to condole with your Majeſty for that great Loſs; a Loſs that would be to us unſupportable, if ſhe had not been ſucceeded by your Majeſty, a Perſon whoſe Royal and Princely Conduct, Wiſdom, and Virtues, are convincing Proofs of the future Happineſs and Bleſſings which we have undoubted Reaſon to expect, under your Majeſty's Reign over us, by ſecuring to us and our Poſterity, our Eſtabliſhed Religion, our Laws and Liberties.

'And in the moſt humble manner, we further crave Leave heartily and ſincerely to congratulate your Majeſty's peaceable Acceſſion to your Throne:

'And to aſſure your Majeſty of our conſtant and ſteady Loyalty and Affection to your Perſon and Government. And we will, to our utmoſt, ſupport, maintain, and defend your Majeſty's undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and alſo the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſhed, againſt all manner of Pretenders, either at home or abroad.

'On

'On your ſacred Head may your Crown, with 'all its ancient Prerogatives, long flouriſh; and 'thence, that it may be tranſmitted on Proteſtant Succeſſors to the lateſt Poſterity, are the 'Prayers of your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects.

Given under the Seal of our City, the 30*th* Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1714.

The following Addreſs of the Juſtices of the Peace, Grand-Jury, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of *Suffolk*, aſſembled at the Quarter-Seſſions held for the ſaid County, and begun *October* 4. 1714. was preſented to His Majeſty by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Bart. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; and Sir *Robert Davers*, Bart. Repreſentatives for the ſaid County, in Parliament; introduced by the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord-Lieutenant of the ſame.

May it pleaſe Your moſt Excellent Majeſty,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, being juſtly ſenſible of the 'great Loſs we have ſuſtained by the Death of 'our late gracious Sovereign, and being aſſured 'of your Majeſty's affectionate Regard and Concern for that excellent Princeſs, do humbly preſume to condole with your Majeſty upon that 'Occaſion. We cannot fear that our Congratulations for your Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to 'the Throne will be ever the leſs welcome to 'your Majeſty; we are ſure they are never the 'leſs ſincere; for, under this Misfortune, we fly to 'your Majeſty as our only Protection and Relief; 'we acknowledge your Majeſty to have the only 'Right to our Allegiance.

'The

'The Tranquillity with which your Majeſty 'hath ſucceeded to your Dominions, and the Safe-'ty of your Arrival in them, are Bleſſings for 'which we can never be ſufficiently thankful; 'and we flatter our ſelves, that nothing will ever 'diſturb your Government, ſince your Power '(we hope) will terrifie all from attempting it 'from abroad; and your Subjects will be en-'gaged in the Support of it, by no leſs Mo-'tives than the moſt indiſpenſible Duty they 'can owe to their Country, the higheſt Intereſt 'they can propoſe to themſelves, and the trueſt 'Concern they can ſhew to Poſterity.

'We firmly rely upon your Majeſty's known 'Juſtice and Goodneſs, and upon your Royal 'Word already paſſed, for the Preſervation of 'our Rights and Liberties, and the Defence of 'the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd: 'We rejoice in the Proſpect we have of a long 'Succeſſion of Princes of your Royal Blood, to 'ſecure thoſe Bleſſings to future Ages; and we 'ſhall always be proud to diſtinguiſh our ſelves 'among our Fellow-Subjects, by all poſſible Re-'turns of Duty and Fidelity to your Majeſty, 'and Zeal for your Service, againſt all Enemies 'and Oppoſers whatſoever.

The following Addreſs of the Mayor, Recorder, capital Burgeſſes, Town-Clerk, and Commonalty of the ancient Borough of *Thetford*, in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, was alſo preſented to His Majeſty by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WITH all Duty and Humility we beg 'Leave to addreſs our ſelves to your ſa-'cred Majeſty, to congratulate your happy Ac-'ceſſion to the Throne of *Great Britain*, and your

'ſafe Arrival in your Majeſty's Dominions. So 'great a Loſs as that of our late gracious Queen, 'could no otherwiſe have been repaired to us, 'than by the Government of a Prince of your 'Majeſty's ſingular Virtues, under whoſe Influ-'ence we have a full Aſſurance of enjoying our 'Religion, Laws, and Liberties, as they have 'been happily tranſmitted down to us, under 'the Protection of your Royal Predeceſſors.

'We are ſenſible it is but a ſtrict Return of 'Juſtice incumbent upon us, to devote our 'Lives and Fortunes to your Majeſty's Service, 'ſince we can call them our own by no other 'Security than the Support of your Majeſty's 'Right to the Crown, and the Eſtabliſhment of 'it in your Illuſtrious Family: Our Allegiance 'therefore is ſecured to your Majeſty, by more 'than ordinary Ties of Obligation; and ſo long 'as we judge truly of our Intereſt, and value 'Happineſs, we cannot fail of a zealous and 'faithful Adherence to it.

The following Addreſs was preſented by Sir *William Blacket*, Bart. and *William Wrightſon*, Eſq; Repreſentatives of the Town of *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, introduced by the Duke of *Richmond*, one of the Lords of His Majeſty's Bed-Chamber.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the Common-Council of New-Caſtle upon Tine, *in Common Council aſſembled.*

Richard Ridley, *MAYOR.*

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt loyal and obe-'dient Subjects, do humbly congratulate 'your peaceable and ſafe Acceſſion to the Throne

'of

' of theſe Kingdoms, which you enjoy by un-
' doubted Title and Merit; the Continuance and
' Succeſſion whereof, in your Majeſty's and Roy-
' al Iſſue, is the Duty and Intereſt of us, and
' of all your Subjects, to maintain and defend
' againſt all Pretenders whatſoever.

' The Expectation of your Royal Perſon ſup-
' ported us under, and, upon your ſeaſonable
' Arrival (with his Royal Highneſs the Prince)
' has recover'd us from the great Concern we
' were in, for the Loſs of our late good and
' glorious Queen, whoſe ſucceſsful Endeavours
' for obtaining and eſtabliſhing *the Peace of* Eu-
' rope, will perpetuate Her Memory abroad;
' and the tender Regard ſhe had for her Peoples
' Welfare, in *preſerving their Right*, and *improving*
' *their Trade*; Her Beneficence and ſteddy Ad-
' herence to our eſtabliſh'd Church; and the af-
' fectionate Zeal She had, and often repeated
' from the Throne, for ſecuring the Proteſtant
' Succeſſion of the Crown in your moſt Illuſtri-
' ous Family, will make Her Name here ſacred
' to all Generations.

' Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Reſolutions, ex-
' preſs'd in your Anſwers to the Addreſs of
' both Houſes of Parliament; and in your De-
' claration in Council, to defend the Religious
' and Civil Rights of your Subjects, and for
' ſupporting and maintaining the Church of *En-*
' *gland*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd; are ſo many Con-
' firmations to us of your Majeſty's great Good-
' neſs, and the Bleſſings we may reaſonably ex-
' pect under your auſpicious Government.

' That your Reign may be long and proſpe-
' rous; and that neither we, nor any of our
' Poſterity, may ever want one of your Royal
' Progeny to ſway the Scepter of theſe King-
' doms, ſhall be the daily Prayers of us your

' Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects. Given under ' our Common Seal, the 29th Day of *September*, ' in the firſt Year of your Majeſty's moſt glo- ' rious Reign, *Anno Dom.* 1714.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Portmen, Chief Burgeſſes, and Freemen of the ancient Corporation of Orford, *in the County of* Suffolk; *preſented by Sir* Edward Turner, *one of their Repreſentatives, introduced by his Grace the Duke of* Kent.

' PERMIT us, dread Sovereign, amongſt ' the reſt of your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and ' loyal Subjects, to congratulate your Majeſty's ' proſperous and uninterrupted Acceſſion to the ' Crown of your Anceſtors, and ſafe and happy ' Arrival into theſe your Dominions.

' We beg leave alſo to condole with your Ma- ' jeſty, the Loſs of our moſt gracious Queen, ' whoſe exemplary Piety, and ſteddy Care for ' our moſt excellent Conſtitution, both in Church ' and State, made Her the Darling of her Peo- ' ple; a Loſs which would be inſupportable, had ' we not a certain Aſſurance that all thoſe Bleſ- ' ſings we enjoy'd under Her Majeſty's Govern- ' ment, would be effectually continued and pre- ' ſerved to us. We hope, that the univerſal ' Approbation with which your Majeſty enter- ' ed your Reign, will be an happy Omen of U- ' nanimity among us; all *the Inſinuations, as if* ' *the Proteſtant Succeſſion was in Danger, muſt now* ' *appear (as they were) groundleſs, and only a Con-* ' *trivance of deſigning Men to divide us*; we can ' now have no Strife, but who ſhall ſhew the ' greateſt Zeal for your ſacred Majeſty, for our ' admirable Church, and happy Conſtitution, in

' Op-

' Oppoſition to your Majeſty's Enemies, to *Pope-*
' *ry* and Schiſm, and to all *Antimonarchical* and
' *Republican Principles.* Long may your Majeſty
' enjoy your Kingdoms in Peace; long may you
' live and bleſs your Subjects; and when it ſhall
' pleaſe Almighty God to take you to Himſelf,
' may his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*,
' and his Poſterity, for ever ſucceed you.

The following Addreſs was preſented to His Majeſty, the 2*d* of *November*, by *John Snell*, and *Charles Cox*, Eſqs; Members of Parliament for the City of *Glouceſter*.

The humble Addreſs of the Preſident, Stewards, and other Members of the Loyal Society of the City of Glouceſter; *conſiſting of Clergy, Gentlemen, and Principal Inhabitants, in and about that City.*

' WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful Sub-
' jects, having, for ſome Years, met to-
' gether, to cultivate the Principles of Loyalty
' and Fidelity to the Crown, and Peace and U-
' nanimity amongſt our ſelves, are now again,
' on the happy Day of your ſacred Majeſty's *Co-*
' *ronation*, aſſembled together, with Hearts full
' of Obedience, Love, and Peace; which Hearts
' we moſt humbly tender to you, our lawful and
' rightful King and Governour.

' We cannot forget Her late Majeſty, of ever
' bleſſed Memory; thoſe that do, deſpiſe Mo-
' narchy, and have not a due Reſpect for your
' Majeſty's Commands or Example: She was a
' tender Mother of our dear Church, practis'd
' her Doctrines, and relieved her poor Clergy;
' nor was She a leſs Bleſſing in the State: She
' united the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*
' for your Majeſty, was terrible in War; and

'at last, by a *happy Peace* (which God continue 'to us and our Children) secured your Majes-'ty's quiet Succession, which she had always at 'Heart, and was careful of, thro' her whole 'Reign.

'Your Majesty succeeds in our Hearts; no 'Time, no Accident, can make us otherwise than 'truly loyal; 'tis our Principle to obey your Ma-'jesty, *without Reserve*, for we think you *ac-'countable to none upon Earth*; and the same 'Principles will embolden us unanimously to '*resist* your Majesty's Enemies, and, with all that 'is dear to us, to defend your Majesty's just 'Title to the Crown you wear, against all Per-'sons whatsoever.

'And these our Inclinations and Principles 'we owe to our steddy Adherence to the esta-'blish'd Church of *England*, the Glory of the 'Reformation, truly ancient, truly Apostolical, 'for her Submission and Obedience to Kings and 'Governours, for her mild Behaviour to those 'who have formerly torn out her very Bowels; 'no Church upon Earth can shew so ancient 'a Charter, so *unlimited Obedience*, so universal 'Charity; no Church can boast so great a De-'fender. May your Love to each other find 'no Bounds.

'May it please your Majesty, we here speak 'the Sense of all your People, who are truly '*Loyal*, and are assured they are vastly more nu-'merous than those who are but *occasionally so*; 'and therefore doubt not to send your Majesty 'Members of Parliament, who are not of those, 'whose Principles are to obey no longer than 'they are pleased.

'May the God of Heaven long preserve your 'Majesty to reign over us, in the Hearts of all 'your Subjects, in Wealth, Peace, and Honour.

'And

'And may there not be wanting a Prince of 'your Royal Stock, to ſit upon the Throne of 'theſe your Majeſty's Dominions for evermore.

The King, like a common Father of his People, received all theſe, and other Addreſſes, very graciouſly; but which of the two ſorts were moſt acceptable to his Majeſty, is eaſie to conjecture, by conſidering the different Strain of them; for every one knew His Majeſty never approved the Peace, nor had he any Reaſon to do it; ſince 'tis plain, from the Report of the *Secret Committee*, that it was carried on with a Deſign againſt his Majeſty's Succeſſion, and the common Intereſt of *Europe*, as well as of *Great Britain*, on the Friends of what his Majeſty, all this while, beſtow'd his Favours; in the Diſtribution of which his Wiſdom, Gratitude, and Firmneſs are equally to be admir'd.

His Majeſty's firſt Care, after his Arrival in *England*, was to reward thoſe who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their Zeal and Affection for his Succeſſion: And as none could come in Competition with the *Whiggs* upon that Head, 'twas no Wonder they had the larger Share in the Favour of a grateful Sovereign. The King had been well informed of the traiterous Deſigns that were carry'd on againſt his Succeſſion; therefore it was but common Prudence and Juſtice in his Majeſty to remove them from publick Employments, and Offices near his Royal Perſon, that had ſhew'd their Inclinations to ſupport his declared Enemies in all their wicked Meaſures; and, on the contrary, to advance his undoubted and try'd Friends to Places and Offices of Truſt, Profit, and Honour. However, like a beneficent and affectionate common Parent, after having removed ſuch as were moſt ſuſpect-

ed of Diſaffection, and advanc'd them who had ſignaliz'd their Zeal for his Title, His Majeſty, without Regard to Diſtinction of Parties, not only ſuffered a great Number of thoſe, called Tories, to continue in eminent Poſts; but offered great Imployments to ſeveral Gentlemen of that Denomination; Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, in particular, had the Offer of being Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, but he thought fit to refuſe it, as Mr. *Bromley* did to be a Teller there, unleſs he could have it for Life. What Views thoſe Gentlemen had in refuſing thoſe kind Proffers, muſt be left to Time; but it muſt be owned to have been a ſignal Proof of His Majeſty's Impartiality, conſidering how far they had gone along with the late Miniſtry in many things, tho' they did not in all. Nor is it to be denied, that others of that Denomination, who were continued in Poſts of Importance, might have been ſo ſtill, had not their obſtinate Conduct, or other Circumſtances, made it neceſſary to remove them.

October 4. the King, in Council, ſigned the following Proclamation, *declaring His Majeſty's Pleaſure touching His Royal Coronation, and the Solemnity thereof*, viz.

GEORGE, *R.*

WHEREAS *we have reſolved, by the Favour and Bleſſing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of our Royal Coronation, upon* Wedneſday *the Twentieth Day of this inſtant* October, *at our Palace at* Weſtminſter; *and foraſmuch as by ancient Cuſtoms and Uſages, as alſo in Regard of divers Tenures of ſundry Manors, Lands, and other Hereditaments, many of our loving Subjects do claim, and are bound to do and perform divers ſeveral Services on the ſaid Day, and at the Time*

Time of the Coronation, as in Times precedent their Anceſtors, and thoſe from whom they claim, have done and performed at the Coronations of our famous Progenitors and Predeceſſors: We therefore, out of our Princely Care for the Preſervation of the lawful Rights and Inheritances of our loving Subjects, whom it may concern, have thought fit to give Notice of, and publiſh our Reſolution therein; and do hereby give Notice of, and publiſh the ſame accordingly: And we do hereby further ſignifie, that by our Commiſſion, under our great Seal of Great Britain, *we have appointed and authorized the moſt Reverend Father in Chriſt, our right truſty, and right entirely beloved Counſellor,* Thomas, *Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *Primate of all* England, *and Metropolitan; our right truſty, and well beloved Counſellor,* William, *Lord* Cowper, *our Chancellor of* Great Britain; *the moſt Reverend Father in* Chriſt, *our right truſty, and right entirely beloved Counſellor,* William, *Archbiſhop of* York, *Primate of* England, *and Metropolitan; our right truſty, and right entirely beloved Couſin and Counſellor,* Charles, *Duke of* Shrewſbury, *our High Treaſurer of* Great Britain, *and Chamberlain of our Houſhold; our right truſty, and right well beloved Couſins and Counſellors,* Daniel, *Earl of* Nottingham, *Preſident of our Council,* Thomas, *Earl of* Wharton, *Keeper of our Privy Seal; our right truſty, and right entirely beloved Couſins and Counſellors,* William, *Duke of* Devonſhire, *Steward of our Houſhold;* Charles, *Duke of* Somerſet, *Maſter of our Horſe;* Charles, *Duke of* Bolton; John, *Duke of* Marlborough, *Captain-General of our Forces;* John, *Duke of* Argyle; James, *Duke of* Montroſe, *one of our Principal Secretaries of State;* John, *Duke of* Roxburgh; Henry, *Duke of* Kent; *our right truſty, and entirely beloved Conſin and Counſellor,* Robert, *Marquiſs of* Lindſey, *Great Chamberlain of* England; *our right*

right truſty and well beloved Couſins and Counſellors, Thomas, *Earl of* Pembroke *and* Montgomery; Henry, *Earl of* Suffolk *and* Bindon, *Deputy to* Thomas, *Duke of* Norfolk, *Earl-Marſhal of* England; Charles, *Earl of* Sunderland, *Lord Lieutenant of our Kingdom of* Ireland; Arthur, *Earl of* Angleſey; Charles, *Earl of* Carliſle; Montague, *Earl of* Abingdon; Richard, *Earl of* Scarborough; Edward, *Earl of* Orford; *our right truſty, and well beloved Couſin and Counſellor,* Charles, *Viſcount* Townſhend, *one of our Principal Secretaries of State; the right Reverend Father in God, our right truſty, and well beloved Counſellor,* John, *Lord Biſhop of* London; *our right truſty, and well beloved Counſellors,* John, *Lord* Somers; Charles, *Lord* Halifax; Thomas Cooke, *Eſq; Vice Chamberlain of our Houſhold;* James Stanhope, *Eſq; one of our Principal Secretaries of State; Sir* Thomas Parker, *Knight, Lord Chief Juſtice of our Court of King's Bench;* Thomas Erle, *Eſq; Lieutenant-General of our Ordnance; and* Robert Walpole, *Eſq; Paymaſter-General of our Forces, or any Five or more of them, to receive, hear, and determine the Petitions and Claims which ſhall be to them exhibited by any of our loving Subjects in this Behalf; and we ſhall appoint our ſaid Commiſſioners for that Purpoſe, to ſit in the painted Chamber of our Palace at* Weſtminſter, *upon* Wedneſday *the Sixth Day of this inſtant* October, *at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, and from Time to Time to adjourn, as to them ſhall ſeem meet, for the Execution of our ſaid Commiſſion; which we do thus publiſh, to the Intent that all ſuch Perſons, whom it may any ways concern, may know when and where to give their Attendance, for the exhibiting of their Petitions and Claims concerning the Services beforementioned, to be done and performed unto us at our ſaid Coronation. And we do hereby ſignifie unto all and*

every

every our Subjects, whom it may concern, that our Will and Pleaſure is, and we do hereby ſtrictly charge all Perſons, of what Rank or Quality ſoever they be, who, either upon our Letters to them directed, or by reaſon of their Offices, or Tenures, or otherwiſe, are to do any Service at the ſaid Day or Time of our Coronation, that they do duly give their Attendance accordingly, in all Reſpects furniſhed and appointed as to ſo great a Solemnity appertaineth, and anſwerable to the Dignities and Places which every one of them reſpectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they, or any of them, are not to fail, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils, unleſs upon ſpecial Reaſons by our ſelf, under our Hand to be allowed, we ſhall diſpenſe with any of their Services or Attendances.

Given at our Court at St. *James*'s, the 4*th* Day of *October*, 1714. In the firſt Year of our Reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

The ſame Day the King ordered another *Proclamation* to be publiſhed, *requiring all Ships and Veſſels trading from the Plantations, in the Way of the* Algerines, *to furniſh themſelves with Paſſes.*

On the 8*th* of *October*, it was publickly declared, that the King had been pleaſed to appoint the Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, to be Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*: *Henry*, Lord *Paget* and *Burton*, to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard: *William Cadogan*, Eſq; to be Maſter of the Robes, and his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the united Provinces, and Plenipotentiary in the *Netherlands*; and *Sam. Hill*, Eſq; to be Secretary of the *Latin* Tongue.

The next Day it was likewiſe declared, that His Majeſty had been pleaſed to appoint the Per-

Perſons following, to be Lords Lieutenants of the Counties hereafter mentioned.

Bedford,	*Henry*, Duke of *Kent*.
Berks,	*Charles*, Duke of St. *Albans*.
Bucks,	*Scroop*, Earl of *Bridgewater*.
Cheſter,	*Hugh*, Earl of *Cholmondeley*.
Cornwal,	*Charles*, Earl of *Radnor*.
Cumberland,	*Charles*, Earl of *Carliſle*.
Derby,	*William*, Duke of *Devonſhire*.
Devon,	*John*, Earl *Poulet*.
Dorſet,	*Charles*, Duke of *Bolton*.
Durham,	*Richard*, Earl of *Scarborough*.
Eſſex,	*Henry*, E. of *Suffolk* & *Bindon*.
Glouceſter,	*James*, Earl of *Berkeley*.
Hereford,	*Henry*, Duke of *Kent*.
Huntingdon,	*Charles*, Earl of *Mancheſter*.
Kent,	*Lewis*, Lord *Rockingham*.
Lancaſhire,	*James*, Earl of *Derby*.
Lincoln,	*Robert*, Marquiſs of *Lindſey*.
Middleſex,	*Thomas*, Lord *Pelham*.
Monmouth,	*Thomas*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*.
Norfolk,	*Charles*, Lord Viſc. *Townſhend*.
Northumberland,	*Richard*, Earl of *Scarborough*.
Nottingham,	*Thomas*, Lord *Pelham*.
Oxon,	*Montague*, Earl of *Abingdon*.
Salop,	*Richard*, Earl of *Bradford*.
Somerſet,	*James*, Duke of *Ormond*.
Southampton,	*Charles*, Duke of *Bolton*.
Stafford,	*Henry*, Lord *Paget* & *Burton*.
Suffolk,	*Charles*, Duke of *Grafton*.
Surry,	*George*, D. of *Northumberland*.
Suſſex,	*Algernoon*, Earl of *Hertford*.
Warwick	*George*, Earl of *Northampton*.
Weſtmorland,	*Charles*, Earl of *Carliſle*.
Wilts,	*Thomas*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*.

Wor-

Worceſter,	*Charles*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*.
York, *East-Riding*	*Pereg.* Mar. of *Carmarthen*.
York, *Weſt-Riding*	*Henry Boyle*, Eſq;
York, *North-Riding*	*Robert*, Earl of *Holderneſs*.
South-Wales,	*Thomas*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*.
North-Wales,	*Hugh*, Earl of *Cholmondeley*.
Tower-Hamlets,	*George*, Earl of *Northampton*.

On the 11*th* of *October*, it was declared, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to appoint the right honourable *Charles*, Lord *Halifax*, Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Sir *William St. Quintin*, Baronets; *Edward Wortley Montague*, and *Paul Methuen*, Eſqs; to be Commiſſioners for the executing of the Office of Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*. And Sir *Richard Onſlow*, to be Chancellor, and under Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*. *Edward*, Earl of *Orford*; Sir *George Byng*, Knight; *George Doddington*, Eſq; Sir *John Jennings*, Sir *Charles Turner*, Knights; *Abraham Stanyan*, and *George Baillie*, Eſqs; to be Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; and *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; to be Treaſurer of the Navy.

His Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to appoint *Hugh*, Earl of *Cholmondeley*, to be Treaſurer; *Hugh Boſcawen*, Eſq; to be Comptroller; and *Edmund Dunch*, Eſq; to be Maſter of his Majeſty's Houſehold.

The next Day, *William*, Marquiſs of *Annandale*, Lord-Keeper of the Privy-Seal of *Scotland*; *Montague*, Earl of *Abingdon*; *Hugh*, Earl of *Cholmondeley*; *Hugh Boſcawen*, Eſq; and Sir *Richard Onſlow* were ſworn of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council; as was, on the 14*th*, *Heneage*, Lord *Guernzey*; who took the Oaths likewiſe as Chancellor of the Dutchy and County Palatine of *Lancaſter*.

His

His Majeſty thought fit alſo to make the following *Removals* and Promotions; in *Ireland*, *Alan Broderick*, Eſq; was appointed Lord Chancellor, in the Room of Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*; *William Whitſhed*, Eſq; Lord Chief-Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, in the Room of Sir *Richard Cox*; *John Forſter*, Eſq; (Recorder of *Dublin*) Lord Chief-Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, in the Room of *Robert Doyne*, Eſq; *Joſeph Deane*, Eſq; Lord Chief-Baron of the *Exchequer*, in the Room of *Robert Rochfort*, Eſq; and *James Mackartney*, Eſq; one of the Judges of the *King's Bench*, in the Room of *Richard Nutley*, Eſq; The Privy Council of that Kingdom was alſo diſſolved, and another nominated, conſiſting of the following Perſons.

Henry Boyle, Lord Treaſurer.
William, Archbiſhop of *Dublin*.
John, Archbp. of *Tuam*.
Duke of *Ormond*.
Earl of *Kildare*.
Earl of *Thomond*.
Earl of *Meath*.
Earl of *Inchiquin*.
Earl of *Barrymore*.
Earl of *Montrath*.
Earl of *Angleſey*.
E. of *Mount Alexander*.
Earl of *Gallway*.
Earl of *Abercorn*.
Lord Viſcount *Merrion*.
Lord Viſcount *Bleſſington*.
Lord Viſcount *Mountjoy*.
Lord Viſc. *Caſtlecomer*.
Lord Biſhop of *Meath*.
Lord Biſhop of *Clogher*.
Lord Biſhop of *Dromore*.
Lord *Santry*.
Lord *Conningsby*.
Lord *Berkeley*.
Lord *Shelburn*.
Lord *Tyrawly*.
Francis Robarts, Eſq;
Sir *John Percival*.
Sir *Thomas Southwell*.
Sir *John Stanley*.
Sir *William St. Quintin*.
Sir *Guſtavus Hume*.
Sir *Ralph Gore*.
Sir *Edward Croſton*.
Sir *Henry Tichburn*.
Alan Broderick, Eſq;
William Witſhed, Eſq;
John Forſter, Eſq;
Joſeph Deane, Eſq;
Thomas Keightley, Eſq;
Thomas Erle, Eſq;
Thomas Broderick, Eſq;

Ro-

Robert Moleſworth, Eſq;
Edward Southwell, Eſq;
Francis Gwyn, Eſq;
George Doddington, Eſq;
Joſeph Addiſon, Eſq;
Major General *Guſtavus Hamilton.*
William Connelly, Eſq;
Theophilus Butler, Eſq;
Oliver St. George, Eſq;
Lieutenant General *Tho. Meredith*, Eſq;
Major General *Frederick Hamilton.*
John Allen, Eſq;
Benjamin Parry, Eſq;
Charles Fane, Eſq;

On the 9*th* of *October*, the Lords-Juſtices and Council met at the Caſtle, where Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* reſign'd the Seal, and the Lord *Mount-Alexander* and Lord Chief Baron *Deane* took Cuſtody of the ſame, till the Arrival of the Lord Chancellor *Broderick*. After which, Sir *Samuel Cook*, and the Aldermen of *Dublin*, being ſummoned to attend the Council, Alderman *James Barlow* was ſworn Lord-Mayor, and afterwards Knighted; and Mr. *Aldrich*, and Mr. *Verdoen*, appointed Sheriffs; whereby that Capital City was reſtored to her ancient Rights, and former Tranquillity. The ſame Night Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, apprehenſive of being inſulted by the Mob, thought fit to embark for *England*.

The 17*th* of *October*, N. S. her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, and the Princeſſes *Anne* and *Emilia*, her Daughters, with their Retinues, arrived at *Lidſendam*, about a League and a Half from the *Hague*, where they were received by the Earls of *Strafford* and *Albermarle*, and their Counteſſes, and the Deputies appointed by the States of *Holland*, to attend her Royal Highneſs, during her Stay in that Province. About Six in the Evening they arrived at the *Hague*. The Company having taken leave of her Highneſs, ſhe retired, and ſupped in private. The next Morning her Highneſs received the Com-

Compliments of the States General, who had nominated Deputies for that Purpoſe. Her Highneſs dined in private, and in the Afternoon appeared in the *Voorhout*, attended by a very numerous Train of Coaches. In the Evening her Highneſs kept a Drawing-Room, at which were all the Ladies and Perſons of Diſtinction; and on the 19*th* Day, her Highneſs received Viſits from the *French* Ambaſſador and other Foreign Miniſters, to congratulate her upon her ſafe Arrival. *October* 14, N. S. the Earl of *Berkeley*, and Sir *John Walters*, arriv'd at the *Hague*, having left at *Helvoetſluys*, the Squadron of Men of War commanded by his Lordſhip, with Orders for the Yachts to come up to *Rotterdam*.

On the 20*th*, the Princeſs of *Wales* being informed by his Lordſhip, that the Wind was fair, her Highneſs, after having received the Compliments of the States, Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, ſet out for *Rotterdam* in a Yacht of the States, accompanied thither by the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the reſt of the Deputies of that Province; the Count of *Hanau*, and the Counteſs, her Highneſs's Siſter; Prince *William* of *Heſſe*, and the Prince of *Anhalt-Voeten*. When her Royal Highneſs came to *Rotterdam*, ſhe embarked immediately on the *Mary Yacht*, and ſailed at Three a Clock the next Morning.

On *Sunday*, about Noon, the Yacht joined the Squadron appointed to convoy her Royal Highneſs, who, with the Princeſſes her Daughters, and their Retinue, landed at *Margate* on *Monday* Night, the 11*th* of *October*, O. S. The Prince of *Wales*, having received the News of her Arrival, ſet out on the 12*th* about Seven a Clock in the Morning, accompanied by the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyle*, and the Earl of *Bridgewater*, (who was appointed Lord Chamberlain to their

their Royal Highneſſes) and met the Princeſs beyond *Rocheſter*; where ſhe was attended by the Counteſſes of *Dorſet* and *Berkeley*, Two of the Ladies of her Bed-Chamber. On *Wedneſday* Morning, the King cauſed *Te Deum* to be ſung in the Royal Chappel at St. *James*'s, for the ſafe Arrival of her Royal Highneſs, who, having reſted the Night before at *Rocheſter*, their Royal Highneſſes paſſed thro' the City of *London* on the 13*th*, in a Chariot with Six Horſes, followed by another, in which were the two young Princeſſes, vaſt Numbers of Spectators attending them to St. *James*'s, with the loudeſt Acclamations. The *Tower* Guns fired as their Royal Highneſſes came over *London-Bridge*, and thoſe in the *Park* when they alighted at the Palace. And at Night there were Illuminations and Bone-fires, with all other Demonſtrations of publick Joy. Next Morning the Ladies of the firſt Quality waited on the Princeſs of *Wales*, to congratulate her ſafe Arrival; and return'd home, fill'd with Admiration of her Royal Highneſs's Graciouſneſs and Affability.

The Time of the King's *Coronation* drawing near, His Majeſty, in Imitation of his Royal Predeceſſors, reſolved to grace the Solemnity by advancing ſome of the former Peers to higher Degrees, and by creating ſome new ones. Accordingly, on the 15*th* of *October*, His Majeſty was pleaſed to direct Letters Patents to paſs the great Seal of *Great Britain*, for creating

James, Lord *Chandos*, Earl of *Caernarvon*; but that Lord dying, his eldeſt Son *James* was created Viſcount of *Wilton*, *Com. Hereford*, and Earl of *Caernarvon*.

Lewis, Lord *Rockingham*, Baron of *Throwley*, in the County of *Kent*, Viſcount *Sondes* of *Lees-*

Court, in the ſame Country, and Earl of *Rockingham*.

Charles, Lord *Oſſulſton*, Earl of *Tankerville*.

Charles, Lord *Halifax*, Viſcount *Sunbury*, in the County of *Middleſex*, and Earl of *Halifax*.

Heneage, Lord *Guernſey*, Earl of *Aylesford*, in the County of *Kent*.

John, Lord *Harvy*, Earl of *Briſtol*.

Thomas, Lord *Pelham*, Viſcount *Haughton*, in the County of *Nottingham*, and Earl of *Clare*.

Henry, Earl of *Thomond*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Viſcount *Tadcaſter*, in the County of *York*.

James, Viſcount *Caſtleton*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Baron *Saunderſon* of *Saxby*, in the County of *Lincoln*.

Bennet, Lord *Sherard*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Baron of *Harborough*, in the County of *Leiceſter*.

Gervaſe, Lord *Pierrepont*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Baron *Pierrepont* of *Hanſlop*, in the County of *Bucks*.

Henry Boyle, Eſq; Baron of *Caſtleton*, in the County of *York*.

Sir *Richard Temple*, Baron of *Cobham*.

The ſame Day the King was pleaſed to ſign a Commiſſion for Lieutenant General *William Cadogan*, to be Colonel of the Second Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the Room of General *Churchill*.

The Day before, by Order of the Court of Aldermen, the Lord-Mayor Elect, the Recorder, and the two Sheriffs, went to St. *James*'s, to deſire the Honour of His Majeſty's Preſence in the City on the Lord-Mayor's Day. His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to accept the Invitation, and conferred the Honour of Knighthood on *Robert Breedon*, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs. On

On the 16th of *October* was held at St. *James's* a Chapter of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, where the King, and ſeveral of the Knights Companions being preſent, *Charles*, Duke of *Bolton*; *John*, Duke of *Rutland*; *Lionel Cranfield*, Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*; and *Charles*, Earl of *Halifax*; were elected Knights Companions of the ſaid Order, having been firſt introduced into the Chapter, and Knighted by the Sovereign with the Sword of State; and then withdrawing, were afterwards ſeverally ſent for in, (according to the Order abovementioned) and inveſted with the Garter and *George*, with the uſual Ceremonies.

The ſame Day, Sir *Richard Temple*, Lord *Cobham*, was appointed His Majeſty's Envoy extraordinary to *Vienna*; and Colonel *Henry Killigrew* was declared Maſter of the Robes to the Prince of *Wales*.

On the 18th of *October*, Sir *Michael Warton*, who had been mentioned to be created a Baron, having, with the utmoſt Senſe of Duty and Gratitude to the King, declined that Honour, His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to accept his Excuſe.

His Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to appoint *William*, Lord *Cowper*, Chancellor of *Great Britain*, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Hertford*; *Hugh*, Earl of *Cholmondeley*, to be Governour of *Cheſter*; Lieutenant General *William Seymour*, to be Lieutenant of the Band of Penſioners; the Duke of *Richmond*, the Duke of *Grafton*, the Duke of *Kent*; the Earl of *Lincoln*, the Earl of *Dorſet*, the Earl of *Mancheſter*, the Earl of *Berkeley*, the Earl of *Selkirk*, the Earl of *Stair*, the Earl of *Orrery*; the Lord *Carteret*, to be Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to His Majeſty: And the honourable Mr. *Howard*, Brigadier

Dormer, Brigadier *Breton*, Colonel *Kerr*, Colonel *Tyrrel*, Colonel *Fielding*, Colonel *Cornwal*, to be Grooms of the Bed-Chamber to His Majeſty. The King was likewiſe pleaſed to appoint the Earl of *Stair* to go to the Court of *France*.

The 20*th* of *October* being appointed for His Majeſty's Coronation, the ſame was perform'd in manner following.

His Majeſty came to *Weſtminſter* about Nine in the Morning, and retired into the Court of Wards, till the Nobility, and thoſe who form'd the firſt Part of the Proceeding, being put in Order by the Heralds, came down in ſolemn Proceſſion to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where His Majeſty being ſeated under his Canopy of State, the Swords and Spurs were preſented to him, and laid upon the Table at the upper End of the Hall.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter* having brought the Crown and other *Regalia*, with the Bible, Chalice, and Patten, they were preſented ſeverally to His Majeſty, and ſhortly after were, together with the Swords and Spurs, delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them.

Whereupon the Proceſſion began in this Manner: The Dean's Beadle of *Weſtminſter*; the High Conſtable of *Weſtminſter*, with his Staff; Drums and Trumpets; Six Clerks in *Chancery*, Two a Breaſt (as all the former Part of the Proceeding went); Chaplains having Dignities; Aldermen of *London*; Maſters in *Chancery*; the King's younger Serjeants; the Sollicitor and Attorney General; the King's ancient Serjeants; Gentlemen of the Privy Bed-Chamber; Judges; Children of *Weſtminſter*, and of the King's Chappel; Choir of *Weſtminſter*, and Gentlemen of the Chappel, Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*; Maſter of the Jewel-

el-Houſe; and Privy Counſellors not Peers; all in their proper Habits, as uſual at Coronations.

Then Two Purſuivants of Arms; Barons in their Crimſon Velvet Robes, with their Coronets in their Hands (Two a Breaſt, as all the Peers went); Biſhops; a Herald of Arms; Viſcounts; Two Heralds of Arms; Earls; Two Heralds of Arms; Marquiſſes; Two Heralds of Arms; Dukes; Two Kings of Arms, with their Coronets; the Lord Privy-Seal; Lord Preſident of the Council; Lord Archbiſhop of *York*; Lord Chancellor; two Perſons repreſenting the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*.

Next, the Lords who bore the *Regalia*, *viz.* the Earl of *Salisbury*, St. *Edward*'s Staff; the Lord Viſcount *Longueville*, the Spurs; the Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, the Scepter with the Croſs; the Earls of *Sunderland*, *Pembroke*, and *Lincoln*, the Three Swords: then Garter's Deputy, with his Coronet, between the Uſher of the Black Rod and the Lord-Mayor of *London*; then the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* ſingle; then his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, in his Robes of Eſtate, of Crimſon Velvet, furred with Ermine, his Coronet ſet with precious Stones, and Cap born by the Earl of *Hertford*, on a Crimſon Velvet Cuſhion, and wearing a like Cap of Crimſon Velvet, turn'd up with Ermine, by His Majeſty's Royal Permiſſion, his Train ſupported by *Auguſtus Schutz* and *Adolphus Oughton*, Eſqs; the two eldeſt Grooms of his Royal Highneſs's Bed-Chamber, aſſiſted by *Henry Killegrew*, Eſq; Gentleman of his Royal Highneſs's Robes. The Earl of *Derby* with the Sword of State, between the Duke of *Montague*, Lord High Conſtable for that Day, and the Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, as Earl Marſhal of *England*; the Duke of *Graſton*, Lord High

Steward on that Occaſion, with the Crown, between the Duke of *Argyle*, bearing the Scepter with the Dove, and the Duke of *Somerſet* with the Orb; the Biſhop of *Salisbury* with the Bible, between the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* with the Patten, and the Biſhop of *Bangor* with the Chalice.

Then the King, in his Royal Robes of Crimſon Velvet, furr'd with Ermine, and border'd with a rich broad Gold Lace, wearing the Collar of the Order of St. *George*, (as did all the Knights of the ſaid Order) and the Knights of the Order of St. *Andrew* wore likewiſe the Collar of that Order, and on his Head a Cap of Eſtate of Crimſon Velvet, turn'd up with Ermine, adorned with a Circle of Gold, enrich'd with Diamonds, ſupported by the Biſhops of *Durham* and *Bath* and *Wells*, under a Canopy, born by the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*; his Train born by Four Noblemens eldeſt Sons, *viz.* The Lord *Walden*, the Lord *Mandevile*, the Lord *Rialton*, the Lord *Desford*, aſſiſted by the King's Vice-chamberlain, in the Abſence of the Maſter of the Robes; the Serjeants at Arms and Gentlemen-Penſioners going on each Side.

The *Regalia* and Canopy.

Next followed the Captain of His Majeſty's Horſe-Guard, between the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners, with the Lieutenant and Standard-Bearer of the Gentlemen-Penſioners on either Hand of them; and the Officers and Yeomen of the Guard cloſed the Proceeding.

Thus the whole Proceeding marched on Foot upon Blue Cloth to *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, the Houſes and Streets on each Side being crowded with vaſt Numbers of Spectators, expreſſing their great

great Satisfaction by loud and repeated Acclamations.

Being entered into the Church, and all duly placed, the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who performed this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition, which ended with a great Shout from each Side of the Theater: Then his Majeſty made his firſt Oblation, and the Lords who bore the *Regalia*, preſented them at the Altar: The Litany was ſung on the Eaſt-Side of the Theater by the Biſhops of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* and *Norwich*; and after the Epiſtle, Goſpel, and *Nicene Creed*, the Lord Biſhop of *Oxford* preached on this Text, *Pſal.* cxviii. 24. *This is the Day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoice and be glad in it.*

This Sermon gives ſuch a juſt and emphatical Account of the great Deliverance we received by His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, that I thought the following Abſtract of it to be abſolutely neceſſary.

After ſome general Obſervations on the Text, his Lordſhip made a juſt Application of it to the Solemnity of that Day, and ſhewed, I. 'How 'wonderfully the Providence of God had ap-'peared in bringing about this great Event, 'his Majeſty's peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne 'of theſe Kingdoms. II. The great Reaſon we 'have to rejoice in the Bleſſings it brings with 'it at preſent, and the further Happineſs we 'may juſtly promiſe our ſelves from it. III. 'And the Obligations we lie under to offer up 'our moſt fervent and conſtant Prayers to God 'for our King, and ſecond them with our moſt 'ſincere Endeavours, that his Reign may be 'long, and happy in its Duration, as the Begin-'ning of it is wonderful and glorious.' On the firſt Head, his Lordſhip look'd back to the hap-

by *Revolution*, the Foundation of the preſent Rejoicing. ‘ Could any one (*ſaid his Lordſhip*) have ‘ flatter'd himſelf with a Proſpect of this Day ‘ in 1688? when *all the Foundations of our Go-* ‘ *vernment were out of Courſe, none to bear up the* ‘ *Pillars of it*; our legal Conſtitution diſſolv'd, the ‘ Fences of our Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Rights ‘ overturn'd, our Laws diſpenc'd with, and ar- ‘ bitrary Power advanced in the Room of them; ‘ an illegal Commiſſion ſet up for Eccleſiaſtical ‘ Affairs; our Courts of Judicature and Poſts of ‘ the greateſt Truſt fill'd by Men, whom our ‘ Laws had wiſely excluded from the meaneſt ‘ Office; our Biſhops ſuſpended and impriſon'd; ‘ and a learned Body in one of our Seminaries, ‘ unjuſtly diſpoſſeſs'd of their Freeholds: Maſs- ‘ houſes publickly opened, and all Methods of ‘ Fraud, Promiſes, and Menaces, uſed to betray, ‘ decoy, or affright our People into them; a ‘ ſtanding Army kept up to aſſert theſe avow'd ‘ Violations of our Conſtitution; and the vileſt ‘ Practices uſed to get a Parliament to make ‘ them Law. I can only give theſe ſhort and ‘ imperfect Hints of our then miſerable Circum- ‘ ſtances, when our *Hearts were failing us for* ‘ *Fear, and for looking after thoſe things which* we, ‘ with too much Reaſon, thought *were coming* ‘ *upon us.*

‘ But then was God pleas'd to raiſe up a De- ‘ liverer for us, the great *WILLIAM* of ‘ ever glorious Memory, and by many wonder- ‘ ful Providences to conduct him ſafely hither, ‘ *and make all Oppoſition fall before him, till he be-* ‘ *came our King and Governour*; to make him the ‘ happy Inſtrument in his Hands, of *delivering us* ‘ *from* Popiſh *Tyranny and arbitrary Power*; *of re-* ‘ *ſtoring our Judges as at the firſt, and our Coun-* ‘ *ſellors as at the Beginning*; of ſettling us again

‘ up-

' upon the old Foundations of our envy'd legal ' Eſtabliſhment in Church and State.

' The ſecuring theſe invaluable Bleſſings to ' us, and the eſtabliſhing a Ballance of Power in ' *Europe*, was the great Buſineſs of his laborious ' Reign, who was *in Journeyings often, in Perils of ' Waters, in Perils by his Countrymen, in Perils in ' the City, in Perils in the Sea, in Perils among falſe ' Brethren, in Wearineſs, in Painfulneſs, and Watch-' ings often.*

' Under all theſe God ſupported him; but ' he knew that the *Gods* of the Earth muſt *die like ' Men*, and was deſirous to extend his Care of us ' beyond his own Life; he ſaw a great Breach ' made in the Settlement of the Crown as it then ' ſtood, by the Death of that hopeful young ' Prince the Duke of *Glouceſter*, that after him ' there was, in the Remainder, only the then ' Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, our late moſt gra-' cious Queen, and little Proſpect of Iſſue by ' her; and therefore to tranſmit the Bleſſings, ' of which God had made him the Inſtrument, ' to our late Poſterity, he provided that Limita-' tion of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion which now, ' God be praiſed, ſo happily takes Place: So ' that all the remarkable Providences, which ' appeared in bringing about the *Revolution*, ' muſt come into the Account of this great E-' vent.

' Upon the Death of our glorious King *Willi-' am*, our late Queen, of bleſſed Memory, ſuc-' ceeded to the Throne: Her Majeſty not only ' paſs'd Laws for the further Eſtabliſhment of ' the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, but by her Arms, and ' thoſe of her Allies, had, in humane Appear-' ance, placed it almoſt out of Danger, having ' in eight Campaigns, ſo glorious in the Conduct, ' and ſo aſtoniſhing in the Succeſs of them, as

' not

' not to be parallell'd in Hiſtory, ſo far reduc'd
' the only Power that could interrupt it, that
' there was little more wanting to have com-
' pleated our Security.

' But whether it was to correct us for ſome
' Sins whereby we had provoked God to Anger,
' or to chaſtiſe our Confidence, which, it may
' be, we placed too much in the Arm of Fleſh;
' or to convince us that his Providence, which
' alone began, ſhould alone have the Glory of
' finiſhing this great Work, He was pleaſed to
' ſuffer us to fall into a Condition, from which
' nothing elſe could have relieved us: Our E-
' nemy, who had ſet up a *Pretender* to this
' Throne, raiſed from a State of asking Peace,
' to a Condition of giving Peace and Princes
' too to *Europe*; our Allies, ſome divided
' from us, others miſerably disjointed; and
' we our ſelves not only unguarded, but wretch-
' edly broken into Parties and Factions at
' home.

' The Friends of the *Pretender* thought theſe
' Circumſtances ſo encouraging, that they open-
' ly avow'd his Title in Writing and Diſcourſe,
' and his Agents as boldly liſted Soldiers to
' aſſert it with the Sword: And he muſt have
' been very ſanguine, who in his View of things
' could have thought, that the *Pretender*, whom
' our Queen's repeated Inſtances could not re-
' move from a Situation, which her Parliament
' thought too near us, would not, upon her Ma-
' jeſty's Demiſe, have brought a Foreign Army
' to join his Friends here, before the *Proteſtant*
' Heir, who was at a much greater Diſtance,
' could have arriv'd, to have maintained his own
' juſt Right, or defended his faithful Subjects.

' But when that Day was come, that was to
' put a Period to that Royal Life, on the Conti-

' nuance

'nuance of which alone, this threatning Danger 'ſeemed ſuſpended; then was God pleaſed to 'mix ſo much Mercy with the Stroke, as by his 'Providence to order it, that the unſettled Po-'ſture of Affairs abroad, would not permit the '*Pretender*'s Foreign Friends to ſend any Forces 'to encourage an Inſurrection; and the Unrea-'dineſs of his ſurpriſed Abettors here, would 'not permit them to appear in ſuch a manner, 'as to invite an Invaſion; but our King was 'peaceably Proclaimed, to the univerſal Joy 'of his People; after the juſt Tribute of Tears 'for the Loſs of our late Sovereign, no Com-'plainings were heard in our Streets, no Impa-'tience was ſeen, but only for Want of his Maje-'ſty's Royal Appearance among us; as the Day 'of that grew nearer, that Impatience indeed in-'creaſed, till at laſt our earneſt Deſires were fully 'ſatisfied by his ſafe Arrival in his Kingdom, 'and glorious Entry into his Capital. This great 'Event may ſurely be ſaid to be *the Lord's do-'ings*, and ought to be *marvellous in our Eyes*: 'Chiefly upon the Account of (*Secondly*) the 'great Reaſon which we have to rejoice in the 'Bleſſings which it at preſent brings with it, 'and the further Happineſs which we may juſt-'ly promiſe our ſelves from it. Had this Suc-'ceſſion been defeated, by a ſucceſsful Attempt 'of him, who pretends a Right to the Crown; 'one educated in the Maxims of *French* Tyranny, 'and the Principles of *Popiſh* Superſtition; we 'muſt have fallen under the worſt Slavery of 'Body and Mind too; we ſhould have been ru-'led, not by Law, but by Will; and have held 'our Lives and Fortunes at Pleaſure only.

'The ſpiritual Government would have been 'as abſolute as the Civil; we ſhould have been 'obliged to an implicit Faith and blind Obedi-

'ence;

'ence; to have ſubmitted to the moſt monſtrous 'Abſurdities in Doctrine, and the plaineſt Ido-'latry in Practice; and if any ſhould have diſ-'puted, or refuſed to obey, they muſt have ex-'pected to have been enlightned by the ancient 'Methods of Fire and Faggot, or convinced by 'the more modern ones of Dragoons, Dungeons, 'and Galleys.

'We have had woful Experience of Two *Po-'piſh* Reigns ſince the Reformation; but the *lit-'tle Finger of this, would probably have been thick-'er than the Loins of the others*; if thoſe Princes '*chaſtiſed us with Whips*, this would have done 'it *with Scorpions*, who would have come with a 'Spirit, not only of *Popery* and *Bigottry*, but alſo 'of Reſentment and Revenge, for our having 'diſpoſſed his ſuppoſed Father of his Kingdom, 'and kept him and himſelf ſo many Years from 'it; and would, no doubt, have brought a Bill 'of Charges for the maintaining of their Fami-'ly and the War, which muſt have been defray-'ed, by giving up the Nation as a Province to 'his great Patron, who had disburſed ſuch Sums, 'as could not otherwiſe be ſatisfied.

'How great is that Bleſſing then, which has 'delivered us from theſe dreadful Apprehenſions 'of certain Deſtruction to our Church and Nati-'on, and quietly ſettled a *KING* over us, 'under whom we may with Confidence hope to 'enjoy ſecurely, all our Civil and Reiigious Rights; 'to call what we have our own; *to ſit every Man 'under his Vine, and under his Fig-Tree, and none 'ſhall make us afraid*; to have Peace eſtabliſhed 'without and within our Borders; to ſee the 'Induſtry of our own Manufacturers and La-'bourers encouraged at home, and our Commerce 'preſerved and extended abroad; and the 'Wealth and Proſperity of our Nation advan-

'ced,

'ced, till ſhe becomes the Joy, or Envy, of the 'whole Earth; above all, to ſee our Church and 'holy Religion, in a ſecure and flouriſhing Condi-'tion; her Doctrines, Worſhip, and Diſcipline, 'maintained; her Miniſters protected; her Or-'dinances and Miniſtrations ſolemnly attended; 'and her Borders, in God's good Time, enlarg-'ed. In ſhort, a King, from whoſe gracious 'Government in his Dominions abroad, we may 'aſſure our ſelves, that he will anſwer the Ends 'of Magiſtracy here, by *being the Miniſter of God 'to us for Good; a Terror only to the Evil-doers, but 'a Praiſe to them that do well; that he will feed us 'according to the Integrity of his Heart, and guide 'us by the Skilfulneſs of his Hands*, that through 'him, we ſhall enjoy all the Happineſs that Sub-'jects can deſire, as Men or *Chriſtians, leading un-'der him a quiet and peaceable Life, in all Godlineſs 'and Honeſty*.

'And to compleat this great Mercy, God has 'given us fair Hopes, that it ſhall be continued 'to our Children, and Childrens Children; we 'ſee a Prince, who, by the early Demonſtrations 'he has given, how much he inherits his Royal 'Father's Virtues, has ſhewn how much he de-'ſerves to inherit his Kingdoms, and that under 'him our Poſterity may expect the ſame Bleſ-'ſings, which we enjoy at preſent; his Royal 'Highneſs is alſo bleſs'd with hopeful Iſſue, by 'a Princeſs of the brighteſt Character, from 'whom we may reaſonably hope for many more 'Pledges of the laſting Happineſs of theſe King-'doms.

'How ought we then to rejoice in this great 'Salvation, which the Lord hath wrought for 'us, who has put *a new Song into our Mouths, 'filling them with Laughter, and our Tongues with 'Singing*, by theſe merciful Aſſurances which He

'hath

'hath given us, That it *ſhall be well with us and* 'our Children, if we do but our Parts; and an-'ſwer, in the Third Place, the Obligations we 'lie under, to offer up our moſt fervent and con-'ſtant Prayers to God for our King, and ſe-'cond them with our ſincere Endeavours, that 'his Reign may be as long and happy, in its 'Duration, as the Beginning of it is wonderful 'and glorious.

The Biſhop having enlarged upon this Duty; 'Give me leave, *ſaid he*, for a Concluſion, to take 'upon me the Part of the Prieſt, and to *bleſs our* 'King out of the Houſe of the Lord; We of his 'Houſe, who attend his Sanctuary, and wait at 'his Altar, ſhould probably have been the firſt 'Sufferers, if the Deſigns of a *Popiſh Pretender* 'had prevailed: That *Judgment* would have *be-'gun at the Houſe of God*; and as we are the 'more immediate Sharers in this Deliverance 'from it, I hope I may be allowed to expreſs 'our grateful Senſe of the Mercy, in the votive 'Benediction of the Prieſts, in the Words fol-'lowing my Text, *Bleſſed be he that cometh in the* 'Name of the Lord! All Bleſſings from God at-'tend the Perſon and Reign of him, whom his 'Providence has ſet over us; may he long con-'tinue the Defender of our Faith, and Main-'tainer of our Civil Rights; may the happy In-'fluences of his glorious Government extend as 'widely as thoſe of the Sun; may he be not only 'the Joy of his own Subjects, but the Support of 'his Allies, and the Terror of his Enemies; the 'Protector of the Liberties of *Europe*, the Guar-'dian of the *Proteſtant* Intereſt, the Refuge of 'the Oppreſſed, the Deliverer of the Captives, 'the Reſtorer of the Baniſh'd, and a common Bleſ-'ſing to Mankind: And when, being full of 'Years, and full of Glory, he ſhall be gathered

'to

‘ to his Fathers, to take Poſſeſſion of an eternal ‘ Crown; may his temporal Crown deſcend ‘ peaceably upon his Royal Son; and may there ‘ never be wanting a Succeſſion of Princes of his ‘ illuſtrious Houſe, to ſway the Scepter of theſe ‘ Kingdoms, *till Shilo ſhall come again.* Thus far the Lord Biſhop of *Oxford*, whoſe Diſcourſe was univerſally applauded.

After Sermon, his Majeſty repeated and ſigned the Declaration or Teſt eſtabliſh'd by Act of Parliament, and took the Coronation Oath; which he likewiſe ſubſcribed, and in King *Edward*'s Chair, placed in the Middle of the Area before the Altar, was anointed, and preſented with the Spurs, and girt with the Sword, and veſted with his purple Robes; and having received the Ring, the Orb and Scepters, was ſolemnly crowned about Two of the Clock, the People expreſſing their Joy with loud and repeated Acclamations, the Drums beating, Trumpets ſounding, and the great Guns being diſcharged; whereupon his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and the Peers, put on their Coronets, and the Biſhops their Caps, the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy* their Hats, and the Kings of Arms their Coronets.

Then the holy Bible was preſented to his Majeſty by the Archbiſhop; and his Majeſty having received the Benediction, ſat down in his Chair, and then vouchſafed to kiſs the Archbiſhops and Biſhops; and being inthroned, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, did their Homages, and ſeemingly kiſs'd his Majeſty's left Cheek, and afterwards touched the Crown, while the Treaſurer of the Houſhold threw about the Coronation Medals.

Then

Then his Majeſty made his ſecond Oblation, and received the holy Communion; and after the final Prayers, retired into King *Edward*'s Chappel; and being veſted in his Robes of Purple Velvet, and the whole Proceeding being again put in Order, his Majeſty returned to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, wearing his Crown of State, and the Peers and Kings of Arms their Coronets.

The King dined at a Table in the upper End of the Hall, with his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, on his left Hand; and the Nobility and other Perſons of Quality were ſeated at their reſpective Tables, which were all ready furniſhed before their coming in; the hot Meat, or firſt Courſe for his Majeſty's Table, for which Space was left, was ſerved up with the proper Ceremony, being preceeded by the Officers, *&c.* of the Board of Greencloth, and by the Lord High Steward, between the Lord High Conſtable, and the Lord Marſhal on Horſeback.

And juſt before the ſecond Courſe, —— *Dymoke*, Eſq; his Majeſty's Champion, in compleat Armour, rode into the Hall, between the Lord High Conſtable and Lord Marſhal beforementioned, and performed the Challenge; after which, *Garter*'s Deputy, attended by the other Officers of Arms, proclaimed his Majeſty's Stile in *Latin*, *French*, and *Engliſh*.

Dinner being ended, and all things performed with great Splendor and Magnificence, about Seven of the Clock his Majeſty returned to St. *James*'s; and the Day concluded with Bonefires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other Demonſtrations of a general Joy and Satisfaction.

There ſcarce was ever ſuch an Appearance of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as on this Occaſion, ſince the Conqueſt.

On

On the Coronation-Day, the Lord *Cobham* and Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* set out for the Emperor's Court with a secret Commission.

His Majesty's auspicious *Coronation* was celebrated with great Rejoicings throughout all his Dominions: But in several great Cities of *England*, the enraged *Jacobites* endeavoured to raise Commotions among the *Mob*, on pretence of a Concern for the *Church*: Of which the following Accounts were made publick.

Bristol, October 23. 1714.

SIR,

'I Send you some Particulars of the late Riot 'committed here by *Sacheverel*'s Mob, who now 'seem to be playing their old Game in divers Parts 'of the Kingdom.

'In the Evening of the Coronation-Day, the loy-'al Gentlemen of the City had, in Honour of the 'thing, provided a very handsome Ball at the Cu-'stom-House; but while these best Citizens, and 'most loyal Subjects, were thus, with all Duty and 'Affection, celebrating the Coronation-Day, a Set 'of riotous and rebellious Persons had the better 'Opportunity of executing their wicked Designs. 'Now, that they might carry 'em on under some 'Colour, a notorious Lye was framed by the Party, 'famous for such Inventions, That the Whigs 'were making the Effigies of Dr. *Sacheverel*, in or-'der to burn it. This Story, tho' wholly false, and 'built on no Foundation of Truth, took with the 'Mob, the Doctor's only Favourites, who (as 'tis 'suppos'd) were set on and encourag'd by some of 'the Heads of our Tories; and in the Evening, a 'Company of Fellows made drunk, in a riotous 'manner, ran about the City, kick'd out the Bone-'fires, crying out, *Down with the* Roundheads, '*God bless Doctor* Sacheverel; but not one Huzza 'or Acclamation for King *George*. No Windows 'were broke that were not illuminated, as was done 'at the Proclamation of our advantageous Peace;

'but, on the contrary, thoſe Houſes were aſſaulted 'that were enlighten'd with Candles, but eſpecially 'thoſe in which 'twas reported the Effigies of the 'Doctor was made. The firſt Houſe on which 'they diſcharg'd their Fury, was Mr. *Whiting*'s, 'our Under-Sheriff, who had only offended the 'Party in ſhewing himſelf hearty in proſecuting 'an abandon'd perjur'd Wretch; the next was 'Mr. *Jeffrys*'s, whoſe only Crime was his Loyalty 'to our preſent Sovereign, for which his Windows were broke all to Pieces; but the Mark to 'which the Storm was directed, was Mr. *Stevens*'s 'Houſe, a Baker, where 'twas given out the Doctor was conceal'd in Effigy (tho' found to be a 'Lye, by Conſtables ſent to ſearch by the Mayor). 'Here they came, armed with Clubs, and heated 'with Liquor, and were not ſatisfied in breaking 'Windows, but forc'd open the Doors, carry'd 'away his Furniture, Money, Plate, Bread, Meal, '*&c.* to a conſiderable Value; and had not our 'Magiſtrates ventur'd their Lives to ſuppreſs 'em, 'they would, in all Likelihood, have viſited other 'Houſes, tho' they contemn'd their Authority in 'great Meaſure.

'In this rebellious Riot, one Mr. *Thomas* was barbarouſly murther'd, for perſuading them to withdraw; and ſeveral Gentlemen were hurt, abus'd, 'and inſulted. None of theſe Murderers and Robbers were hurt by Mr. *Stevens*, but one, who was 'ſtabb'd forcing up the Stairs; who is not dead, 'but, we hope, will live to receive a Halter as a 'Reward for his Villanies. Our Magiſtrates are 'very diligent in apprehending them, and Eleven 'are already taken, Six of whom are indicted for 'High Treaſon, Burglary, and Murder; and we 'don't doubt but more will be met with. A Reward of Fifty Pounds is promis'd by the City, 'payable by the Chamberlain, to the Diſcoverer of 'the Murderer, and we hope he will be brought to 'Juſtice. Thus did the *Jacobite* Party ſhew their

'Loy-

' Loyalty, which I take to be like the ſtruggling ' of a dying Man in his laſt Convulſions, for I be- ' lieve this will be their laſt Effort. We are in- ' form'd the ſame Story was rais'd at *Worceſter*, ' *Glouceſter*, *Taunton*, *Bridgewater*, and Diſorders ' committed; and we don't doubt but 'twas a ' Deſign laid thro' the Kingdom. *I am Yours*, &c.

Chippenham in *Wilts*, *Oct.* 23. 1714.

SIR,

' I Think the following Account of the riotous ' Interruption given to the Celebration of the ' Coronation of King *George*, on *Wedneſday* the ' 20*th* inſtant, at this Place, deſerves to be pub- ' liſhed, that the World may ſee and deteſt the in- ' ſolent Behaviour of ſome Men, who, impatient ' under their diſappointed Expectations of the ' *Pretender*, labour to affront their lawful Sovereign, ' and bid Defiance to the Laws of our Government, ' which they have ſo long ſported with, as to ima- ' gine they carry no Vigour in them: But 'tis to ' be hoped theſe obnoxious Men will find, that ' they are not quite enervated.

' At our Town, great Preparations were made ' to honour the King upon his Coronation, with ' the greateſt Joy. Mr. *Eyles* and Mr. *Earle* had ' order'd Twenty Hogſheads of Ale, Bonefires, ' and ringing the Bells, and other Entertainments; ' and divers Juſtices and Gentlemen of our Neigh- ' bourhood, with our Freemen and Inhabitants, all ' with Coronation-Favours in their Hats, walk'd ' in Proceſſion round the Town, and with Huzza's ' drank the King's Health, the Prince and Prin- ' ceſs, Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd, ' and to the Preſervation of Liberty and Property, ' with the greateſt Cheerfulneſs imaginable, till ' interrupted by a *Jacobite* Mob, who, arm'd with ' Guns, Piſtols, and Clubs, and marching with Beat ' of Drum, aſſaulted and abuſed the Juſtices, Gen- ' tlemen, and Freemen, who were thus ſhewing ' their Loyalty in ſolemnizing the King's Corona-

'tion. The honeſt Juſtices, who ſaw how far thoſe 'Villains treſpaſs'd upon the Laws, uſed no forci-'ble Means to ſuppreſs them; and having diſco-'vered their Leaders, Care will be taken to have 'them puniſh'd as the Law directs, and as they 'deſerve.

'The following Night, the ſame factious Mob, 'with their Drums, and a Gentleman of Diſtin-'ction at their Head, iſſued out again, and forci-'bly enter'd the Houſe of one Mr. *Evanſon*, and 'beat him, his Wife, and Son, in ſo barbarous a 'manner, that 'tis doubted whether Mr. *Evanſon* 'will recover of his Wounds.

'Had two Gentlemen, one an acting Juſtice, and 'the other in the Commiſſion of the Peace, who, 'I am informed, were in the Houſe where theſe 'Rebels gathered together, and projected their 'Miſchief, exerted their Authority, this might 'have been prevented; but by their ſitting ſtill, 'they tacitly, if not openly, gave Encouragement 'to it, to the Scandal of their Commiſſion, and the 'Prejudice of the Peace they are bound to maintain.

'*Norwich, Oct.* 23. Laſt *Wedneſday*, being the joy-'ful Day of King *George*'s Coronation, ſeveral Gen-'tlemen and Tradeſmen, to ſhew their Loyalty 'to His Majeſty, agreed to appear under Arms, 'and deſired an unanimous Conſent of Perſons in 'the Caſe; but the Gentlemen of the high Party 'refus'd to join the loyal Cavalcade; and inſtead 'of that, ſeveral of them headed a Mob to oppoſe 'them, when they attended the right worſhipful 'Mr. Mayor, and his Brethren, at the Bonefire; 'where the whole Court, and the Gentlemen above-'mentioned, drank his Majeſty's Health with loud 'Huzza's, *Long live King* George; in which joyful 'Acclamations abovementioned the diſaffected Party 'refuſed to join, but cry'd, *Bene* and *Berney*; and 'ſome of them had the Impudence to cry, *God 'd—n King* George, *pull off their Knots*; on which 'were wrote, in Letters of Gold, *Long live K.* George.

'*Read-*

'*Reading* in *Berkſhire*, *October* 23. On the 20*th* 'inſtant, at the Coronation of King *George*, a Parcel 'of honeſt and zealous Gentlemen, for the preſent 'King's Intereſt, met together to drink the King's 'Health, and made a large Bonefire; a tumultuous 'and riotous Mob roſe upon them, routed them with 'large Clubs, crying out, *No* Hanover, *no* Cadogan, '*but* Calvert *and* Clarges; pull'd the Bonefire to 'Pieces, carried it away, and ſo ſpoil'd the Mirth 'of the Night, withal crying out, *No Foreign Go-* '*vernment.*

'*Bermingham*, *October* 21. 1714. Several of the 'Principal Inhabitants of this Town, having re- 'ſolved in a ſuitable manner to expreſs their Joy, 'on the Day of the Coronation of his ſacred Maje- 'ſty King *George*, an Entertainment was prepar'd 'for them at the *Caſtle-Tavern*. When the Night 'came on, a tumultuous Rabble got together, broke 'the Windows of the Houſe, and forced the Com- 'pany to remove. All the Cry was, *Sacheverel for* '*ever*, *and down with the Whigs*. If any one in the 'Street cry'd, *God bleſs King* George, he was in 'Danger of his Life. At another Part of the 'Town, a worthy Gentleman entertain'd ſome 'Friends at his own Houſe, and, for the better 'ſolemnizing ſuch a glorious Day, put out a Flag, 'with King *George* in a Cypher thereon. This 'Houſe ſhared the ſame Fate with the *Caſtle*.

Dr. *Sacheverel* preach'd the *Sunday* before at *Sut-* *ton*, Four Miles from *Bermingham*, from whence a great Number of his Votaries went to hear him.

There were likewiſe Riots committed that Day, in ſome other great Towns of *England*; but this is enough to ſhew the Spirit of the Party, and what the Nation was to expect from them, had not Providence brought King *George* to the Crown by its own immediate Hand.

On the 19*th* of *October*, a Book of Verſes from the Univerſity of *Oxford*, upon the Death of the late Queen, and the happy Acceſſion of his Majeſty-

to the Throne, was preſented to the King, and the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, by Dr. *Gardiner*, Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity, introduced by the Earl of *Rocheſter*, their high Steward. This publick Demonſtration of Reſpect, together with their Addreſs, preſented to the King ſome time before, inclined People to entertain a good Opinion of that Univerſity's entire Affection to the Government. But the very next Day, which was that of the Coronation, 'Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, late 'Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, had the Degree of 'Doctor of Civil Law conferr'd upon him, *Ne-* 'mine contradicente, in a full Convocation at *Ox-* 'ford, with all imaginable Marks of Honour and 'Eſteem. All that could be ſaid in Vindication of it was, That moſt of the grave, ſober Men amongſt 'em, being in *London*, to wait on His Majeſty, Doctor *Sacheverel*'s giddy Friends took that Opportunity to ſet a *Feather* in the Cap of one of his Patrons; but the rebellious Tumults, which have been ſo frequent in that Univerſity, ſince that Time, have ſufficiently diſcovered how much that Fountain of Learning has been poyſoned by ill Principles, in Favour of the Pretender.

On the 21*ſt* of *October*, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, purſuant to the laſt Prorogation, and was, by Commiſſion, further prorogued to the 13*th* of *January*.

On the Day the King was crown'd at *Weſtminſter*, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates and Town-Council of *Edinburgh*, order'd the Trained-Bands of the City to be all in Arms, and about Twelve a-clock they march'd in good Order to the *New Gray-Friers*, and betwixt Three and Four they returned, and drew up betwixt the *Croſs* and *Town-Houſe*, on both ſides of the Street; and at Four, the Lord Provoſt, Baillies, and City-Council in their Robes, having the City-Sword and Mace carry'd before them by the proper Officers, bareheaded, and the Sixteen Officers alſo bareheaded, with Trumpeters and

Haut-

Hautboys playing before them, attended by the Lords of the Seſſion, Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, and a great many other Gentlemen and principal Burghers of the Place, went to a large Theatre, erected near the Croſs, cover'd with Carpets, where the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town-Council, and the whole Company, gave ſuitable Demonſtrations of their Loyalty, by drinking the Healths of his Majeſty, the Prince of *Wales*, the Princeſs, and whole Royal Family, and Proſperity to the *Proteſtant* Religion, with ſeveral other loyal Healths; during which Time the Caſtle fir'd round, and the City-Guard fir'd Three Vollies of ſmall Shot. After this, they return'd back to the Town-houſe, where the Lord Provoſt had prepared a ſplendid Entertainment for them, and the ſame Healths, with ſeveral other loyal ones, were again drunk; a Detachment of the City-Guard march'd up, at the ſame Time, to the Town-Houſe, and fired a Volley of ſmall Shot at every Health. The Magiſtrates and Town-Council, with the whole Company, had Cockades in their Hats, of fine Ribbons, with this Inſcription in Gold Letters, *LONG LIVE KING* GEORGE. The Night concluded with ringing of Bells, Bonefires, Illuminations, and other Demonſtrations of Joy, ſuitable to the Occaſion, without the leaſt Diſorder. The Regiment, commanded by the Earl of *Forfar*, was drawn up in the *Abbey-Cloſe*, betwixt Four and Five in the Afternoon. The Officers came to a covered Table near a large Bonefire, where they drunk his Majeſty's, the Prince, and the Healths of the whole Royal Family, *&c.* during which, the Regiment fir'd Three Vollies of ſmall Shot. Great Rejoicings were made on the ſame Occaſion at *Aberdeen*, *Sterling*, and other Cities and great Towns in *Scotland*, particularly at *Glaſgow*, where the Scholars of the Univerſity having got the Statues of the *Pretender*, the Lord *Bolingbroke*, and Sir *William Windham*, burnt them in Effigies with great Solemnity. It is

very remarkable, that no Diſturbance happen'd during theſe Rejoicings in any Part of *Scotland*.

On the 22*d* of *October*, it was made publick, that His Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint the Duke of *Kent*, to be Conſtable, Governour, and Captain of *Windſor-Caſtle*, Keeper of the Parks, Foreſt and Warrens there, and Lieutenant of the ſaid Caſtle and Foreſt, in the Room of the Duke of *Northumberland*; and to continue the Earl of *Northampton* in the Poſt of Conſtable of the Tower of *London*; and *Hatton Compton*, Eſq; in that of Lieutenant of the ſaid Tower.

On the 28*th* of *October*, the Earl of *Orkney* was ſworn Gentleman in Extraordinary of his Majeſty's Bedchamber; and next Day, *John* Earl of *Stair*, and *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; one of the Lord Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, were ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy-Council, and took their Places at the Board.

About this Time, the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord high Steward of the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, removed *Thomas Medlicote*, Eſq; from being Deputy-Steward; and nominated *Richard Nutley*, Eſq; late one of the Judges in *Ireland*, to that Place: But the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter* did not think proper to approve his Grace's Choice. And his Majeſty thought fit to appoint the Earl of *Orrery* to be Lord Lieutenant of *Somerſetſhire*, in the Room of the Duke of *Ormond*.

His Majeſty was alſo pleas'd to appoint the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, to be Chamberlain of the Houſhold; and *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; to go Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *Spain*.

On the 15*th* of *October*, the City of *London* made the following Order.

London, Oct. 15. 1714.

AT a Common Council held on Wedneſday *laſt, it was unanimouſly reſolved by the ſaid Court, to depute the Lord Mayor Elect, the Recorder, and the Two Sheriffs, to wait on His Majeſty, humbly to deſire the*

the Honour of His Majeſty's Royal Preſence, (together with the Prince and Princeſs, and the reſt of the Royal Family) to dine with them on the next Lord Mayor's Day, in the Guild-Hall *of the ſaid City. And this Day, at another Court of Common-Council, the Lord Mayor Elect reported, That his Majeſty, and the Royal Family, had been graciouſly pleaſed to accept the Invitation. Accordingly the ſaid Court immediately choſe the Gentlemen following to be a Committee, to prepare a ſuitable Entertainment for that great Occaſion; and have reſolved to invite the Principal Officers of State, the Privy Council, the Foreign Miniſters, the Judges, and ſeveral others of the Nobility.*

A LIST of the Committee.

Sir *William Humphreys*, Lord Mayor Elect; Sir *John Parſons*, Sir *William Withers*, Sir *William Lewen*, Sir *John Caſs*, Sir *William Stewart*, Sir *George Mertins*, Aldermen; Sir *Rand. Knipe*, Sir *Robert Breeden*, Sheriffs; Sir *Samuel Clarke*, *Jer. Gough*, Eſq; Mr. *Tho. Preſton*, Mr. *B. Tomlinſon*, Mr. *John Barber*, Mr. *Alex. Cleve*, *William Nutt*, Eſq; *John Taylor*, Eſq; Mr. *George Ludlam*, Mr. *Robert Alſop*, Mr. *J. Elderton*, and Mr. *Thomas Loveday*, Commoners.

When this Liſt was made Publick in the Prints, many were not a little ſurprized to find in it the Names of ſome, who had been notoriouſly devoted to the late *Ill-Managers*; but the Party thought fit then to pretend to as much Loyalty as any.

On the 29*th* of *October*, Sir *William Humphreys*, Knight, Lord-Mayor Elect, went to *Weſtminſter*, as uſual, and took the Oath. The King, with the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, came into *Cheapſide* about Two in the Afternoon, attended by all the great Officers of the Court, and a numerous Train of the Nobility and Gentry in their Coaches, the Streets being lined by the Militia of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Balconies adorned with Tapeſtry. His Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes, with the two young Princeſſes, ſaw the Cavalcade from a Balcony over-againſt *Bow-Church*. The

Lord-

Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, as they paſſed by, making their Obeiſance. Then the King and their Royal Highneſſes were conducted by the Sheriffs to *Guildhall*, where the Lord-Mayor kneeled at the Entrance, and preſented the Sword to the King, who was pleaſed to return it to his Lordſhip, and he carried it before his Majeſty up to the Court-Room, and from thence to the Huſtings, where his Majeſty, with their Royal Highneſſes, dined; and ſeveral Ladies of the greateſt Quality had the Honour to dine at the ſame Table with his Majeſty, who invited the Lady Mayoreſs to be one of the Number, and ſaluted all the City Ladies that were preſented to him. Tables were likewiſe provided for the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, Privy-Counſellors, the Judges, Ladies, and other Perſons of Diſtinction. The whole Entertainment was very magnificent. At Dinner, the Lord-Mayor had the Honour to preſent the firſt Glaſs of Wine to his Majeſty, who was graciouſly pleaſed to give Orders for paſſing a Patent to create his Lordſhip a Baronet of this Kingdom, as a particular Mark of his Royal Favour, for his Lordſhip's known Zeal and Steadineſs for the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion. His Majeſty likewiſe ordered 1000*l.* to be paid into the Hands of the Sheriffs, for the Relief and Diſcharge of poor Priſoners for Debt; and in the Evening returned, with the reſt of the Royal Family, to St. *James*'s, with the ſame State they came. The Streets were again lined by the Train'd Bands, the Houſes illuminated, and the People made loud Acclamations of Joy.

The next Day, being the Anniverſary of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*'s Birth, was celebrated with great Solemnity. The Morning was uſher'd in with ringing of Bells: There was a moſt numerous Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and Gentry, in magnificent Apparel, at Court: In the Afternoon, the great Guns of the *Tower* and St. *James*'s *Park* were fired; at Night

her

her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales* gave a great Ball, in which the Court-Ladies appeared in the greateſt Magnificence and Splendor; and the Evening concluded with ringing of Bells, Bone-fires, Illuminations, and all other publick Demonſtrations of Joy: The next Morning, being *Sunday*, the laſt Day of *October*, the King, accompanied by their Royal Highneſſes, the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, went to the Royal Chappel at St. *James*'s, where, after Divine Service, the Lord Biſhop of *Sarum* preach'd an excellent Sermon on this Text, *Pſal.* ii. 10, 11. *Be wiſe therefore, O ye Kings: Be inſtructed, ye Judges of the Earth. Serve the Lord with Fear, and rejoice with Trembling.*

It was generally obſerved, and deſerves to be recorded, That Heaven ſeem'd, in a particular manner, to ſmile on King *George*, and all his *Royal Family*, not only by granting them favourable Winds and ſmooth Seas in their Paſſage in the moſt boiſterous Seaſon of the Year: But alſo, by cauſing the Sun to ſhine with its brighteſt Rays on his Majeſty and the Prince, at their publick Entry; on the Coronation-Day; on the Day that his Majeſty and the Royal Family went into the City; and on his Royal Highneſs's Birth-Day.

The moſt remarkable Tranſactions beyond Sea, during this Month, come next to be conſidered; and in the firſt Place, the Treaty of *Baden* in *Swiſſerland*, which was ſigned the 27*th* of *September*, 1714. betwixt the Emperor and the *French* King; but publiſhed in this Month, as follows:

The ſolemn Treaty of Peace, ſigned the 27th *of* September, 1714. *at* Baden *in* Ergaw, *in the Name of his ſacred Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, and the holy Roman Empire on one Part, and of his ſacred moſt Chriſtian Majeſty on the other, by the Imperial and* French *Ambaſſadors.*

In the Name of the moſt holy Trinity, the Father, Son, and holy Ghoſt.

'BE it known to all Men, That whereas in the 'Treaty of Peace concluded by the Grace of 'the Almighty at *Raſtat*, on the 6*th* Day of *March* 'laſt, between the moſt ſerene and moſt power- 'ful Prince and Lord, the Lord *Charles* VI. Em- 'peror Elect of the *Romans*, *Semper Auguſtus*, King of '*Germany*, *Caſtile*, &c. and the holy *Roman* Empire on 'one Part; and the moſt ſerene and moſt powerful 'Prince and Lord, the Lord *Lewis* XIV. moſt Chri- 'ſtian King of *France* and *Navarre*, on the other; it 'was agreed, That ſuch things as had been tranſact- 'ed at *Raſtat*, for accelerating ſo good a Work, with- 'out having obſerved the due Formalities that were 'requiſite, or that had been referred to another 'Time, and what ſhould be found neceſſary to be 'added, ſhould be perfected in a new and more 'ſolemn and general Congreſs, to be held in *Switzer- 'land*; This has been now compleated, through the 'Favour of God; for the Ambaſſadors Extraor- 'dinary and Plenipotentiaries appointed on both 'Sides, meeting at *Baden* in *Ergaw*, viz. on the 'Part of his ſacred Imperial Majeſty, and the holy 'Roman Empire, the moſt high Prince and Lord, '*Eugene*, Prince of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, Knight of 'the Golden Fleece, Counſellor of State to his ſa- 'cred Imperial Majeſty, Preſident of the Council 'of War, Lieutenant-General, and Mareſchal of 'the holy *Roman* Empire; and the moſt illuſtrious 'and excellent Lords, the Lord *Peter* Count *de* 'Goes in *Carlsberg*, Counſellor of State to his ſacred 'Imperial Majeſty, Chamberlain and Sovereign 'Captain-Provincial of *Carinthia*; and the Lord '*John Frederick*, Count of *Seilern* and *Aſpang*, of 'the Aulick Council of the Emperor, and Preſi- 'dent of the Chancery of *Auſtria*: And on the 'Part of his moſt ſacred Chriſtian Majeſty, the 'moſt high and excellent Lord *Lewis Hector*, Duke '*de Villars*, Peer and Mareſchal of *France*, Prince 'of *Martigues*, Viſcount of *Melun*, Commander in

'Chief

' Chief of the Royal Armies of *France* in *Germany*,
' Knight of the King's Orders, and of the Golden
' Fleece, Governour and Lieutenant-General of
' *Provence*; and the moſt Illuſtrious and moſt Ex-
' cellent Lord, the Lord *Francis Charles de Vinti-*
' *milia*, of the Counts of *Marſeilles*; Count *du Luc*,
' Marquiſs *de la Marthe*, Lieutenant for the King
' in *Provence*, Commander of the Order of St.
' *Lewis*, Governour of the Iſlands of *Porquerolles*,
' and Ambaſſador of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty
' to the Cantons of *Switzerland*, the *Griſons*, and the
' Republick of *Valais*; and the Lord *Dominick Bar-*
' *berie*, Knight, Lord of St. *Conteſt*, Counſellor to
' the moſt Chriſtian King, Maſter of the Requeſts,
' Intendant of the Juſtice, Finances and War, in
' the Diſtricts of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, as alſo
' of the Royal Armies on the Confines of *Champaign*,
' or the *Saar*, and on the *Mozelle*; who, after ha-
' ving invoked the Name of God, and exchang'd
' their reſpective full Powers, have confirm'd the
' Articles and Conditions of the Peace already
' made, augmented the ſame, and drawn them
' into the ſolemn Form as follows.

' I. THE Chriſtian Peace, concluded at *Raſtat*
' the *6th* of *March* laſt, ſhall be and remain
' perpetual and univerſal, and produce a true
' Amity between his ſacred Imperial Majeſty, his
' Succeſſors, the whole Holy *Roman* Empire, his
' Kingdoms and hereditary Dominions, the Vaſſals
' and Subjects thereof on one Part; and his ſacred
' Royal moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and his Succeſ-
' ſors, Vaſſals and Subjects on the other; and be
' ſo ſincerely obſerv'd and reſpected, that the one
' undertake nothing, upon any Pretence whatſo-
' ever, to the Prejudice and Damage of the other,
' or lend any Aſſiſtance, upon any Denomination
' whatſoever, to ſuch who would undertake it,
' or cauſe any Damage whatever to the other; nei-
' ther ſhall any of the Parties ſupport and aſſiſt
' the rebellious Subjects of the other, in any man-

' ner

'ner whatſoever; but on the contrary, the ſaid 'Parties ſhall ſincerely procure the Benefit, Ho-'nour and Advantage of each other, notwithſtand-'ing all Promiſes, Treaties, and Alliances made 'to the contrary, or to be made in any wiſe 'whatſoever.

'II. There ſhall be on either Side a perpetual 'Oblivion and Amneſty of what has been done, 'by reaſon or occaſion of the late War, in what-'ever manner or Place that Hoſtilities have been 'made; ſo that upon that Account, or any other 'Pretence, nothing ſhall be done or ſuffered to be 'done for the future to the Prejudice of either 'Side, directly or indirectly, neither by way of 'Right, or Fact, within or without the Extent 'of the Empire, the Hereditary Countries of his 'Imperial Majeſty, and the Kingdom of *France*; 'but on the contrary, all the Injuries that have been 'received on either Side, by Words, Writings, 'Actions, Hoſtilities, Damages, or Expences, with-'out any reſpect to the Perſons or Things, ſhall 'be entirely aboliſhed, inſomuch, that whatever 'might be pretended or demanded on either Side, 'on that Account, be buried in an eternal Obli-'vion.

'III. The Treaties of *Weſtphalia*, *Nimeghen*, and '*Ryſwick*, are the Baſis and Foundation of the pre-'ſent Treaty, and in Conſequence thereof, imme-'diately after the Exchange of the Ratifications, 'the ſaid Treaties ſhall be entirely executed, in 'reſpect to the Spiritual and the Temporal, and 'ſhall be inviolably obſerved for the future, ex-'cept in what ſhall be derogated from the ſame 'by the preſent Treaty; ſo that every thing ſhall 'be generally reſtored within the Empire and its 'Dependencies, according to what is preſcribed 'by the aforeſaid Treaty of *Ryſwick*, as well in 'reſpect to the Alterations that have been made 'during the late War, or before, as in reſpect to 'what has not been executed, if it appears, that

'ſome

'ſome Article has not been put in Execution, or 'that after its Execution it has been ſince alter'd.

'IV. According to the preſent Treaty, and that 'of *Ryſwick*, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall re-'ſtore to the Emperor and the moſt ſerene Houſe 'of *Auſtria*, the Town and Fortreſs of *Old Briſac*, 'ſuch as it is at preſent, with all the Granaries, 'Arſenals, Fortifications, Ramparts or Walls, 'Towers, and other publick and particular Edi-'fices, with all its Dependencies, ſituated on the 'Right of the *Rhine*, leaving to the moſt Chriſtian 'King thoſe that are on the Left; namely, the 'Fort *Mortier*, the whole conformable to the 'Clauſes and Conditions inſerted in the 20*th* Ar-'ticle of the Treaty concluded at *Ryſwick*, in *Octo-'ber* 1697, between the late Emperor *Leopold* and 'the moſt Chriſtian King.

'V. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall likewiſe re-'ſtore to his Imperial Majeſty and the moſt ſerene 'Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Town and Fortreſs of '*Friburgh*, together with the Forts of St. *Peter*, 'the Fort of the *Star*, and all other Forts erected 'or repaired there, or in other Parts in the black 'Foreſt, or in *Briſgau*, in the Condition they are 'in at preſent, without demoliſhing or ſpoiling 'any part thereof, with the Villages of *Lehem*, '*Merzhauſen*, and *Kirchzarten*, with their reſpe-'ctive Rights, Archives, Writings, and other Do-'cuments that were found therein when his moſt 'Chriſtian Majeſty took lately Poſſeſſion thereof, 'either ſuch as are ſtill in thoſe Places, or ſuch as 'have been removed elſewhere, the Right of the 'Dioceſan, and other Rights and Revenues of 'the Biſhoprick of *Conſtance*, being reſerved to 'the ſame by theſe Preſents.

'VI. The Fort of *Kehl*, erected by his moſt Chri-'ſtian Majeſty on the Right of the *Rhine*, at the 'End of the Bridge of *Stratzburgh*, ſhall be entire-'ly reſtored to the Emperor and the Empire, 'without demoliſhing any Part thereof, together

'with

' with its Rights and Dependencies. As to the ' Fort of the *Pile*, and others erected in the Iſlands ' of the *Rhine* near *Stratzburgh*, they ſhall be en- ' tirely razed, at the Expences of the moſt Chri- ' ſtian King, and none of the Parties ſhall be al- ' lowed for the future to re-eſtabliſh the ſame: ' Which Ceſſions, demoliſhing of Places and For- ' tifications above ſpecify'd, ſhall be made within ' the Time limited by the following Articles, after ' the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent ' Treaty; the Navigation and Uſe of the ſaid ' River remaining free and open to the Subjects of ' either Side, and to all ſuch as will make uſe ' thereof for tranſporting their Merchandizes, and ' neither of the Parties ſhall be allowed to attempt ' any thing for diverting the Courſe of the ſaid ' River, or rendring the ſame in any manner ' whatſoever, and its Navigation, more difficult; ' and leſs ſtill ſhall it be lawful for any of the ' Parties, to lay new Tolls, or augment the an- ' cient Duties, and compel the Boats to come to ' one Side rather than the other, to ſell their Car- ' go and Goods, and take in others, but the whole ' ſhall be left to the Liberty of the Owners.

' VII. The ſaid Places, Caſtles, and Fortreſſes of ' *Briſac*, *Friburgh*, and *Kehl*, ſhall be reſtored to his ' Imperial Majeſty and the Empire, with all their ' Juriſdiction, Appurtenances and Dependencies, ' with the Artillery and Ammunition that was ' found therein when they were taken in this War, ' according to the Inventories made thereof, with- ' out detaining any part thereof, upon any Pre- ' tence whatſoever; and ſhall be delivered *Bona* ' *Fide*, and without Delay or Impediment what- ' ever, to ſuch, who, after the Exchange of the ' Ratifications, ſhall be appointed and ſpecially de- ' puted for that Purpoſe by his Imperial Majeſty ' alone, or according to the Differences of the ' Places, by him and the Empire, and ſhall pro- ' duce their full Powers to the *French* Generals;

' Ge-

' Governours, or Commanders of the Places to be
' reſtored, to the End that the ſaid Towns, Cit-
' tadels, Forts, and Places, with their Privileges,
' Incomes, Revenues, and whatever depends there-
' on, return under the Power and actual and abſo-
' lute Poſſeſſion and Sovereignty of the Empire and
' the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as they did formerly be-
' long to them, and as they were ſince poſſeſs'd by
' his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſo that it may never
' be underſtood, that any manner of Right, Claim,
' or Pretenſion, has been reſerv'd to his ſaid moſt
' Chriſtian Majeſty, on the ſaid Places and their
' Dependencies. Nothing ſhall be likewiſe pretend-
' ed for the Charges of Fortifications, or any o-
' ther private or publick Edifices, nor any other
' Pretence made uſe of to retard the full and en-
' tire Reſtoration of the ſaid Places, which ſhall be
' made within 30 Days after the Exchange of the
' Ratifications; and the *French* Garriſons ſhall then
' march out, without moleſting the Inhabitants,
' or putting them to any Damage, nor any other
' Subjects of his Imperial Majeſty and the Empire,
' upon Pretence of Debts, or other Pretenſions
' whatever they be: Likewiſe the ſaid *French*
' Troops ſhall not be allowed to continue any lon-
' ger in the Places to be reſtored beyond the Time
' hereafter mentioned, nor in any Country not
' belonging to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and take
' Winter-Quarters therein, but ſhall be obliged
' forthwith to retire into the Dominions of his
' moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

' VIII. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty likewiſe will
' cauſe the Fortifications erected over-againſt *Hu-*
' *ninghen*, on the Right of the *Rhine*, and the Iſland
' therein, to be demoliſh'd at his Charges, as alſo
' the Bridge made on the *Rhine* at that Place, re-
' ſtoring the Ground where thoſe Forts ſtand,
' with the Edifices, to the Houſe of *Baden*. The
' Fort of *Selingen*, and the Forts in the Iſlands be-
' tween the Fort aforeſaid of *Selingen* and Fort

'*Lewis*, ſhall be likewiſe demoliſhed; as alſo that 'Part of the Bridge from the Fort of *Selingen* to '*Fort-Lewis*, ſhall be deſtroyed, and likewiſe what-'ever has been erected on the Right of the *Rhine*, 'over-againſt the ſaid *Fort-Lewis*, and it ſhall not 'be lawful for any of the Parties to re-eſtabliſh 'the ſame, the Ground, with the Houſes, to be re-'ſtor'd to the Houſe of *Baden*; but the *Fort-Lewis*, 'and the Iſland wherein it lies, ſhall remain to 'the moſt Chriſtian King. In general, his moſt 'Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall cauſe to be raz'd, at his 'Expences, all the Forts, Intrenchments, Lines, 'and Bridges ſpecified in this Treaty, and that of '*Ryſwick*, and ſuch as have been erected ſince that 'Peace, either along the *Rhine*, or in the *Rhine*, or 'elſewhere in the Empire, and its Dependencies, 'which it ſhall not be lawful to re-eſtabliſh.

'IX. The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall likewiſe cauſe 'the Caſtle of *Bitſch* to be evacuated, with all its 'Dependencies; as alſo the Caſtle of *Homburgh*, 'after having demoliſh'd their Fortifications, which 'are not to be re-eſtabliſhed, but however in ſuch 'a Manner, that the ſaid Caſtles and Towns ad-'joining to the ſame, may not receive any Damage 'thereby, but remain as they are.

'X. The Towns and fortify'd Places above ſpeci-'fy'd, and in general all others which are to be 'reſtored by Virtue of the preſent Treaty, and 'that of *Radſtad*, and that of *Ryſwick*, whereof the 'Articles are to be deem'd as included in this 'Treaty, and therefore to be punctually executed, 'as if they were verbatim inſerted in theſe Pre-'ſents, ſhall be delivered within 30 Days after the 'Exchange of the Ratifications of this preſent 'Treaty, and to ſuch Perſons who ſhall be autho-'rized for that Purpoſe by the Emperor and the 'Empire, or other Princes thereof, who are to 'poſſeſs the ſame by Virtue of the *Ryſwick* Treaty, 'and in the mean time no part of the Fortificati-'ons, or publick or private Edifices, ſhall be demo-

'liſhed

'liſhed or damaged, and nothing ſhall be pre-
'tended for Expences made in the ſame Places up-
'on that Account. The Archives and Documents
'belonging either to the Emperor, or the States
'of the Empire, or the Places which the moſt Chri-
'ſtian King promiſes to reſtore, ſhall be likewiſe
'delivered at the ſame Time.

'XI. As the Intentions of the moſt Chriſtian
'King is to execute, as ſoon as poſſible, the Condi-
'tions of the preſent Treaty, his ſaid moſt Chri-
'ſtian Majeſty promiſes, that the Towns and
'Places to be demoliſhed at his Charge, ſhall be
'raz'd to the Ground; that is to ſay, the moſt
'conſiderable within two Months at the fartheſt,
'and the leaſt conſiderable within a Month after
'the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent
'Treaty.

'XII. His ſacred Royal moſt Chriſtian Majeſty,
'promiſes to his ſacred Imperial Majeſty, and the
'Empire, to reſtore to all the Members, Subjects
'and Vaſſals of the ſaid Empire, both Eccleſiaſticks
'and Seculars, namely, to the Lord Elector of
'*Triers*, the Lord Elector *Palatine*, the great Ma-
'ſter of the Teutonick Order, and Biſhop of
'*Worms*, and to that Illuſtrious Order, to the
'Lord Biſhop of *Spires*, to the Houſe of *Wirtem-*
'*berg*, and in particular to the Duke of *Montbeli-*
'*ard*, to both Houſes of *Baden*, and in general to
'all ſuch as are included in the Peace of *Ryſwick*,
'though they are not herein ſpecially mentioned,
'all the Lordſhips, Towns, and Territories which
'he has taken from them in the late War, by his
'Army, or Confiſcations, or any other Means what-
'ever, contrary to the Peace of *Ryſwick*, although
'the ſaid Territories, Towns, and Lordſhips, are
'not expreſly mention'd in the preſent Treaty;
'as alſo fully and exactly to execute all the Con-
'ditions and Clauſes of the Peace of *Ryſwick*, from
'which it is not expreſly derogated in the pre-
'ſent Treaty, if it appears that any of the ſaid

' Articles of the *Ryſwick* Peace were not executed ' after its Concluſion, or were changed afterwards. ' For the ſame Reaſon his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ' promiſes and engages to execute, *Bona Fide*, and ' as ſoon as poſſible, all the Articles of the ſaid ' Peace of *Ryſwick*, concerning the Lord Duke of ' *Lorrain*, which are fully confirmed by theſe Pre- ' ſents. On the other Hand, his Imperial Maje- ' ſty and the Empire promiſe to perform all the ' Conditions and Clauſes of the Peace of *Ryſwick*, ' concerning the Reſtitutions to be made according ' to the ſaid Peace, and namely, in relation to the ' Cardinal *de Rohan*, by reaſon of his Biſhoprick of ' *Stratzburgh*.

' XIII. The moſt Chriſtian King has acknow- ' ledged by the preceding Treaty, and will ac- ' knowledge for the Time to come, the Electoral ' Dignity, conferr'd with the Conſent of the holy ' *Roman* Empire, to the Houſe of *Brunſwick-Hanover*.

' XIV. His Imperial Majeſty and the Empire be- ' ing willing on their Part, to expreſs their good ' Affections towards his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ' and maintain with him henceforth a ſincere A- ' mity and perpetual Correſpondence, and by Vir- ' tue of the *Ryſwick* Peace, re-eſtabliſhed by the ' preſent Treaty, conſent that the Town of *Lan- ' dau*, with its Dependencies, conſiſting of the ' Villages of *Nuſdorf*, *Danheim*, and *Quiecbem*, with ' their Diſtricts, ſuch as they were enjoyed by ' the moſt Chriſtian King before this War, remain ' with its Fortifications to his ſaid moſt Chriſtian ' Majeſty.

' XV. As to the Houſe of *Bavaria*, the Emperor ' and the Empire conſent, in conſideration of the ' publick Tranquillity, that by virtue of the pre- ' ſent Peace, the Lord *Joſeph Clement*, Archbiſhop ' of *Cologn*, and the Lord *Maximilian Emanuel* of ' *Bavaria*, be reſtored generally and entirely to all ' their Dominions, Ranks, Prerogatives, Regalia's, ' Eſtates, Electoral Dignities, and others, with all

' the

' the Rights, and in the ſame manner as they enjoy-
' ed, or might have enjoyed them before this War,
' and which belongeth to the Archbiſhoprick of
' *Cologn*, and other Churches named hereafter, or
' to the Houſe of *Bavaria*, mediately or immedi-
' ately. All their Archives, Papers, Moveables,
' Jewels, and other Effects whatever, ſhall be *bona*
' *fide* reſtored to them, as alſo all the Ammuni-
' tion and Artillery ſpecified in authentick In-
' ventories that ſhall be produced on both Sides;
' that is, all ſuch as have been removed by Order
' of the Emperor and his Predeceſſors, of glori-
' ous Memory, ſince they took Poſſeſſion of *Bava-*
' *ria*, their Palaces, Caſtles, Towns, Fortreſſes, and
' other Places whatever, that belonged to them,
' and which ſhall belong to them, except the Ar-
' tillery which belong'd to the neighbouring Towns
' and States, which has been reſtored to the Own-
' ers; but for ſuch as ſhall be found wanting,
' and other things, which it will not be poſſible to
' reſtore without great Difficulties, the ſame ſhall
' be paid for at a reaſonable Rate in ready Money,
' or otherwiſe agreed for.

' The ſaid Lord Archbiſhop ſhall be reſtored to
' the ſaid Archbiſhoprick, the Biſhoprick of *Ratis-*
' *bon* and *Liege*, and the *Prepoſiture* of *Berchtolſga-*
' *den*. He ſhall take likewiſe ſpecial Poſſeſſion of
' the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim*, with all the Rights
' and Appurtenances belonging to that Church,
' in ſuch a Manner as the Biſhops thereof, his Pre-
' deceſſors, and the Church have enjoyed, or were
' to enjoy before the laſt War; and that entire
' Reſtoration ſhall not be altered or retarded in
' any wiſe upon Account of any Law-ſuits, or
' Pretenſions, whatever they be. This, however,
' without any Prejudice to ſuch as had any Preten-
' ſions againſt them, who may proſecute their
' Rights againſt both the ſaid Electors, after they
' are actually re-eſtabliſhed, as they did before the
' preſent War, according to the Courſe of Juſtice

' observed in the Empire. This will likewiſe no ' ways prejudice the Privileges of the Chapters ' and States of the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologn*, and ' other Churches, ſuch as they were eſtabliſhed be- ' fore by their Unions, Treaties, and Conſtitutions.

' And as to the Town of *Bon*, there ſhall be no ' Garriſon therein in Time of Peace, but the Guard ' thereof ſhall be truſted to the Burghers alone; ' and as to the Guards of the ſaid Archbiſhop and ' the Palace, they ſhall be reſtrained to ſuch a ' Number as he ſhall agree with the Emperor and ' the Empire, provided however, that in time of ' War, or when there ſhall be a likelihood of a ' War, the Emperor and the Empire ſhall be al- ' lowed to put therein ſuch a Number of Troops ' as the Reaſon of War ſhall require, according to ' the Laws and Conſtitutions of the Empire.

' In Conſideration of the ſaid entire Reſtoration, ' the ſaid two Lords of the Houſe of *Bavaria*, ſhall ' renounce for ever all Pretenſions, Satisfactions or ' Indemnifications whatever againſt the Emperor, ' the Empire, and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, upon Ac- ' count of the laſt War, which by theſe Preſents ' are declared void and of no Effect, and ſhall remain ' Null for ever: But this ſhall no ways prejudice ' the ancient Rights and Pretenſions they had be- ' fore this War, which they may ſue for as before, ' according to the Laws of the Empire; but this ' entire Reſtoration ſhall give them no new Rights ' againſt any one whatſoever; and likewiſe all Pre- ' tenſions, Demands, Satisfactions, or Indemnifica- ' tions againſt the ſaid Lords, *Joſeph Clement*, Arch- ' biſhop of *Cologn*, and *Maximilian Emanuel*, ſhall ' be deemed void and aboliſhed, as alſo all De- ' mands and Pretenſions by reaſon of this War ' againſt the Houſe of *Bavaria*, the Archbiſhopricks, ' Biſhopricks, and Prepoſitures aforeſaid, by whom- ' ſoever they may be made.

' By Virtue of this total Re-eſtabliſhment of the ' Lords aforeſaid, *Joſeph Clement*, Archbiſhop of

' Co-

'*Cologn*, and *Maximilian Emanuel* of *Bavaria*, will 'pay Obedience, and continue faithful to his Im-'perial Majeſty, as the other Electors and Princes 'of the Empire, and ſhall be obliged to deſire and 'receive from his Imperial Majeſty the renewing 'of the Inveſtiture of their Electorates, Principa-'lities, Fiefs, Titles, and Rights, in the manner 'and time preſcribed by the Laws of the Empire; 'and whatever has happened on either Side, during 'this War, ſhall be buried in a perpetual Oblivion.

'XVI. The Miniſters and Officers, Eccleſiaſtical, 'Civil and Military, of what Condition ſoever 'they be, who have ſerved either of the Parties, 'even thoſe who are Subjects and Vaſſals of the 'Emperor, the Empire, and the Houſe of *Auſtria*; 'as alſo all Domeſtick-Servants of the Houſe of '*Bavaria*, and the Lord Archbiſhop of *Cologn*, ſhall 'be likewiſe reſtored to the Poſſeſſion of all their 'Eſtates, Imployments, Honours and Dignities, as 'before the War, and enjoy a general Amneſty 'for whatever is paſt; provided and upon this 'expreſs Condition, that the ſaid Amneſty be re-'ciprocal towards thoſe of the Subjects, Vaſſals, 'Miniſters and Servants of the Houſe of *Bavaria* 'and the Archbiſhop aforeſaid, who have follow-'ed, during this War, the Party of his Imperial 'Majeſty and the Empire, who, upon this Ac-'count, ſhall not be moleſted or diſturbed in any 'manner whatever.

'XVII. As to the Time of executing the total 'Reſtoration, ſpecified in the two foregoing Ar-'ticles, it ſhall be made within 30 Days after the 'Exchange of the Ratifications, according to what 'has been agreed concerning the Evacuation of 'the Places and Towns which the moſt Chriſtian 'King is to reſtore to the Emperor and the Em-'pire; inſomuch, that the one and the other, as 'alſo the Reſtitution to be made to the Emperor of 'the Countries which the Houſe of *Bavaria* poſſeſ-'ſes now in the *Netherlands*, be made at the ſame time.

' XVIII. If the Houſe of *Bavaria*, after her entire Reſtoration, finds it convenient to exchange ſome of their States with ſome others, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall not make any Oppoſition thereunto.

' XIX. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty having given up, and cauſed to be given up to the States-General of the united Provinces, in favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, all that his ſaid Majeſty, or his Allies, had remaining in their Poſſeſſion of the Low Countries, commonly call'd the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, ſo as the late King of *Spain*, *Charles* II. poſſeſſed, or ought to have poſſeſſed them, conformably to the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty conſents, that the Emperor enter into Poſſeſſion of the ſaid *Spaniſh Netherlands*, to enjoy them himſelf, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, henceforward and for ever, fully and peaceably, according to the Order of Succeſſion eſtabliſhed in the Houſe of *Auſtria*; ſaving the Agreements which the Emperor ſhall make with the ſaid States-General of the united Provinces, touching their Barrier, and the giving up of the undermentioned Towns and Places.

' 'Tis nevertheleſs ſtipulated, that the King of *Pruſſia* ſhall keep all that he actually poſſeſſes of the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, namely, the Town of *Gelder*, the Prefecture, Bailywick, and under Bailywick of *Gelder*, with all that belongs to, and depends thereon, as likewiſe particularly the Towns, Bailywicks, and Lordſhips of *Sthralen*, *Wachtendonk*, *Midelaar*, *Walbeck*, *Aertſen*, *Afferden*, and *Weel*, as alſo *Racy* and *Klein Kevellaar*, with all their Appurtenances and Dependencies: Beſides, there ſhall be given up to the King of *Pruſſia*, the Ammanie of *Krickenbeck*, with all that belongs to, or depends thereon; and alſo the Country of *Keſſel*, with all its Appurtenances and Dependencies, and generally all that the *Ammanie* and the ſaid Diſtrict contain, without excepting

' cepting any thing but *Erkelens*, with its Appur-
' tenances and Dependencies, the whole to belong
' to the ſaid King, and to the Princes or Prin-
' ceſſes, his Heirs and Succeſſors, with all the Rights,
' Prerogatives, Revenues, and Advantages, by what
' Name ſoever called, in the ſame Quality and in
' the ſame Manner as the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and
' particularly the late King of *Spain*, poſſeſſed them;
' yet with the incumbent Charges and Mortgages,
' the Preſervation of the *Roman* Catholick Reli-
' gion, and the Privileges of the States.

' XX. And as beſides the Provinces, Towns,
' Places, and Fortreſſes which were poſſeſſed by
' the late King of *Spain*, *Charles* II. on the Day of
' his Deceaſe, the moſt Chriſtian King has made
' over, as well for his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty him-
' ſelf, as for the Princes his Heirs or Succeſſors,
' born or to be born, to the States-General, in fa-
' vour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, all the Right
' which he had or might have, to the Town of
' *Menin*, with all its Fortifications, and with its
' Verge to the Town and Cittadel of *Tournay*,
' with all the Tourneſis, without reſerving to him-
' ſelf any part of his Right to them, or to any
' of their Dependencies, Appurtenances, Appen-
' dages, Territories, and Territories mix'd with
' or incloſed in other Territories, his Majeſty con-
' ſents, that the States-General of the united Pro-
' vinces ſhall reſtore the ſaid Towns, Places, Ter-
' ritories, Dependencies, Appurtenances, Appen-
' dages, and Territories mix'd with or incloſed in
' other Territories, to the Emperor, as ſoon as
' they ſhall have agreed thereon with his Imperial
' Majeſty, as it is ſtipulated in the preceding Ar-
' ticle, to be enjoyed by him, his Heirs and Suc-
' ceſſors, fully, peaceably, and for ever, as well
' as the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, which belong'd to the
' late King *Charles* II. at the Day of his Deceaſe.
' 'Tis provided however, that the ſaid giving up
' of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, Towns, Places, and

' For-

' Fortreſſes yielded by the moſt Chriſtian King, ' ſhall not be made by the ſaid States-General, till ' after the Exchange of the Ratification of the ' Treaty of Peace between his Imperial Majeſty, ' the Empire, and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; ' 'tis alſo provided, that St. *Amand*, with its De- ' pendencies, and *Mortagne* without Dependencies, ' ſhall remain to his ſaid moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ' on Condition nevertheleſs, that it ſhall not be ' permitted to make there any Fortification or ' Sluice, of what Nature ſoever they may be.

' XXI. In like manner the King confirms, in ' favour of the Emperor, and of the Houſe of ' *Auſtria*, the Ceſſion, which his Majeſty has alrea- ' dy made in favour of the ſaid Houſe, to the ' States-General of the united Provinces, as well ' for himſelf, as for the Princes, his Heirs and Suc- ' ceſſors, born or to be born, of all his Rights to ' *Furnes* and *Furnambacht*, therein including the ' eight Pariſhes, and the Fort of *Knoque*, to the ' Towns of *Loo* and *Dixmude*, with their Depen- ' dencies; to the Town of *Ypres*, with its Caſtella- ' ny, *Rouſſelaer* therein included, and with the o- ' ther Dependencies, which henceforward ſhall be ' *Popperinghen*, *Varneton*, *Commines*, *Warwick*; theſe ' three laſt Places, becauſe they are ſituate on the ' Side of the *Lys* towards *Ypres*, and what depends ' on the Places here above ſpecified, of which ' Rights thus transferred to the Emperor, his Heirs ' and Succeſſors, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty reſerves ' none to the ſaid Towns, Places, Forts, and Coun- ' tries, nor to any of their Appurtenances, De- ' pendencies, Appendages, or Territories mixed ' with or incloſed in other Territories; conſent- ' ing that the States General may give them up to ' the Houſe of *Auſtria*, to be enjoyed by that Houſe ' irrevocably and for ever, as ſoon as they ſhall ' have agreed with that Houſe on their Barrier, ' and the Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace be- ' tween the Emperor, the Empire, and his moſt ' Chriſtian Majeſty, ſhall be exchang'd. ' XXII.

'XXII. The Navigation of the *Lys* upwards, 'from the Mouth of the *Deule*, ſhall be free, and 'no Tolls or Impoſitions ſhall ever be eſtabliſhed 'upon the ſame.

'XXIII. What has been agreed to in the ſecond 'Article of this Treaty, concerning a general Am-'neſty, ſhall be deemed to be repeated here; and 'therefore there ſhall be on either Side an Oblivi-'on, and perpetual and reciprocal Amneſty of all 'Wrongs, Injuries and Offences, which may have 'been committed, during the War, by way of 'Facts, Words, or any other manner, by the Sub-'jects of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and of the Places 'and Countries yielded or reſtored; and on the 'other Hand, by the Subjects of his moſt Chri-'ſtian Majeſty; inſomuch, that none of them, on 'either Side, may be diſturbed or called to an Ac-'count by reaſon thereof.

'XXIV. By Virtue of this Peace, the Subjects of 'the moſt Chriſtian King, and thoſe of the *Spaniſh* 'Netherlands, and the Places yielded by his moſt 'Chriſtian Majeſty, ſhall be allowed to travel, traf-'fick and commerce as fair Merchants in each o-'ther's Territories, obſerving the Laws and Cu-'ſtoms thereof; and to ſell, alienate, and other-'wiſe diſpoſe of their Eſtates, Effects, Moveables 'and Immoveables, ſituated in the Territories on 'both Sides; and any one, either Subjects or not 'Subjects, ſhall be allowed to purchaſe the ſame, 'without being obliged to obtain any other Per-'miſſion than the preſent Treaty. The ſaid Sub-'jects of the Places and Territories reſpectively 'reſtored, as alſo all thoſe of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, 'ſhall be permitted to remove from the ſaid Places 'and Countries, and retire wherever they pleaſe, 'within a Year, with Power to ſell their Eſtates 'and other Effects to whom they ſhall think fit, 'both before and after their Removal, without 'any Hindrance or Moleſtation, directly or indi-'rectly. Laſtly, Whatever has been eſtabliſhed by

'for-

' former Treaties, and Royal Decrees, on both ' Sides, for the Abolition of the Right of *Aubain* ' (*Eſcheat*) for the Subjects of *France* and the *Ne-* ' *therlands*, as the ſame has been hitherto obſerv'd, ' ſhall be deemed as confirmed by theſe Preſents, ' and inviolably obſerv'd for ever, as if the whole ' was expreſly mentioned here.

' XXV. The ſame Subjects on either Side, Eccle- ' ſiaſticks and Seculars, incorporated Bodies, Com- ' monalties, Univerſities and Colleges, ſhall be re- ' ſtored to the Poſſeſſion of the Honours, Digni- ' ties and Benefices which they poſſeſſed before the ' War; and alſo to all their reſpective Eſtates, ' moveable and immoveable, Rents and Incomes, ' that have been ſeized by reaſon of the War; ' as alſo their Rights, Actions and Succeſſions ſince ' devolved unto them, even during the War; but ' ſhall not be allowed to claim the Revenues there- ' of during the Courſe of the ſaid War, till the ' Publication of the Treaty of *Radſtad*, which ' Reſtoration ſhall be reciprocally made, notwith- ' ſtanding all Donations, Conceſſions, Declarati- ' ons, Confiſcations and Sentences that have been ' pronounced on Contumacy, without hearing the ' Parties, which ſhall be void and of no Effect, ' with an entire Liberty to the ſaid Parties to re- ' turn into the Countries from whence they remo- ' ved by Reaſon and upon Account of the War, ' to enjoy their Eſtates and Incomes by themſelves, ' or by Procuration given by them to others, con- ' formably to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid ' Countries and States; in which Reſtitution are ' included ſuch who in the late War, or by reaſon ' thereof, have followed the Party of the two ' Powers, who have made the preſent Treaty. Ne- ' vertheleſs the Arreſts and Judgments given by ' the Parliaments, Councils, and other ſuperior or ' inferior Courts, from which it ſhall not be ex- ' preſly derogated by the preſent Treaty, ſhall ' take Place, and have their full and entire Effect;

' and

' and ſuch who, by Virtue of the ſaid Arreſts and ' Judgments, ſhall be found in Poſſeſſion of Eſtates ' and Lordſhips, ſhall be maintain'd therein; how- ' ever, without Prejudice to the Parties who ſhall ' think themſelves aggriev'd by the ſaid Judgments ' and Arreſts, who ſhall be allowed to apply them- ' ſelves to competent Tribunals, in order to obtain ' the redreſſing of their Grievances by the ordi- ' nary Courſe of Juſtice.

' XXVI. As to the Rents aſſigned on the Gene- ' rality of ſuch Provinces of the *Netherlands*, which ' ſhall appear to be poſſeſs'd in part by his Im- ' perial Majeſty, and partly by his moſt Chri- ' ſtian Majeſty, and others, it has been agreed, ' that each ſhall pay his Quota thereof, and Com- ' miſſaries ſhall be appointed on all Sides to ſettle ' the ſame, and adjuſt all other Difficulties and ' Diſputes which are already in being, relating to ' the Countries to be poſſeſſed by the reſpective ' Parties, and their Limits, or may ariſe hereafter ' by reaſon of the executing of this Treaty, which ' Commiſſaries ſhall meet in a Town to be agreed ' upon, and ſhall be nam'd within two Months ' after the Concluſion of this Treaty, in order ' to determine the ſaid Diſputes with all poſſible ' Expedition.

' XXVII. As in the Countries, Towns, and Places ' of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, yielded by the moſt ' Chriſtian King to the Emperor, ſeveral Benefices ' have been conferr'd by his moſt Chriſtian Maje- ' ſty to Perſons of known Capacity, the ſaid Bene- ' fices ſo granted, ſhall be preſerved to ſuch as ' poſſeſs them at preſent; and whatever concerns ' the Catholick, Apoſtolick and *Roman* Religion, ' ſhall be maintained in the Condition they were ' in before the War, as well in reſpect to the Ma- ' giſtrates, who are to be *Roman-Catholicks*, as in ' Times paſt, as in reſpect to the Biſhops, Chapters, ' Monaſtries, the Eſtates belonging to the Order ' of *Maltha*, and in general of all the Clergy,

' who

'who ſhall be maintain'd in and reſtored to all their 'Churches, Liberties, Franchiſes, Immunities, 'Rights, Prerogatives, and Honours, as they have 'been under the preceding Sovereigns of the *Ro-* 'man-Catholick Religion. All and every one of the 'ſaid Clergy, in Poſſeſſion of any Eccleſiaſtical E- 'ſtates, as Commanderies, Prebends, Parſonages, 'Provoſtſhips, and other Benefices whatever, ſhall 'be maintain'd therein, without being depriv'd of 'the ſame, and ſhall enjoy their Revenues and In- 'comes, and cauſe the ſame to be adminiſtred 'and received as before; as alſo all Perſons having 'Penſions aſſigned on the ſame Benefices, either 'created by the Court of *Rome*, or by Briefs gran- 'ted before the Beginning of the laſt War, ſhall 'enjoy the ſame as before, without being depriv'd 'of the ſame upon any Pretence whatſoever.

'XXVIII. The Commonalties and Inhabitants of 'all the Places, Towns and Countries yielded by 'the moſt Chriſtian King in the Catholick *Nether-* 'lands by the preſent Treaty, ſhall be maintain'd 'in the free Enjoyment of all their Privileges, 'Prerogatives, Cuſtoms, Exemptions, Rights, 'Grants general and particular, Places and here- 'ditary Offices, with the ſame Honours, Salaries, 'Profits and Exemptions, as they enjoyed under 'the moſt Chriſtian King, which is only to be 'underſtood of the Commonalties and Inhabitants 'of the Places, Towns and Countries, which his 'ſaid Majeſty poſſeſs'd immediately after the Con- 'cluſion of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, and not of the 'Places, Towns and Countries which were poſſeſ- 'ſed by the late King of *Spain*, *Charles* II. at the 'Time of his Deceaſe, whereof the Commonalties 'and Inhabitants ſhall be maintain'd in the Privi- 'leges, Prerogatives, Cuſtoms, Exemptions, Rights, 'and Grants general and particular, Places and 'hereditary Offices, which they enjoyed at the 'Time of the Death of the late King of *Spain* 'aforeſaid.

'XXIX.

'XXIX. Likewiſe, if beſides thoſe Places in the 'Netherlands yielded to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, 'for which it's provided in the 27th Article, any 'Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, mediate or immediate, 'which have been beſtowed, during the War, by 'either of the Parties, in the Countries or Places 'that were then in their reſpective Subjection, 'upon Subjects who are capable thereof, according 'to the Rule of their firſt Inſtitution, and lawful, 'general or particular Statutes made on that Sub-'ject, or by other Canonical Diſpoſitions made by 'the Pope, the ſaid Benefices, and ſuch as were 'given before the War in the ſame manner, ſhall 'be left to the preſent Poſſeſſors, in ſuch a man-'ner, that they may not be diſturbed in the Poſ-'ſeſſion and lawful Adminiſtration thereof, nor in 'the Enjoyment of their Revenues; neither ſhall 'it be lawful, upon any Reaſon, either paſt or 'preſent, to cite them before any Tribunal, or 'moleſt them any other Way whatſoever, upon 'Condition nevertheleſs, that they ſhall perform 'and diſcharge whatever they are oblig'd to by 'virtue of the ſaid Benefices.

'XXX. His Imperial Majeſty, and his moſt Chri-'ſtian Majeſty, ſhall not, for any Cauſe hencefor-'ward, interrupt the Peace which is eſtabliſhed 'by the preſent Treaty, reſume Arms, and begin, 'under any Pretext whatever, any Act of Hoſti-'lity the one againſt the other; but on the con-'trary, ſhall endeavour ſincerely, and *Bona Fide*, 'and as real Friends, to corroborate more and 'more this mutual Friendſhip and good Underſtand-'ing, ſo neceſſary for the Good of *Chriſtendom*. 'And whereas the moſt Chriſtian King, ſincerely 'reconciled with his Imperial Majeſty, will not 'henceforward create any Trouble or Prejudice 'to him, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty promiſes and 'engages to let his Imperial Majeſty enjoy quietly 'and peaceably all the Territories and Places 'which he actually poſſeſſes, and which were for-

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merly poſſeſſed by the Kings of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in *Italy*, namely, the Kingdom of *Naples*, as his Imperial Majeſty poſſeſſes it; the Dutchy of *Milan*, as his Imperial Majeſty actually poſſeſſes it; the Iſland and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, as alſo the Ports and Places on the Coaſts of *Tuſcany*, which his Imperial Majeſty poſſeſſes, and which were formerly poſſeſſed by the Kings of *Spain*, of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; together with all the Rights belonging to the ſaid States of *Italy*, which his ſaid Imperial Majeſty poſſeſſes, as the Kings of *Spain* exerciſed them from *Philip* I. to the late deceaſed King; his ſaid moſt Chriſtian Majeſty giving his Royal Word never to trouble or diſturb the Emperor and the Houſe of *Auſtria* in that Poſſeſſion, directly or indirectly, under any Pretext, or by any Way whatever; nor to oppoſe the Poſſeſſion which his Imperial Majeſty and the Houſe of *Auſtria* have, or may hereafter acquire, either by Negotiation, Treaty, or other lawful and peaceable way, in ſuch manner however, as that the Neutrality of *Italy* may not be troubled thereby; the Emperor promiſing and engaging his Word, not to trouble the ſaid Neutrality, and the Quiet of *Italy*, and conſequently not to proceed by way of Arms, for any Cauſe, or any Occaſion whatſoever; but on the contrary, to abide by, and obſerve punctually the Engagements which his Imperial Majeſty is under by the Treaty of Neutrality, concluded at *Utrecht*, the 14*th* of *March* 1713. which Treaty ſhall be deemed as recited here, and ſhall be exactly obſerved by his Imperial Majeſty, provided that, on the other Part, the Obſervation be reciprocal, and that he be not attacked, his Imperial Majeſty engaging for the ſame Purpoſe to let every Prince in *Italy* enjoy peaceably his own Dominions, of which he is actually poſſeſſed, yet this without prejudicing the Right of any Perſon whatſoever.

XXXI.

' XXXI. In order that the Princes and States of ' *Italy* may enjoy the Fruits of the Peace between ' the Emperor and the moſt Chriſtian King, the ' Neutrality ſhall not be only obſerved with Punctuality in that Country, but likewiſe the Emperor ſhall do ſpeedy Juſtice to the Princes or Vaſſals of the Empire, for the other Places and Countries in *Italy*, which have not been poſſeſſed by the ' Kings of *Spain* of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and to ' which Places and Countries the ſaid Princes may ' have lawful Claims and Pretenſions, *viz.* the Duke ' of *Guaſtalla*, Prince of *Mirandola*, and the Prince ' of *Caſtiglione*; but this ſhall not however interrupt the Peace and Neutrality of *Italy*, nor be a ' Subject of a new War.

' XXXII. As his Imperial Majeſty, and his moſt ' Chriſtian Majeſty, have nothing ſo much at Heart, ' as to ſee the publick Tranquillity re-eſtabliſhed ' as ſoon as poſſible; and that in order to obtain ' ſo deſirable an End, which is to prevail over ' all other Conſiderations, they had fixed a certain ' Term for perfecting this Treaty; but having at ' laſt perceived, that the Time limited was not ' ſufficient for examining and adjuſting the Affairs ' referr'd on both Sides to this Congreſs, by the ' 32*d* Article of the Treaty of *Raſtat*, it has been ' judg'd more convenient, that the Parties mentioned in the ſaid Article, ſhall be allowed reſpe- ' ctively to produce their reſpective Rights and ' Pretenſions, before his Imperial Majeſty, and his ' moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who promiſe again to ' have regard thereunto in all Equity; which De- ' lay however ſhall not retard in any wiſe what- ' ſoever, the full Execution of this Peace, or prejudice the Rights of any one whomſoever.

' XXXIII. Whereas by virtue of the Peace of *Ra- ' ſtat*, all manner of Hoſtilities and Violences were ' to ceaſe from the Day that the Treaty was ſigned, ' as alſo all Contributions, either in Money or For- ' rage, and all Impoſitions or Demands whatever,

' upon Occaſion, or by reaſon of the late War, as ' well on the Part of his Imperial Majeſty, as on ' the Part of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; ſo the ' ſame ſhall not only ceaſe for the future, and no- ' thing ſhall be exacted upon any Pretence whatſo- ' ever, but alſo all Exactions whatever, in Money, ' Forrage, or other things, which ſhall appear to ' have been made upon any Pretence whatſoever, ' on either Side, ſince the Date of the Ratifications ' of the Treaty of *Raſtat*, againſt the Tenor of the ' 35*th* Article of the ſame, ſhall be reſtored *Bona* ' *Fide*, and without Delay, to ſuch who ſhall prove ' the ſame by ſufficient Documents and Evidences; ' and all Hoſtages given or carry'd away, for any ' Pretence whatſoever, ſhall be releaſed, without ' paying any Money, and allow'd to return Home ' without any Hindrance. And as to what remains ' due for Contributions on either Side, to the Time ' limited in the Treaty of *Raſtat*, as aforeſaid, the ' ſame ſhall be paid within Three Months, to be ' reckoned from the Day of the Exchange of the ' Ratifications of this preſent Treaty; but, how- ' ever, it ſhall not be lawful within that Space of ' Time, to make uſe of any Execution againſt ſuch ' as ſhall be ſlow in their Payments, provided ne- ' vertheleſs, that they be obliged to give ſufficient ' Security for diſcharging the ſame.

' All Priſoners, either of War or State, taken in ' the laſt War, who ſhall appear ſtill to be detain- ' ed, ſhall be forthwith ſet at Liberty, without ' any Ranſom, and ſhall be allowed to retire whi- ' ther they ſhall think fit.

' Likewiſe, if it appears that any of the Troops ' on each Side, which, according to the 35*th* Ar- ' ticle aforeſaid, were to evacuate the Places not ' fortified, and retire into their reſpective Territo- ' ries within 15 Days after the Ratifications of the ' Peace of *Raſtat*, are ſtill in the ſaid Territories, ' which, 'tis hop'd, they are not, they ſhall be ' recalled immediately, without any Delay, that the

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'Subjects on both Sides may the ſooner enjoy the 'Benefits of Peace and Tranquillity: And as his 'Imperial Majeſty and the Empire were likewiſe 'to recal their Troops from the open Places in 'the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologn*, and Electorate of '*Bavaria*, if any remain therein, they ſhall be im-'mediately withdrawn. As to the reſt, the Re-'ſtitution of the ſaid Provinces and Countries ſhall 'remain limited according to the Form and Te-'nor preſcribed in the 15*th*, 16*th*, 17*th*, and 18*th* 'Articles.

'XXXIV. The Commerce between the Subjects 'of his Imperial Majeſty and the Empire, and 'thoſe of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the King-'dom of *France*, ſhall be free, from the Date of the 'ſigning of the preſent Treaty, with the ſame Li-'berty as they enjoy'd it before the War; and all 'and every one of them, and namely, the Citi-'zens and Inhabitants of the Imperial Cities and 'Hans Towns, ſhall enjoy a full Security, both by 'Sea and Land, and of their ancient Rights, Pri-'vileges and Immunities, which have been acqui-'red to them, either by ſolemn Treaties or an-'cient Cuſtom, the further Agreement about the 'ſame being referr'd after the Ratifications of the 'Peace.

'XXXV. All the Conventions made by this Peace, 'ſhall be in Force, and for ever obſerved and ex-'ecuted, notwithſtanding any Thing that may be 'alledg'd or invented to the contrary, which 'Things ſhall remain void and aboliſhed, although 'ſome of them ſhould be of ſuch Nature as to de-'ſerve to be mentioned in a more ſpecial Manner, 'and be declared void, and of no Effect.

'XXXVI. All ſuch as ſhall be nam'd within Six 'Months, after the Ratifications of the preſent 'Treaty, by either of the Parties, with their mu-'tual Conſent, ſhall be included in this Peace.

'XXXVII. The Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, and 'Plenipotentiaries of both the Parties, promiſe re-

'ſpectively, that the preſent Peace, concluded as a-
'foreſaid, ſhall be ratify'd by the Emperor and the
'Empire, and the moſt Chriſtian King; and that
'they will infallibly procure, that the ſolemn In-
'ſtruments of the Ratifications ſhall be exchang'd
'within Six Weeks after the ſigning of this Trea-
'ty, or ſooner, if poſſible.

'XXXVIII. And whereas his ſacred Imperial Ma-
'jeſty was deſired with due Decency by the Ele-
'ctors, Princes, and States of the Empire, by a
'Reſolution dated the 23*d* of *April* laſt, under the
'Seal of the Chancery of *Mentz*, and communica-
'ted to the *French* Ambaſſadors, that he would or-
'der his Ambaſſadors to take care of the Concerns
'of the ſaid Electors, Princes, and States of the
'Empire, in the preſent Congreſs, the ſaid Impe-
'rial and *French* Ambaſſadors have ſet their Hands
'and Seals to the preſent Treaty of Peace, in order
'to corroborate the ſame, and all the ſingular
'Contents thereof, promiſing to exchange the Ra-
'tifications of the ſaid Treaty, within the Time
'limited, and that no Proteſtation or Contradicti-
'on ſhall have any Force againſt the ſame.

Done at *Baden* in *Ergou*, *September* 7. 1714.

(L.S.) *Eugene de Savoye*, (L.S.) *Le M. D. de Villars.*
(L.S.) *Pet. Count de Goes*, (L.S.) *Le Comte du Luc.*
(L.S.) *J. Fre. Count de Seilern.* (L.S.) *De B. de St. Conteſt.*

A ſeparate Article.

'As among the Titles taken by his Imperial Ma-
'jeſty in the preſent Treaty, there are ſome which
'cannot be acknowledg'd by his moſt Chriſtian Ma-
'jeſty; It has been agreed by the preſent ſeparate
'Article, ſigned before the Treaty, that the Titles
'us'd or omitted in this preſent Treaty, or in that
'of *Raſtat*, on either Side, ſhall never be deemed a
'Prejudice to the Rights of the other, nor give any
'new Right to any one of the Parties, and that this
'Article ſhall have the ſame Force as if it were *ver-*
'*batim* inſerted in the Treaty. Done at *Baden*, *Sept.*
'7. 1714.

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The Ratifications of the abovementioned Treaty were exchanged *October* 28, and the Treaty it ſelf being communicated on the 2*d*, to the Diet of the Empire, the three Colleges came to an unanimous Reſolution the 9*th*, ‘ To return Thanks to the ‘ Emperor for his Paternal Care in making the ‘ Peace, and humbly to deſire him to ratifie and ‘ confirm it in his own and the Empire's Name.

The ſame Day the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Body made a Proteſtation, importing, ‘ That they ‘ had joined in the ſaid Reſolution, being unwilling, ‘ upon the Motives urged on the Part of the Empe- ‘ ror, and of the States which are moſt expoſed on ‘ the Frontier, to retard the Ratification of the ‘ Peace made by his Imperial Majeſty, in virtue of ‘ the full Power given him by the Empire: That ‘ however, having not only humbly addreſſed his ‘ Imperial Majeſty on the 11*th* of *April*, in the ‘ Name of their Principals, to cauſe the third Ar- ‘ ticle of the Treaty of *Raſtat* to be ſo explain'd ‘ in the future Congreſs, as to render it conforma- ‘ ble to the fourth and fifth Articles of the Trea- ‘ ty of *Weſtphalia*, and leave the Electors, Princes ‘ and States no ground to apprehend the known ‘ Clauſe in that of *Ryſwick*, or any other Abuſes: ‘ but having alſo expreſly founded the giving their ‘ full Power to the Emperor for the Treaty on ‘ ſuch an Explanation (as appeared by the Proto- ‘ cols of the 21*ſt* of *April*); and laſtly, having ‘ made ſeveral Remonſtrances to the Imperial and ‘ *French* Ambaſſies at *Baden*; notwithſtanding all ‘ which, the third Article of the Treaty of *Baden* ‘ was left the very ſame with the third Article of ‘ that of *Raſtat*, without any Regard to their ſeve- ‘ ral Repreſentations; they found themſelves ob- ‘ liged to declare unanimouſly, in the Name of the ‘ whole Proteſtant Body, that as they could not ‘ ſuffer themſelves to be forced from the Treaty of ‘ *Weſtphalia*, in what related to the Settlement of ‘ their Religion; ſo they would not hold themſelves

' obliged by the Peace of *Baden*, ſo far as it is con-
' trary to that of *Weſtphalia* in Matters of Religion,
' but proteſted in the ſtrongeſt Manner againſt all
' that is contrary thereto; reſerving to themſelves
' all their Rights, in purſuance of their common
' Vote on the 21*ſt* of *April*, which Vote, ſo far as it
' relates to the Reſervations therein mentioned,
' they hereby expreſly renewed.

The ſame Day likewiſe the Baron *de Seekingen*, Miniſter of the Elector *Palatine*, made a Proteſtation in the Name of his Maſter, ' Againſt the ſur-
' rendring of the upper *Palatinate* to the Elector of
' *Bavaria*, before due Satisfaction, by way of Equi-
' valent for the ſame, be given to his Electoral
' Highneſs.

A Letter from the Count *Palatine* of *Saltzbach*, was ſome Days after delivered to the Dyet, and read in that Aſſembly, dated the 15*th* of *October* laſt, importing in Subſtance; That it is well known, that the Elector *Palatine*, by reaſon of the Antiquity of his Family, and by virtue of the Golden Bull, was promoted to the Dignity of Second Elector and great Cup-bearer of the Empire: That he obtained the Poſſeſſion of the upper *Palatinate* and the County of *Cham*, by virtue of the Inveſtiture granted him by the Emperor *Leopold*: That after the Deceaſe of his Electoral Highneſs, and the Prince his Brother, he the ſaid Count *Palatine* is to inherit his Titles and States: That it having been ſtipulated in the Treaties of *Raſtat* and *Baden*, that the Elector of *Bavaria* ſhould be reſtored to his former Dominions, and no Equivalent having been given for the upper *Palatinate*, &c. to the Elector *Palatine*, as he had been promiſed, therefore he the ſaid Count *Palatine* declares, That as no Satisfaction has been given to his Electoral Highneſs *Palatine*, he adds his Proteſtations and Reſervations to thoſe that that Elector cauſed to be delivered the 4*th* of *October* to the Dyet, and deſires that his Letter be rigiſtred, to prevent the Prejudice that he might ſuffer thereby. Which the Dyet granted. Count

Count *Paſſionei*, the Pope's Miniſter, continued his Intrigues at the ſame time with the *Popiſh* Cantons, and it appear'd by all the Steps he made, that the Court of *Rome* deſigned to create new Commotions in *Switzerland*. He prevailed with the ſaid Cantons to write a Letter to the Count *du Luc*, Ambaſſador of *France*, wherein they complained, that their Intereſt had been entirely neglected in the Congreſs at *Baden*, and deſired him to uſe his good Offices at Court, that the moſt Chriſtian King might interpoſe in their Behalf, and procure them the Reſtitution of the Territories they loſt in the late War with the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*, and which they were obliged to yield to them by the Treaty of *Arrau*. The Ambaſſador was ſurprized at this Requeſt of the ſaid Cantons, and anſwered, That the King his Maſter had more than once declared, that he would not intermeddle in this Affair; and in the Concluſion adviſed them to be quiet, and take care not to be brought into new Troubles, by thoſe who were the Occaſion of the late War, and involved them in ſuch Difficulties, that no other Potentate but the King his Maſter had been able to prevent their Ruin, which would have been unavoidable, had not his Majeſty procured the Peace of *Arrau*. This ſeeming Moderation of the *French* Court was wholly owing to King *George*'s happy Acceſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*, which had alſo an Influence upon the *Popiſh* Cantons, as appears by what follows.

The Canton of *Zurich* having received Notification of the Death of Queen *Anne*, and the Acceſſion of the Elector of *Hanover* to the Crown, that Canton wrote, according to Cuſtom, to the reſt of the Members of the Helvetick Body, to acquaint them therewith, in order that a Letter of Congratulation might be written to King *George*. The *Popiſh* Cantons declin'd the ſame, and ſo the Regency of *Zurich* was deſired to write only in the Name of the *Proteſtant* Cantons; but the Roman Catholicks alter'd their

Reſolution, and deſired that the Letter might be diſpatch'd in their Name, as well as in that of the *Proteſtants*.

At the ſame time the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern* perſiſted in their Reſolution to admit of no Foreign Mediation in the Affair betwixt them and the Abbot of St. *Gaul*, and would not acknowledge the Commiſſion given by the Emperor to the Elector *Palatine*, and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, to accomodate this Difference; but aſſerted, that his Imperial Majeſty had no Right to give the ſame, nor to meddle with this Controverſie, in favour of a Prelate who is but a Titular Prince of the Empire, has no Vote in their Dyets, nor contributes in the leaſt to the Charges thereof, as all Members of the Empire are obliged to do: It was intimated to them, that if they would name another Prince to be Joint-Mediators with the two former, the Emperor would conſent to it; but they would not hearken to any ſuch thing, for fear of giving a Handle to the Houſe of *Auſtria* to concern themſelves in the Domeſtick Affairs of *Switzerland*, more than the Intereſt and Safety of the Cantons could allow.

This Month afforded little material from the *Northern* Parts of *Europe*; but only that the *Muſcovites* had made themſelves Maſters of *E.* and *W. Bothnia*, where they burnt ſeveral Towns and Villages, and obliged the *Swediſh* Army of 13000 Men, to retire before them. In the mean time the King of *Sweden* was upon his Return from *Turkey*, and the Port gave all manner of Aſſurances, that they would faithfully obſerve the Peace with the Princes and States of Chriſtendom; but how far that was from their real Intentions, or the Deſigns of their Confederate the *French* King, will appear in the ſequel.

PART

PART II.

I Return to the Affairs of *Great Britain*. On the 1*ſt* of this Month, the Miniſters appointed by the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland*, were introduced to his Majeſty by the Duke of *Montroſe*; and Mr. *William Carſtares* did, in their Name, congratulate his Majeſty upon his happy Acceſſion to the Throne, in the following Speech.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

THE Miniſters and Elders of the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland*, had ſuch a particular Satisfaction in your Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe Nations, that they did not only embrace, with the greateſt Cheerfulneſs, the firſt Opportunity of congratulating your Majeſty, by an humble Addreſs upon ſo remarkable an Event, in which the Divine Goodneſs to theſe Nations, and to all the Proteſtant Churches, doth ſignally appear; but they did alſo judge it their Duty to appoint us, who now, thro' your Royal Goodneſs, have the Honour to be in your Majeſty's Preſence, to teſtifie in their Name, the deep and thankful Senſe they have of the Mercy of the God of Heaven, who hath brought your Majeſty to your Dominions in Peace and Safety, and placed that Crown upon your Royal Head, to which your Majeſty alone had a juſt and unqueſtionable Right; and that in ſuch a way, as fills both your Majeſty's Friends and loyal Subjects with Admiration and Thankfulneſs, and your open and ſecret Enemies with Amazement and Confuſion, even when they were big with Expectations of having a *Popiſh* Pretender advanc'd to the Throne, which now, to the univerſal Joy of all the true Lovers of the Proteſtant Religion, and of the juſt Civil Liberties of Men, your Majeſty is rightfully poſſeſſed of; and long may the Crown flouriſh upon the Head of a Prince, whoſe eminent Virtues are an Ornament, and give a bright Luſtre to it.

'We perſuade our ſelves, great Sir, that the noble Patriots of *North-Britain*, who are deſervedly honoured with your Ma-

'Majeſty's Favour, have ſo fully informed you of the Zeal 'of the Church of *Scotland*, for the Intereſt of your Majeſty 'and your Royal Family, that there is nothing left for us to 'repreſent upon that Head: Only we may truly ſay, that it 'was a Zeal ſo rooted and ſincere, that the Menaces of thoſe 'who were as great Enemies to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in 'your Royal Family, as they were to the Conſtitution of our 'Church, could not ſhake; nor could the Diſcouragements 'which they brought upon us, for our firm Adherence to 'your Majeſty's juſt Title, either cool it upon the one Hand, 'or upon the other ſo inflame it, as to make it go beyond 'thoſe Bounds that were conſiſtent with our Loyalty to our 'late Sovereign Queen *Anne*, and our Concern for your Ma-'jeſty's Intereſt, which the Enemies of your Majeſty and the 'Church of *Scotland* did greatly long and wiſh for, and was 'one of the happy Inſtances of their late Diſappointments.

'We do not, Sir, mention theſe things, to plead Merit 'with your Majeſty; for we did nothing but what was our 'Duty to God, to our Country, and indeed for our own true 'Intereſt; there being few, if any, in *Scotland*, who are Ene-'mies to our Church Eſtabliſhment, but ſuch as are equally, 'and for the ſame Reaſon ſo, to the late happy Revolution, 'and to your Majeſty's juſt Title: Only we hope, that we 'ſhall have the Honour to be always conſidered by your Ma-'jeſty, as your faithful and loyal Subjects, and have your gra-'cious Protection.

'We are, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, deeply ſenſible of the 'great Goodneſs our Church hath already received remarka-'ble Proofs of, from your Majeſty, in your moſt gracious An-'ſwer to the humble Addreſs of the Commiſſion of the Ge-'neral Aſſembly of our Church, and in your Majeſty's obli-'ging your ſelf ſo ſeaſonably, by Oath, to maintain the *Pres-'byterian* Government, Doctrine, Worſhip, and Diſcipline of 'the Church of *Scotland*, with all the legal Rights and Privi-'leges thereof, ſo that your Majeſty has given us good Ground 'to hope, that we ſhall not only be preſerved from all In-'ſults and Incroachments upon our Conſtitution for the fu-'ture, but that we ſhall alſo have a favourable Hearing, as 'to any juſt and ſeaſonable Repreſentations of what is grie-'vous to us, which we may preſume, at any time, to lay be-'fore your Majeſty.

'We humbly beg leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that it will 'be the Care of the Miniſters of our Church, ſo to behave 'themſelves, as that it may appear they are ſteady in their 'Loyalty to Your Majeſty, as the only rightful and lawful 'Sovereign of theſe Nations; and zealouſly concerned for the 'Quiet of your Government; and that they will be earneſt 'and conſtant in their Endeavours to inſtruct the People, and 'to eſtabliſh them in their Duty and Affection to Your Ma-'jeſty's Perſon and Government, that they may not be impo-

'ſed

'ſed upon by the falſe Inſinuations and Artifices of ſuch as 'are Enemies to both.

'May the All-ſufficient God prevent Your Majeſty with 'the Bleſſings of his Goodneſs, and convey an uninterrupted 'Succeſſion of ſignal Mercies to all your Dominions in your 'Royal Progeny, to lateſt Poſterity. May your Hand find 'out all your Enemies. May Your Majeſty never have a 'Subject, who ſhall have ſo little Regard to God and his 'Conſcience, as ever to be an Abettor to a Pretender, whom, 'by ſolemn Oath, he hath abjured. May all the Proteſtant 'Churches, and *Europe* in general, find the Advantages of your 'wiſe and juſt Adminiſtration. May the eternal God grant 'you length of Days upon Earth, and crown you at laſt with 'Glory, Honour, and Immortality in the higheſt Heavens.

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

I heartily join with you in your Thankfulneſs to God, for his having bleſſed your remarkable Firmneſs to ſo good a Cauſe, with the deſired Succeſs.

You may be ſure of a ſuitable Return on my Part, by my protecting you in the Enjoyment of all your juſt Rights and Privileges.

After this, they had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand; and, at the ſame Time, they preſented dutiful Addreſſes from the Synod of *Perth* and *Sterling*, from the Presbytery of *Peebles*, and from the Presbytery of *Orkney*: All which his Majeſty received graciouſly.

The ſame Commiſſioners being introduced to the Prince, by the Duke of *Argyle*, on the 2*d* of *November*, Mr. *Carſtares* made the following Speech.

May it pleaſe Your Royal Highneſs,

'THE Commiſſioners of the General Aſſembly of the 'Church of *Scotland*, have appointed us, to whom, Sir, 'in your great Goodneſs, you have allowed the Honour of 'Acceſs to your Preſence, to wait upon Your Royal High-'neſs, and, in their Name, to congratulate your ſafe Arrival, 'with his Majeſty your Royal Father, in his Dominions, of 'which, Sir, you are the only rightful apparent Heir.

'We can't, Sir, conſider the hereditary Virtues which 'ſhine ſo brightly in Your Royal Highneſs, your Wiſdom, 'heroick Courage, firm Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, 'and the juſt Liberties of *Europe*, for which you have in your 'more tender Years expoſed your ſelf to the greateſt of Dan-'gers, but we muſt be fill'd with Joy upon the comfortable 'Proſpect they give us, that the great Bleſſings we at pre-'ſent enjoy, ſhall not be confin'd to our Age alone, but, thro' 'the Divine Goodneſs, convey'd to Poſterity.

'We preſume, Sir, to aſſure our ſelves, that the Church of 'Scotland will always have Your Royal Highneſs's Protection 'and Countenance; for we can juſtly ſay, that ſhe was never 'wanting to embrace all Opportunities of teſtifying a ſteady

'Affe-

' Affection to, and hearty Concern for the Proteſtant Succeſ-
' ſion, in Your Royal Highneſs's Family: And we may, Sir,
' with Confidence, promiſe, in the Name of our Church, that
' it will be their conſtant and fervent Prayer, that our gracio-
' ous Sovereign King *George*, Your Royal Highneſs, the Prin-
' ceſs, and the reſt of your Royal Family, may be always en-
' compaſs'd with the Divine Favour, *as with a Shield*, and that
' there may never be wanting one of your Royal Progeny to
' be a bright Ornament to the Throne of theſe Kingdoms.

The ſame Gentlemen being introduc'd by the Duke of *Roxburgh*, to the Princeſs, on the *4th* of *November*, Mr. *Carſtares* made the following Speech.

' WE do with all Humility and Thankfulneſs acknow-
' ledge Your Highneſs's Goodneſs, in allowing us the
' Honour of Acceſs to Your Preſence: 'twas a Favour which
' we did earneſtly wiſh for, but ſcarce had the Confidence to
' aſk.

' 'Tis, Madam, with a particular Satisfaction, and with the
' greateſt Joy, that we behold a Royal Princeſs of *Wales*, who
' is adorned with all thoſe Virtues that make a true Greatneſs,
' and give a real Luſtre to a Court; a Princeſs that has ſigna-
' lized her Zeal for the *Proteſtant* Religion, and hath ſhewn to
' the World, that nothing can with her come in competition
' with the Honour of her God and Redeemer, and the Peace
' of her own Conſcience! A Princeſs that is the Mother of
' a Royal Progeny, that gives Stability to the Throne; con-
' founds the Hopes of a *Pretender*, and all his Abettors; and
' affords a joyful Proſpect of laſting Bleſſings to theſe Nations.

' May Your Royal Highneſs be always under the particu-
' lar Care of the God of Heaven, and may his Royal Highneſs
' the Prince, and your Royal Highneſs have a fulneſs of hap-
' py Days upon Earth, and be afterwards crown'd with Glo-
' ry and Immortality in Heaven.

The Commiſſioners were very graciouſly received by both their Royal Highneſſes, who teſtified the Senſe they had of the Zeal of the Church of *Scotland* for the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in their Family; and told the Commiſſioners, That the Church of *Scotland* might aſſure themſelves of their Countenance and Favour.

'Tis proper here to take Notice of the horrid Diſſimulation of the Earl of *Mar*, and ſome of the Chieftains of the *Scots Highland* Clans. That Lord had the chief Management of *Scots* Affairs under the late Miniſtry, was Secretary of State, ſat in Parliament, and by conſequence, was obliged to abjure the Pretender, and ſwear to the *Hanover* Succeſſion; yet did what he could to undermine it, and in the Cloſe of 1712, put the Highland Clans upon the following Addreſs to the Queen.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

' WHEN we conſider Your Majeſty's exemplary Piety,
' and your ſteady Zeal for the Support of our holy
' Church,

'Church, and ancient Monarchy, and look back on the lewd 'and irreligious Practices of former Governments, we can no 'more wonder to ſee Your Majeſty's Labours crown'd with 'perpetual Succeſs, than to find the Guilt of late Days deſer-'vedly branded with conſtant Ignominy and Diſaſters.

'The Peace Your Majeſty has concluded with ſo much 'Reputation, by which you have check'd the Avarice of 'ſome, who were ſhamefully ſelf-intereſted; and the Arro-'gancy of others, who, grown wanton under Your Royal 'Protection, became no leſs unreaſonably ambitious. We 'ſay this happy Peace is a ſhining Inſtance of the Almighty's 'Bleſſing on your Endeavours.

'Nor can we enough applaud the Sett of Patriots, who, not 'regarding their Lives and Intereſts ſo much as the Glory of 'their Prince, and the Advantages of their Country, have not 'only been the faithful Adviſers of this great Tranſaction, 'but, in ſpight of an impiouſly bold Oppoſition, have been its 'wiſe and daring Adminiſtrators.

'But above all, our Gratitude ought mainly to be expreſ-'ſed to Your Majeſty, that you have put a Stop to the vaſt 'Effuſion of the Blood of your beloved People, and that by a 'natural Tenderneſs and Compaſſion tranſmitted to you 'from Your Majeſty's immediate Progenitors.

'We muſt alſo beg leave to thank Your Majeſty for re-'commending the Inſolence of the Preſs to the Conſideration 'of the late Parliament, hoping the enſuing will improve 'upon the Progreſs of the former, and work out a thorow 'Reformation, that we be no more ſcandalized, nor the bleſ-'ſed Son of God blaſphem'd, nor the ſacred Race of *Stuarts* 'inhumanely traduc'd with equal Malice and Impiety.

'*Madam*,

'May you ſtill govern by the Zeal and Affection of your 'People, and long reap the Fruits of the Peace you have ſo 'graciouſly planted amongſt them. Happy! If after Your 'Majeſty's late Demiſe to put a Period to our inteſtine Divi-'ſions, the Hereditary Right and Parliamentary Sanction 'could poſſibly meet in the Perſon of a Lineal Succeſſor.

'Whatever Hardſhips our Fellow Countrymen may think 'they have Reaſon to complain of, we dare not impute them 'to ſo much Goodneſs as ſhines thro' all Your Majeſty's 'Actions, and we will only peaceably hope to be reſcued 'from them by the Juſtice and Generoſity of ſome ſucceed-'ing Parliament.

This was ſo plain againſt the *Hanover* Succeſſion, that no Body could miſtake their Meaning; yet upon King *George*'s Acceſſion to the Crown, the Earl put the ſame Clans upon the following Letter of a quite contrary Tendency.

The Letter from the Chieftains of the Highland Clans, to the Earl of Mar, *is as follows.*

My

My Lord,

'SO ſoon as we heard the afflicting News of the Death of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, of glorious Memory, it did exceedingly comfort us, that after ſo good and ſo great a Queen, who had the Hearts, and conſulted the true Happineſs of all her People, we were to be governed by his ſacred Majeſty King *George*; a Prince ſo brightly adorned with all Royal Virtues, that *Britain*, under his Royal Adminiſtration, ſhall ſtill be flouriſhing at Home, and able to hold the Ballance in the Affairs of *Europe*. Allow us, my Lord, to pleaſe our ſelves with this agreeable Perſuaſion, That his Majeſty's Royal and kindly Influence ſhall reach to us, who are the moſt remote, as well as to others of his Subjects in this Iſland. We are not ignorant, that there are ſome People forward to miſrepreſent us from particular private Views of their own, and who, to reach their own Ends againſt us, on all Occaſions endeavour to make us in the Highlands of *Scotland* paſs for diſaffected Perſons.

'Your Lordſhip has an Eſtate and Intereſt in the Highlands, and is ſo well known to bear good Will to your Neighbours, that in order to prevent any ill Impreſſion which malicious and ill-deſigning People may at this Juncture labour to give of us, we muſt beg leave to addreſs your Lordſhip, and intreat you to aſſure the Government, in our Names, and in that of the reſt of the Clans, who, by Diſtance of Place, could not be preſent at the ſigning of this Letter, of our Loyalty to his ſacred Majeſty King *George*. And we do hereby declare to your Lordſhip, that as we were always ready to follow your Directions in ſerving Queen *Anne*, ſo we will now be equally forward to concur with your Lordſhip in faithfully ſerving King *George*. And we intreat your Lordſhip would adviſe us, how we may beſt offer our Duty to his Majeſty upon his coming over to *Britain*; and on all Occaſions we will beg to receive your Counſel and Direction, how we may be moſt uſeful to his Royal Government. We are, with all Truth and Reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhips moſt faithful and moſt humble Servants,

Sic ſubſcribitur,

Macleane of *That-Ilk*.
Alexander Macdonald of *Glengarie*.
Alexander Mackenzie of *Fraſerdale*.
J. Cameron of *Locheill*.
J. Mackleod of *Contulick*, Tutor of *Mackleod*
Mackdonnald of *Keppoch*.
Jo. Grant of *Glenmoriſtoun*.
Mackentoſh of *That-Ilk*.
Chiſſolm of *Comer*.
Mackpherſon of *Cluny*.
D. Mackdonald.

By this we may ſee that the Leaders of the Faction, of which the Earl was the prime Man in *Scotland*, had not common Honeſty; but made it their Buſineſs to impoſe on the Go-

Government and the Nation; for the Earl and thoſe very Clans broke out into open Rebellion, as we ſhall hear in its Place.

During this Month, many Addreſſes were preſented to his Majeſty, particularly one from *Higham Ferrers, Com. Northampton*, which reflected on the Queen's late Miniſtry, for bringing the Nation in Danger of Oppreſſion and Idolatry, and reducing our Trade to the Brink of Ruin, thro' Corruption or Ignorance. One *from the County of* Angleſea, *and Town of* Newborough, applauding his Majeſty's Choice of his preſent Miniſtry, and the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*; by which they hop'd his Majeſty would ſoon retrieve the ſinking Honour of our Nation abroad, and redreſs our Grievances and Preſſures at home. *One from Bridport, Com. Dorſet*, reflecting on ſome Addreſſes for inſiſting ſo much on the Loſs of the Queen, and congratulating his Majeſty for relieving us from our Fears, and extinguiſhing the Hopes of the Pretender and his Abettors. *One from Rocheſter*, reflecting on the Fraud and Falſhood of the late Miniſtry, who raiſe Clouds of Jealouſie and Diſcontent among us, and expreſſing their Hopes that they would be puniſh'd for an Example to others. One from *New Malton* in *Yorkſhire*, reflecting on the malicious and groundleſs Whiſpers of the Jacobites, That the Church was in Danger, and their Hopes, that our Honour and Trade would be retrieved. One of a quite different Stamp, from thoſe called, *The Loyal Society at Briſtol*, impudently applauding the late Peace, as if it had ſecured his Majeſty's Succeſſion, tho' 'tis evident to the World, that it was deſign'd by the Miniſtry to hinder his Majeſty's coming to the Throne. Another of the ſame Stamp, from *Whitchurch* in *Hampſhire*; and another from *Queenborough* in *Kent*, applauding the Peace. There was one from the City of *Dublin*, which took Notice, 'That their Civil Liberties were invaded, their Endeavours 'to defend them traduc'd as factious, and their Perſons and 'Reputations expoſed to the Inſults and Reproaches of the 'vileſt of the People; that the Adminiſtration of Juſtice had 'been ſuſpended in their City for many Months; that for 'want of Magiſtrates, they had been reduc'd to a State of 'Confuſion, by the unaccountable Adminiſtration of ſome 'Men, who made it their Merit to oppreſs them.

On the 22*d* of this Month, an Addreſs was preſented to his Majeſty, from the Royal Buroughs of *Scotland*, who, being a conſiderable Body, and, before the Union, the third Eſtate of Parliament in that Nation, was the more remarkable. They congratulated his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown at ſuch a Conjuncture, which gave them a glorious Proſpect, that the Religion, Laws, Liberties, and Presbyterian Church Government, as by Law eſtabliſhed, would be inviolably maintain'd; that their Trade would be encourag'd, and freed from the Encroachments it lay under by deſtructive Treaties of Commerce.

Another

Another remarkable Addreſs was preſented from *Portſmouth*, wherein they expreſs'd their Joy to ſee his Majeſty's Succeſſion take place in ſpite of open Enemies abroad, and their Confederates at home, when it was almoſt beyond the Reach of our Hopes: That they heard the Memory of our great Deliverer King *William* reviled, his glorious Undertakings diſparaged and reproached, and Principles advanc'd and countenanc'd, by Perſons in Power, that overturn'd his Majeſty's Right to his Dominions; that the Advantages gain'd by the moſt glorious and ſucceſsful War, were thrown up at once by an inglorious Peace; faithful Allies deſerted; the ſolemn Faith of Nations ridicul'd; and Conquerors made to ſtoop to the Demands of thoſe whom they had overcome: That our Trade, in its moſt valuable Branches, was neglected; the avow'd Enemy of his Majeſty's Title, conniv'd at, careſs'd, advanc'd, and the moſt zealous Friends to the Succeſſion reproach'd as Enemies to the Queen, and removed from honourable Poſts and Offices; and violent Proſecutions commenc'd and carry'd on againſt thoſe Members of the Corporate Bodies that were moſt hearty in his Majeſty's Intereſts; and the Authority and Treaſure of the Nation abus'd and miſapply'd to cruſh his Friends.

Some time after, the Marquiſs *de Rocheguede*, who had for many Years been employed in ſoliciting the Proteſtant Princes and States of *Europe*, in favour of the Proteſtants who ſuffered in *France*, was introduc'd to the King, and made a Speech; wherein he took Notice, That the many Memorials and Petitions that had been delivered to the late Queen, upon the Account of thoſe Confeſſors, had almoſt all been fruitleſs; therefore he begg'd that his Majeſty would graciouſly accept a moſt humble Repreſentation, in favour of a ſad Remnant of the faithful Sufferers in the Gallies and in the Priſons of *France*, who implor'd his Majeſty's powerful Interceſſion. To which his Majeſty anſwered, That he might be aſſured he would do all that lay in his Power for thoſe good People. Soon after, the ſame Marquiſs delivered to the King a Letter from the 13 *Swiſs* Cantons, congratulating his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne; which was the more acceptable, becauſe it was the firſt Inſtance of their joining together in one Body on ſuch an Occaſion. He likewiſe delivered his Majeſty another Letter from the poor Miniſters of the *Vaudois*, that were ſettled in *Wirtemberg*: Both which his Majeſty received very graciouſly, and commended the Marquiſs for his eminent Zeal in behalf of ſuffering Proteſtants.

The next remarkable Occurrence was, a Memorial which his Majeſty ordered Mr. *Prior* to preſent to the Court of *France*, about the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, as follows:

THE underwritten Plenipotentiary, Miniſter of the King of *Great Britain*, has Orders from the King his Maſter

Maſter to repreſent to Your Majeſty, that having heard the Report of the Commiſſaries and Ingeniers ſent to view the State of the Fortifications and Port of *Dunkirk*, his Majeſty is very much ſurpriz'd to hear, that notwithſtanding the Inſtances and Repreſentations made, on the Part of *Great Britain*, to preſs the Execution of the *9th* Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, the ſaid Port is ſo little fill'd up, that there can ſtill, to this Day, as great Ships as formerly paſs by the old Canal, up to the Hornwork of the Town. So long as that Canal remains, it cannot be denied that there is ſtill at *Dunkirk* a Port of 1000 Rods long, and conſequently able to receive many hundred Ships. The Words of the Treaty are *Portus Compleatur*, (that the Haven ſhall be fill'd up) *Aggeres aut Moles diruantur*, (that the Dykes which form the Canal and the Moles be deſtroyed.) We appeal even to Your Majeſty's own Ingeniers, if the Haven be fill'd up, and if the Dykes be deſtroyed? The King his Maſter is very much perſuaded, that Your Majeſty being fully informed of this Fact, will give your ſtrict Orders, that at laſt that ſhall be accompliſhed, which, according to the Words of the Treaty, ought to have been done above a Year ago. The ſame Miniſter has Orders to repreſent to Your Majeſty, that the Surprize of the King his Maſter has been ſtill greater, when he was told, that notwithſtanding the ſaid *9th* Article, which ſays expreſly, *ne dicta Munimenta, Portus, Moles aut Aggeres denuo unquam reficiantur*, (that the ſaid Fortifications, the Port, or the Dykes of *Dunkirk*, ſhall never be rebuilt,) that they are actually at Work in making a new Port, much larger than the old Canal, which, as well as the old Haven, goes up to the Town of *Dunkirk*; and that the Foundation of a Sluice, much greater than the former, which ſerv'd to clean the old Haven, is laid.

It cannot be imagin'd that Your Majeſty will make uſe of the Word *Dicta*, which is in that Article, to maintain, that ſince the ſame Canal is not reſtored, the ſame Materials are not made uſe of, and the ſame Baſtions and Courtains are not rebuilt, that Your Majeſty is at Liberty to raiſe new Works, and make a new Port better than the former. The *Bona Fides* which ought to reign in all Treaties, and which will be religiouſly obſerved by the King my Maſter, will not admit of ſuch a Suppoſition

When Ships can go into *Dunkirk* by the old Canal, which is on the *North*; or by the new, which is on the *Weſt*, *Dunkirk* will, in the ſame Manner, be a Port, and be equally incommodious and dangerous to the Commerce of *Great Britain*.

In either of theſe two Caſes, the Treaty will be equally violated. The King of *Great Britain* is reſolved, on his Side, religiouſly to obſerve the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and to maintain, with Your Majeſty, an Amity ſo ſincere, that he deſires, above all things, to prevent all Incidents that may diſturb that good Intelligence. And as the Hopes of ſeeing the intire Execu-

tion of that 9th Article, has been to *Great Britain* the principal Motive for accepting the Peace of *Utrecht*, he has ordered the underwritten Miniſter to make the moſt preſſing Inſtances with Your Majeſty, that you will pleaſe to give Order for filling up the ſaid Canals, *&c.*

To this Memorial the Court of *France* returned the following Anſwer:

'PUrſuant to the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, between the Town and the Cittadel, is entirely fill'd up. Nevertheleſs, Men are ſtill at Work, carrying into it the Earth that is produced by the demoliſhing of the Cavaliers of the Cittadel.

'The Words, *Portus compleatur*, can never be applied to the old Canal, which is very different from the Harbour; neither, to be ſure, would the King ever have engaged entirely to deſtroy a Canal of 1000 Toiſes in Length.

'That would have been a Work immoderately great; for the only Time Men could have been employed therein, would have been at Low-Water.

'On the other Hand, it would have been altogether needleſs; for the Sea will ſoon carry away what remains of the Dykes that were made.

'Thoſe Dykes and Jettes ſink daily, and are waſh'd away by the Sea: But it having been lately demanded, on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, that to the end they might be carried off the ſooner, the King would cauſe Four Coupures or Outlets to be made therein, his Majeſty gave Orders accordingly; and by Means of this new Work, the old Canal will be ſo choak'd up in a few Days, that it will be level with the Strand, and no Shipping will be able to enter it.

'Nay, they will not be able to go up thither, even at High Water, but as they do at all other Places along the Coaſt, quite from *Newport* to *Calais*.

'The King has, ſeveral Times, complained of the Dilatorineſs on the Part of *England*, in point of executing the 9th Article of the Peace of *Utrecht*. It ought not therefore to be charged upon his Majeſty. This is notorious.

'It is well known too, That the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* are demoliſh'd; and, That the Harbour is ſo fill'd up, that it would be impoſſible for the King to make it good again, did not his Majeſty deſign (as he fully does) punctually to perform the Treaty.

'He has already, ſeveral Times, anſwered the Complaints, which, for ſome time paſt, he has received, about the Work he was forced to make, to hinder a great Tract of Land from being laid under Water, which the ruining of the Sluices of *Dunkirk* would have effected. However, he is willing to repeat once more the Reaſons he has given for that Proceeding.

'The

'The Waters of the Canals of *Furnes*, *La Moere*, *Wynoxberg*, 'and *Bourbourg*, were diſcharged by the Sluices of *Dunkirk*. 'This Outlet was neceſſary, to keep the Caſtelanies of *Bour-* 'bourg, *Wynoxberg*, and even ſome Part of that of *Furnes*, from 'being overflow'd, which without it they muſt infallibly 'have been: But the King having promiſed utterly to de- 'ſtroy the Sluices of *Dunkirk*, gave his Orders for executing 'the Treaty, and in the mean while cauſed a Repreſentation 'to be made to the Queen of *Great Britain*, of the Inconve- 'niencies that would enſue upon this rigorous Performance; 'deſiring, at the ſame Time, that ſhe would ſuffer one of 'the three Sluices, which were to be deſtroyed, to ſtand as it 'did.

'This was denied by that Princeſs. So it became neceſ- 'ſary to find out ſome other Method for diſcharging the 'Water of thoſe four Canals.

'The *Engliſh* Commiſſaries and Ingeneers were Witneſſes 'of the ſeveral Projects that were form'd for that Purpoſe. 'They were full well acquainted with the Deſign of the Canal 'of *Mardyke*, and were of the Opinion, it was impoſſible to 'be executed. It is true, it was a very expenſive one; and 'the King would gladly have ſaved that Money, had it 'pleaſed the Queen of *Great Britain* to leave one of the Sluices 'of *Dunkirk* ſtanding, only to diſcharge the Waters from the 'Country.

'But upon her Refuſal, it was abſolutely neceſſary to o- 'pen this Canal, to receive the Waters of the four other 'Canals.

'Theſe Four old Canals are navigable, and are together 48 'Toiſes broad: And conſequently, the new Canal muſt needs 'have a ſufficient Breadth, to receive all theſe Waters, and 'diſcharge 'em into the Sea.

'The Sluice alſo muſt neceſſarily be proportionable to the 'Breadth of the Canal, and to the Quantity of Waters it re- 'tains; for the Point is, to hinder the Tides getting into 'the Country, and to keep in the Waters of the four old 'Canals at high Tides.

'The Seaſon preſs'd the finiſhing of that Work; and if 'the ſame had not been carry'd on with great Diligence, 'what would not Men have apprehended from the Diſorder 'which the Autumn-Rains might occaſion?

'Theſe are the Motives which obliged the King to cauſe 'the new Canal of *Mardyke* to be open'd, and to haſten the 'Accompliſhment of that Work. His Majeſty has no De- 'ſign, no Intention to make a new Harbour at *Mardyke*, to 'build a Place there. He has already declared, and once 'more repeats it, That he is only willing to ſave a Coun- 'try, which would be laid under Water, if this was not 'diſcharged into the Sea.

'For the reſt, the King has given good Proofs of his *Bona*

'*Fides* in the Execution of the Treaties: His Majeſty has given particular Marks thereof to the King of *Great Britain*. He ſees, with Pleaſure, the Aſſurances which that Prince renews to him, that he will religiouſly obſerve the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and maintain a ſincere Friendſhip with him.

'In caſe of thoſe happy Diſpoſitions, all Incidents, capable of diſturbing that good Underſtanding, may be eaſily avoided.

'The King does not doubt but it will be perfect, when all Suſpicions on both Sides ſhall be ſincerely clear'd up, and all Suppoſitions baniſh'd. 'Tis for this End, that his Majeſty is pleaſed to repeat the Reaſons contained in this Memorial, and that he again orders the Sieur *d'Iberville*, his Envoy Extraordinary, to give an Account thereof to the King of *Great Britain*. The 2*d* of *November*, 1714.

We ſhall hear farther of this Affair in its proper Place.

The Jacobite-Party, who were ſtunn'd upon the Queen's Death, having now recovered their Spirits, began to ſhew their rebellious Inclinations by Riots in ſeveral Places of the Kingdom, and they were ſo inſolent, even in *London*, that they aſſaulted Mr. *Joſeph Acres*, Vicar of *Blewbery* in *Berks*, for preaching an honeſt and a loyal Sermon at *White-Chappel* Church, upon his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown; ſo that he did not eſcape out of the Church from the high-flying Mob without great Danger. Upon the Account of theſe Riots, the following Proclamation was publiſh'd.

George *R.*

WHEREAS of late Years ſeveral Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Aſſemblies, have been in many Parts of this Realm, to the Diſturbance of the publick Peace, and to the endangering of all Order and Government; and there is great Reaſon to apprehend, that the ſame were promoted and encouraged by thoſe, whoſe Duty it was to have prevented and ſuppreſſed the ſame, and the like Diſorders are yet continued, and ſeveral of our loving Subjects, who have endeavoured to ſuppreſs the ſame, have been barbarouſly murdered, and others grievouſly wounded: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of King Henry *the Fourth, it is ordained and eſtabliſhed, That if any Riot, Aſſembly, or Rout of People, againſt the Law, be made in Parts of the Realm, that the Juſtices of the Peace, Three, or Two of them at the leaſt, and the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff of the County, where ſuch Riot, Aſſembly, or Rout, ſhall be made, ſhall come with the Power of the County, if need be, to arreſt them, and ſhall arreſt them; and the ſame Juſtices, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, ſhall have Power to record that which ſhall be found ſo done in their Preſence againſt the Laws, and that by the Record of the ſaid Juſtices, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, ſuch Treſpaſſers and Offenders ſhall be convict: Now to the End that the Offenders aforeſaid may be brought to Juſtice, and for preventing the like traiterous and riotous Aſſemblies for the future, we have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby*

hereby ſtrictly commanding and requiring all our Juſtices of the Peace, and all other our Civil Officers, that they uſe their utmoſt Endeavours for diſcovering and apprehending the ſaid Offenders, that they may be brought to Juſtice; and that the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, or Under-Sheriffs, do uſe the moſt effectual Means for ſuppreſſing all Riots and Tumults, and to that End do put the ſaid Statute, and all other Statutes made in England *againſt Riots, Routs, and Unlawful Aſſemblies, in Execution; and that the ſaid Juſtices, and all other our Civil Officers, to whom it doth appertain, do give the neceſſary Directions, that ſufficient Watch and Ward be duly kept, at ſuch Times as they ſhall judge neceſſary, for the preventing and ſuppreſſing the like Diſorders. And we do hereby further ſtrictly charge and command all our Officers, Civil and Military, and all other our loving Subjects, that they be aiding and aſſiſting in the Execution of our Commands herein, and in the apprehending and taking all ſuch Perſons, who have or ſhall hereafter offend in Manner aforeſaid. And we do hereby charge and command, that the ſaid Offenders be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity and Rigour of the Law, we being reſolved to ſuppreſs ſuch Riots and Tumults, by a moſt ſtrict and exemplary Puniſhment of all ſuch Offenders as have been already, or ſhall be diſcovered. And we do hereby command the reſpective Juſtices of the Peace, and other Magiſtrates aforeſaid, that they do, from Time to Time, tranſmit an exact Account of what they ſhall do, purſuant to this our Proclamation, to one of our Principal Secretaries of State.*

Given at our Court at St. *James*'s the Second Day of *November*, 1714. in the firſt Year of our Reign.

In this Month there was a Change of ſeveral Lieutenancies, and Cuſtodes Rotulorum; of the Commiſſioners of the Navy, and of the Lieutenancy of *London*; a new Addition was made to the Privy Council; Dr. *William Fleetwood*, was made Biſhop of *Ely*; Dr. *Richard Willis*, Biſhop of *Glouceſter*; and Dr. *Wynne*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*; Dr. *Timothy Goodwin*, was made Biſhop of *Kilmore* and *Ardah* in *Ireland*; Dr. *Edward Synge*, Biſhop of *Raphoe*; and Dr. *Nicholas Forſter*, Biſhop of *Killaloe*. New Commiſſioners were alſo appointed for Cuſtomes, Trade and Plantations, and a Court Martial ordered to examin into the State of the Army. There were ſeveral other Alterations made, which are too minute to be particulariz'd in a Work of this Nature.

The Faction having been very buſie and inſolent in publiſhing ſeditious Libels, the Lord Mayor of *London* ordered ſeveral of thoſe, who cry'd them about Streets, to be taken up, and committed to the Houſe of Correction as Vagabonds, for which the Lord *Townſhend*, one of the Secretaries of State, wrote a Letter of Thanks to his Lordſhip, by the King's Order, deſiring him to continue his beſt Endeavours for ſuppreſſing entirely ſuch infamous and diſorderly Practices as were, of late, grown up to an inſufferable Pitch of Inſolence, againſt all good Rule and Government.

On the 27*th* of this Month, Five of the Conſpirators againſt

the Life of the late King *William*, who had been committed to *Newgate* for it in 1696, and continued in Priſon by two Acts of Parliament, moved by Council at the Court of King's Bench, that they might be bailed out by the *Habeas Corpus* Act; but the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker* having taken time to conſider the Petition, denied it; becauſe the Power of the Court was reſtrain'd by the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which excepts Felony and High-Treaſon; and that the Queſtion, whether the Act for continuing the Priſoners in Cuſtody, was expired by the Queen's Death, could be determined only by the Legiſlature. 'Tis obſervable, that one of them was bail'd out by Conſent of the late Tory-Miniſtry, and 'tis probable the reſt would have met with the ſame Favour, had not the Queen's Death prevented it.

About this time, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to advance the Salary of the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, and of the Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, to the ſame Foot with the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, *viz.* 2000 *l. per Annum* each, and likewiſe to advance the Salary of the other Nine Judges to 1500 *l. per Ann.* each.

A little before this, Copies of the Pretender's Declaration, aſſerting his Right to the Crown: Printed in *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Latin*; and dated at *Plombieres* the 29*th* of *Auguſt*, 1714. were ſent by the *French* Mail to ſeveral Perſons of Quality in *England*, who delivered them to the Secretaries of State, upon which the Marquiſs *de Lamberti*, the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Miniſter, was forbid the Court; becauſe ſuch a thing could not be done at *Plombieres*, without the Countenance of his Maſter.

The Meſſage, delivered to the Marquiſs *de Lamberti* by my Lord *Townſhend*, was in Subſtance thus: 'That it was inconſiſtent with his Majeſty's Honour and Dignity, as well as 'Intereſt, to admit to Audience the Miniſter of a Prince, 'who, at that very Juncture, gave Shelter and Protection 'to a Pretender, and an open Enemy to his Dominions. The Marquiſs tranſmitted this Meſſage to the Duke of *Lorrain*, left *London*, and went to *Oxford*, while he expected his Maſter's Anſwer. This gave juſt Cauſe of Suſpicion, that the Pretender, and his Friends, had formed a Party there, to advance his Intereſt, which has ſince appeared to be true with a Witneſs, as we ſhall hear in its Place. The Marquiſs having received his Maſter's Anſwer, communicated the ſame to the Lord *Townſhend*, about the Beginning of *December*, O. S. and it was afterwards publiſh'd as follows.

The Duke of Lorrain's *Letter to his Miniſter Monſieur* Lamberti, *dated at* Nancy *the Sixth of* December 1714, *N. S.*

'I Believe, Sir, you no ways doubt of my being extremely 'ſurprized to hear, by the Courier which came from you, 'that when you applied to my Lord *Townſhend*, to obtain an 'Audience, that Miniſter made Anſwer, that ſince the Che'valier de St. *George* remained ſtill in my Dominions, the

'King

'King thought fit to forbid you the Court. In case his Majesty should continue in this disagreeable Resolution, with 'respect to me, I must submit to his Pleasure, and you have 'nothing else to do, but to return hither as soon as you are 'able. However, you are first to apply to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and to the King's Ministers, desiring them to lay 'before his Majesty the unfortunate Situation I am in, if 'after having been so ready to let the King know the Part I 'take in his Accession to the Crown of *England*, and after having been one of the first to make my Complements, and 'shew my Zeal on this Occasion, all *Europe* should be acquainted, that his Majesty has some Reason to be dissatisfied with me: That I cannot conceive whence this should 'proceed, since, as to the Chevalier de St. *George*, the World 'knows by what means he came into this Country: That 'every one is informed of the Situation of my Territories, 'which are surrounded and cut through on all Sides by '*France*: That 'tis known how I had no Share in his coming 'into my Country: That I neither invited him to come 'thither, nor could I force him to go away: That, lately, 'upon the Death of Queen *Anne*, I knew nothing of his leaving *Bar*, till Twelve Hours after he was gone from thence; 'and that I knew nothing of his Return to *Bar*, till after he 'was come back, as a Traveller that goes backwards and 'forwards in an open Country, and intermixt with other 'Territories, as mine is: That as to the Manifesto or Declaration, dated at *Plombieres*, which the Chevalier de St. 'George had got printed, I knew nothing more of it, than that 'he gave me one after it had been published: But that really I am much concerned to hear from you, that it has been 'reported, that the same Manifesto's have been spread abroad 'by you, or by those of your Retinue. I own to you, that 'I am extremely concerned at this, and that in some sort 'it seems to be a Design, to make me uneasie, to give out, 'that either I or my Servants meddled in such an Affair.

'These are the Reasons which I have to offer, and which 'I would have you desire those Gentlemen to lay before the 'King; in hopes they will convince his Majesty of my most 'respectful Adherence to him, and that his Majesty will be 'pleased to admit you to an Audience.

'But if, contrary to my Expectation, the King will not 'grant you an Audience, you are to come away, having desired the Ministers to let the King know the Concern I 'am under, and that I hope his Majesty will please to accept 'of my good Intentions, and the early Care I took to shew 'him the inviolable Zeal I have for him.

'This is all you will have from me, I am, *&c.*

When the Marquiss *de Lamberti* communicated this Letter to the King's Ministers, he, at the same time, expressed 'His 'Master's deep Concern at this unlucky Affair, which ob-

'ſtructed the Friendſhip and good Underſtanding he had 'ſo early ſought with his *Britannick* Majeſty, for whom he 'ever entertained the higheſt Eſteem and Veneration. And he likewiſe expreſſed his own particular Concern, and the great Mortification it was to him, not to be admitted to a Court, he had ſo great a Deſire to be made known to. He was anſwered, 'That it was not out of any Prejudice to his 'Perſon, nor even to the Perſon of his Maſter, for whom the 'King had a great Eſteem; But that as Affairs ſtood at pre-'ſent, tho' his Excuſes were, in ſome Meaſure, allowable, 'yet his Majeſty was the beſt Judge of what was conſiſtent 'with his own Honour and Dignity; and as his Majeſty was 'likewiſe ſenſible of the Duke's Readineſs to ſeek and culti-'vate a Friendſhip with his Majeſty, ſo the King wiſh'd that 'the Cauſes which obſtructed the ſame, at preſent, might 'be ſpeedily removed. The Marquiſs *de Lamberti* finding, by this Anſwer, that his Majeſty inſiſted on the Removal of the *Pretender* from the Dominions of *Lorrain*, before he would admit him to Audience, took his Leave of my Lord *Townſhend*, and on *Monday* the 13*th* of *December*, ſet out from hence in his Return Home. 'Twas confidently reported, That in Anſwer to that Part of the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Letter, wherein he alledges, That *his Territories are ſurrounded and cut through on all Sides by* France; *and that he neither invited the* Pretender *thither, nor could he force him to go away*: His Majeſty's Miniſter produced to him a Paper, tranſmitted hither by Mr. *Prior*, and delivered to him by the Marquiſs *de Torcy*, whereby the moſt Chriſtian King declared, *That he neither did, nor would in any Manner concern himſelf with the* Pretender: Which Declaration being directly contradictory to the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Allegation beforemention'd, it amounted to a Demonſtration, that there was a kind of *State Juggle* in the Caſe.

'Tis to be obſerved, that when this Declaration of the Pretender came firſt into *England*, and was publiſh'd in Foreign Prints, the obſtinate Faction gave it out to be a Contrivance of the Whigs, to reflect on the Memory of the Queen, and to fix an Odium upon what they call the Church-Party; becauſe, in his Declaration, he ſaid, That for ſome time at leaſt he had been aſſured of his Siſter's good Affection. But they were much confounded by the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Letter, which own'd the Declaration to be genuin, and that the Pretender himſelf had given him one of them.

The next remarkable thing to be taken Notice of, is the Trial of thoſe who made a Riot at *Briſtol*, on the Day of the King's Coronation, for which Judges were ſent down to try them by a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*. Sixteen of the Rioters were taken and committed, who appeared to be beggarly vile Fellows, and the very Scum of the Mob. For their Leaders, and thoſe of moſt Note, ſcowr'd off when the

Ma-

Magiſtrates came to ſuppreſs them. When the Judges came to *Briſtol*, thoſe of the Faction, who call'd themſelves the Loyal Society, were as forward to meet and compliment them as the Whigs; but being outwitted by the latter, who were moſt conſiderable for their Number and Wealth, they ſoon diſcover'd their Inſincerity; and when they ſaw that the Whigs had prevented them, and attended the Judges with a Cavalcade, they fell out into their uſual Extravagancies, and cry'd, *Down with the Roundheads, no* Jeffery's, *no Weſtern Aſſizes*, &c. By which they diſcover'd their rebellious Temper in the very Face of the Judges. The Tryal came on the 27*th* of *November*, and when the *Senior* Judge gave a Charge to the Jury, the Faction appeared to be acted with very different Paſſions. Some of them grew Pale for fear; others were impudent, and laugh'd; and a third ſort expreſs'd their Rage. On the 27*th* of *November*, the grand Jury found the Bills againſt moſt of thoſe that were indicted, and Seven of the Rioters were brought to their Tryals. A Tobacco-Merchant of *Briſtol*, a Member of the pretended Loyal Society, who had been made a Juſtice of Peace by the Tory-Miniſtry, behaved himſelf with ſuch Impudence, that he was ordered to quit the Bench. Another reflected ſo villanouſly upon the grand Jury, that he was ordered to the Bar, and bound over to anſwer for his Offence. The Faction proved extremely mutinous, raiſed a great Mob to terrifie the Court, and when the Priſoners were carried back, cry'd, *Down with the Roundheads*, and uſed many other rebellious and ſeditious Expreſſions.

But the Guilt of the Rioters, and the Impudence of the Faction, will appear beſt by the following Abſtract of the Tryal.

John Willmot, *Taylor, of the Pariſh of St.* Mary Ratcliff; Evan Howell, *Gardener, of the Pariſh of* Blackborton *in the County of* Oxon; John Bullock, *Weaver, of the Pariſh of the* Holy Croſs, *alias* Temple; Thomas Ittery, *Sugar-Baker, of the Pariſh of St.* James's; John Pine, *Barber, of the Pariſh of St.* Philip *and* Jacob; Gabriel Belcher, *Sadler, of the Pariſh of St.* John's, *and* Joſhua Harding, *Cordwainer, of the Pariſh of St.* Philip *and* Jacob, *in the City of* Briſtol, *were* Saturday November 27. *jointly and ſeverally indicted for a notorious Riot, by them committed in and near the Dwelling-Houſe of* Richard Stephens, *Sen. Baker, in* Tucker-Street: *To which Indictment they ſeverally pleaded*, Not Guilty. *Upon their Tryals, the Evidence for the King ſwore particularly againſt every one of them*, (*except* Joſhua Harding) *that they were actually, at ſuch particular Times of the Night*, October *the* 20th, (*to wit*) *Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten a Clock, preſent, and in a tumultuous Manner aſſembled at the Place aforeſaid.*

The Evidence for the Priſoners endeavour'd to prove, that they were actually in other Places at the Time the Riot was committed; but by their Evidence it did not appear, that they were at that Time in

any

any other Place, but where the King's Evidence ſwore to. Upon which the Judge gave the Charge to the Jury, and about Twelve the ſame Night, they found the Six Perſons firſt mentioned, guilty of the aforeſaid Riot, and Joſhua Harding *not guilty. And then adjourned to Eight a Clock* Monday *Morning.*

As the Keeper and the Priſoners were going home Saturday *Night, they were huzza'd with the Complement of* Damme, Down with the Rounheads; Damme, down with the murthering Dogs, *(meaning the Conſtables)* for thoſe Fellows they lead along are honeſt Fellows.

According to the Adjournment, the Judges went to the Hall on Monday, *and then* Edward Hughes, *Cooper, of the Pariſh of St.* Maryport, *was indicted, that he did wilfully, voluntarily, and of Malice prepens'd, murder and kill* Henry Thomas, *Cordwainer, of the Pariſh of St.* Thomas, *in the ſame City, upon which Indictment he was tried, and found* not guilty.

Francis Painter *was at the ſame time indicted for a Felony and Burglary: The Evidence for the King ſwore, that he was taken in the ſaid* Stephens's *Houſe, and two Hats found on him. His Maſter and Uncle (who appeared for the Priſoner) did ſwear, he was in Company with them till Nine a Clock that Night, but the King's Evidence ſwore, they took him between Ten and Eleven; whereupon the Jury found him guilty to the Value of* 10d. *and acquitted him of the Burglary, and then the Court adjourn'd to* Tueſday *Morning Eight a Clock.*

Edward Hughes, *and* Francis Painter *Pipemaker, of the Pariſh of St.* James's, *were then a ſecond time indicted with* Richard Collery, *Cordwainer, of the Pariſh of St.* James's; Hugh Berry, *Peruke-maker, of the Pariſh of* All-Saints; *and* John Jones, *Glover, of the Pariſh of St.* Thomas *in the ſaid City, for a* Riot *in the ſaid manner as the firſt Seven abovementioned. The King's Council, and the Council for the Priſoners did jointly agree, that* Edward Hughes *and* Francis Painter *ſhould be found* not guilty.

The Evidence for the King, againſt the other Three, did ſwear, that Hugh Berry *was in the ſaid* Stephens's *Houſe, with the Handle of a Warming-pan in his Hand, which he had broke off from a Warming-pan in the ſaid Houſe; and that* John Jones *and* Richard Collery *were both in the Houſe with Sticks in their Hands, beating down the Partition there, and that the ſaid* John Jones *was there at Twelve a Clock at Night, after all the* Riot *was over, ſwearing,* That all thoſe Perſons who were taken into Cuſtody (*who, he ſaid, were* his Men) ſhould be diſcharg'd, or elſe he would know the Reaſon why.

The Evidence for the Priſoners, endeavour'd to prove them in other Places at the Time of the Riot, *but the King's Evidence being ſo poſitive, they were found guilty of the* Riot, Tueſday *in the Afternoon, and the Court was then adjourn'd till* Wedneſday *Morning.*

Then Mr. Francis Stephens, *Son of the ſaid* Richard Stephens, *was ſurrender'd in Court by his Bail, and accordingly put himſelf upon his Tryal, there being two Bills of Indictment found againſt him, one for a Treſpaſs, in ſtabbing a Cooper's Apprentice; and the other*

ther for the Murder of John Gonning, by ſhooting him in the Head with a leaden Ball, to both which he pleaded not guilty. The Evidence againſt him ſwore, that between Six and Seven in the Evening, the Perſon that was ſtabb'd came along Tucker-Street, with only one Man more in Company, and that the ſaid Francis Stephens run out of his Shop to the other Side of the Channel, and ſtabb'd the Man without any Provocation at all, and that there was no Mob at that Time near the ſaid Richard Stephens's Houſe, neither had Mr. Stephens's Houſe been broke open, or damaged before the Stab.

But when the Cooper's Man appear'd himſelf, he ſwore, he was hurried on by a Mob, and was within a Yard of the ſaid Stephens's Door when he was ſtabb'd, but did not know by whom, nor by what Weapon: And that the ſaid Mob was huzzaing, beating the Bulks, and crying out, God bleſs Dr. Sacheverel, and Down with the Rounheads, as they went along. The Evidence for the Priſoner ſwore, that the Houſe was actually broke open before the Cooper's Man was ſtabb'd, and that what Francis Stephens did, was in Defence of himſelf and the Houſe. And upon that, the Judges inform'd the Jury, that, in their Opinions, they did believe that Francis Stephens did ſtab the Man, but that it was juſtifiable by Law, and therefore they ſhould find him not guilty, which they did accordingly.

Francis Stephens was afterwards try'd on the Indictment for the Murder of the ſaid John Gonning. The Evidence for the King ſwore, they heard a Gun fired three ſeveral times, and one Evidence ſwore, ſhe ſaw Francis Stephens fire a Gun, and immediately thereupon ſaw a Man fall, but did not know who it was. The Evidence for the Priſoner ſwore, that between Five and Six a Clock, they and the ſaid Francis Stephens went down into the Square, on purpoſe to ſee the Illuminations, and that while they were abſent, the Mob had been at the ſaid Stephens's Houſe, beat the Bulks and Shop-Windows, and went away, and returned a ſecond time, and then knocked down Richard Stephens, beat out the Eye of one Anne Baker, made Stephens's Apprentice bloody, and were gone away, and ſoon after, the ſaid Francis Stephens, and two or three of his Friends, came home, and had made a Bowl of Punch, in order to drink the King's Health; but the Mob returning the third time, they were forced to leave off drinking, and Francis Stephens went to the Shop-Door, (which was broke open) and deſired them, for God's Sake, to depart, and go about their Buſineſs, that there might be no more Miſchief done; whereupon one of the Mob, with a Pole five Foot long, and as thick as a Man's Leg, did ſtrike Francis Stephens on the Breaſt, and knock'd him down, upon which a Sword was brought to Francis Stephens, the Cooper's Man was ſtabb'd, and the Mob that was broke into the Houſe were deſired to withdraw, or elſe he would have a Gun and fire amongſt them, and accordingly a Gun was three times fired, in defence of the ſaid Houſe, and afterwards he was forced to make his Eſcape by a back way, in order to call the Magiſtrates; and in the mean time, the Perſons who were in Company with Francis Stephens, went into the Bake-Houſe, and put the Kneading-Trow before the narrow Paſſage which lead into the Shop, and there defend-

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ed themſelves till the Magiſtrates came, againſt ſuch of the Mob as attacked them, while the Rabble were rifling the Houſe: And the ſaid Francis Stephens's *Mother did ſware, That there was loſt out of the Houſe much Plate, and other Goods, to the Value of* 68 l. *Sterling. Upon the whole, the Judges informed the Jury, That what was done in Defence of the Houſe, was juſtifiable in Law, and that the Judges would have all Perſons informed, that it was* Murder *in the Rioters, if any Perſons were killed in attempting a Houſe; but if the Perſons belonging to that Houſe did ſhoot and kill ever ſo many, the Law would juſtify them therein. Upon which the Jury found him* not guilty.

William Shewell *was tryed, as the others, for a* Riot, *and the Evidence for the King did ſwear poſitive, That he was encouraging People to pull down Mr.* Whiting's *Houſe on* Temple Backs. *The Evidence for the Priſoner did endeavour to prove, that he was in other Places at the ſame time; but the* Jury *not believing it, found him* guilty *of the* Riot.

All that were found guilty of the Riot, *were fined twenty Nobles each, to be impriſoned for Three Months without Bail or Main-prize, and then to give Security for a Twelve-month, to be of the good Behaviour from the Time of their being ſo fined.* Peter Down's *Bill was found* Ignoramus; *ſo* Francis Stephens, Joſhua Harding, Edward Hughes, *and* Peter Downs, *were diſcharged out of Priſon, on Payment of their Fees.*

Francis Painter *was whipp'd on* Saturday *the* 4th *of* December, *and diſcharged afterwards on paying his Fees.* Joel Crooker *and* Jacob Brittain *were bound to appear at* Glouceſter-Aſſizes, *for bribing the King's Evidence: and* William Thomas, Chriſtopher Gay, *and* Samuel Stacy, *were diſcharged for want of Proſecution.*

On the 13*th* of *December*, the following Addreſs from the grand Jury for the City and County of the City of *Briſtol*, was preſented to his Majeſty by the Earl of *Berkeley*.

To the KING's *moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The humble Addreſs of the Grand-Jury for the City and County of the City of *Briſtol*, at a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer, held by virtue of Your Majeſty's ſpecial Commiſſion, begun the 25*th* of *November* 1714.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'WE do with all Humility and Acknowledgments return our unfeigned Thanks to Your Majeſty for your great Goodneſs in ſending a ſpecial Commiſſion to this City, not only to protect your good Subjects, but to prevent for the future ſuch riotous Aſſemblies, which, for theſe four laſt Years, this (before) happy Place has been expoſed to. We are ſorry to ſay they have been encouraged and abetted by ſome of our own Fellow-Citizens, who have from Time to Time notoriouſly eſpouſed their Cauſe, and, as far as in them lay, have *skreened them from Juſtice.*

'As the Magiſtrates of this City have always behaved themſelves with Honeſty and Integrity in the Execution

'of

' of their Office, and have heartily eſpouſed the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in your illuſtrious Houſe, and are now highly pleaſed in being your Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects; ſo we ſhall always take care to demean our ſelves under their Civil Adminiſtation, as to be aſſiſtant to them in preſerving the Peace of this City, in bringing to condign Puniſhment all Enemies to Your Majeſty's Government, and to deſerve your future Protection.

' May Your Majeſty long ſupport our excellent Conſtitution in Church and State. May your Royal Crown flouriſh, whilſt your Enemies are clothed with Shame; and, after a long and glorious Reign, may your Royal Progeny perpetuate the Bleſſing of good Government to late Poſterity.

I have been the more particular on this Trial, becauſe it was the firſt of the ſort in the King's Reign, and miſcarried by the corrupt Practices of the Faction to cover their own Wickedneſs, as appears by the Addreſs above.

About this Time, Addreſſes were ſet on Foot in *Scotland*, for diſſolving the Union; and it was alſo propoſed, that none ſhould be elected Members of Parliament there, but ſuch as would promiſe to uſe their Endeavours for diſſolving the Union. A great many well-meaning People ſeem'd at firſt inclinable to fall in with thoſe Meaſures; but when they found that the Jacobites were the moſt zealous for puſhing them on, in order to raiſe Confuſion and Diſcord betwixt the two Nations, they refuſed to concur, and referred their Grievances, by the Union, to be conſidered when the Nation ſhould be better ſettled.

But there was a quite different Spirit among the High-Church-Party in *England*, who excited Riots and Tumults in many Places of the Kingdom, to which they had been encouraged by the Pretender's Declaration.

To prevent this, the following Proclamation was publiſhed.

George *R.*

WHEREAS *of late ſeveral Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Aſſemblies, have been in many Parts of this Realm, to the Diſturbance of the publick Peace, and to the endangering of all Order and Government; and there is great Reaſon to apprehend, that the ſame are very much promoted and encouraged by Papiſts, Non-Jurors, and other Perſons diſaffected to our Government, Favourers of the* Pretender: *And whereas the ſaid* Pretender *has publiſhed a traiterous Paper, under the Title of his Declaration, of the Date of the Nine and Twentieth Day of* Auguſt *laſt, new Stile, which hath been diſperſed in many Parts of our Dominions, and in ſeveral Parts of* Europe, *in manifeſt Violation of our lawful and rightful Title to the Crown of theſe Realms: And whereas, by an Act of Parliament made in the firſt Year of the Reign of the late King* William *and Queen* Mary, *intitled,* An Act for the better ſecuring the Government, by diſarming Papiſts and reputed Papiſts: *It was enacted, That it ſhould and might be lawful for any two, or more, Juſtices*

of

of the Peace, who ſhall know, or ſuſpect any Perſon to be a Papiſt, or ſhould be informed that any Perſon was, or was ſuſpected to be a Papiſt, to tender, and they were thereby authorized and requir'd forthwith to tender to ſuch Perſon, ſo known or ſuſpected to be a Papiſt, the Declaration ſet down and expreſs'd in an Act of Parliament made in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles *the Second, intitled,* An Act for the more effectual preſerving the King's Perſon and Government, by diſabling Papiſts from ſitting in either Houſe of Parliament, *to be by him made, repeated, and ſubſcribed; and if ſuch Perſon ſo required ſhould refuſe to make, repeat, and ſubſcribe the ſaid Declaration, or refuſe, or forbear to appear before the ſaid Juſtices, for the making, repeating, and ſubſcribing thereof, on Notice to him given, or left at his uſual Place of Abode by any Perſon authorized in that behalf, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the ſaid two Juſtices, he was in and by that Act prohibited to have or keep in his Houſe, or elſewhere, or in the Poſſeſſion of any other Perſon, to his Uſe, or at his Diſpoſition, any Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, or Ammunition, other than ſuch neceſſary Weapons as ſhould be allowed to him by Order of the Juſtices of the Peace at their general Quarter Seſſions, for the Defence of his Houſe or Perſon; and that any two or more Juſtices of the Peace, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, by Virtue of that Act, might authorize and impower any Perſon or Perſons, in the Day-time, with the Aſſiſtance of the Conſtable, or his Deputy, or the Tythingman, or Headborough, where the Search ſhould be, to ſearch for all Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, or Ammunition, which ſhould be in the Houſe, Cuſtody, or Poſſeſſion of any ſuch Papiſt, or reputed Papiſt, and ſeize the ſame for our Uſe; and further, That no* Papiſt, *or reputed* Papiſt, *ſo refuſing, or making Default, ſhould or might have, or keep in his own Poſſeſſion, or in the Poſſeſſion of any other Perſon, to his Uſe, or at his Diſpoſition, any Horſe, or Horſes, which ſhould be above the Value of Five Pounds to be ſold; and that any two, or more, Juſtices of the Peace, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, might and ſhould authorize any Perſon, or Perſons, with ſuch Aſſiſtance as aforeſaid, where the Search ſhould be, to ſearch for, and ſeize for our Uſe, all ſuch Horſe and Horſes, which ſhould be above the Value of five Pounds to be ſold: And whereas, by another Act made in the ſaid firſt Year of the Reign of their ſaid late Majeſties King* William *and Queen* Mary, *intitled,* An Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths, *all Perſons who ſhould refuſe to take the Oaths therein directed to be taken, after the Tenders thereby directed to be made, and ſhould refuſe to make and ſubſcribe the ſaid Declaration in the ſaid Act of the Thirtieth Year of the ſaid late King* Charles *the Second, ſhould ſuffer all Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures and Diſabilities, as a* Popiſh *Recuſant Convict, and be taken and deemed* Popiſh *Recuſants Convict, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever: And whereas, in and by one other Act made in the Parliament of* Great Britain, *in the Sixth Year of the Reign of the late Queen* Anne, *our dear Siſter, intitled,* An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon

ſon and Government, *it was enacted, That it ſhould and might be lawful for any two Juſtices of the Peace, whereof one of them to be of the* Quorum, *within any of the Counties, Ridings, Diviſions, Stewarties, Cities or Boroughs, within our Kingdom of* Great Britain, *or any other Perſon, or Perſons, who ſhall be by Us, for that purpoſe, ſpecially appointed by Order in our Privy Council, or by Commiſſion under our Great Seal, at any time, or times, to ſummon and convene before them all ſuch Perſons within the Limits of their reſpective Juriſdictions, Powers, and Authorities, as they ſhould or might ſuſpect to be dangerous or diſaffected to Us, or our Government, and ſhould and might tender to every ſuch Perſon and Perſons, the Oath in that Act mentioned, commonly called,* The Abjuration Oath, *and ſhould at the next Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, to be held for the County or Place in which the ſaid Oath ſhould be tendred, certify the Chriſtian Names and Sirnames, and Places of Abode, of all Perſons refuſing to take the ſaid Oath, to be there recorded, and ſhall be from thence certified by the Clerk of the Peace of ſuch County, Riding, Liberty, Borough, Town Corporate, or Place within* England, *into the Court of Chancery, or King's Bench at* Weſtminſter, *and by the Clerk of the Peace of every Shire, Stewarty, Borough, or Place in* Scotland, *into the Court of Seſſions there, to be recorded in the Regiſter, or Rolls, of the ſaid reſpective Courts; and if the Perſon ſo refuſing and certified, ſhall not, within the next Term, or Seſſion, after ſuch Refuſal, appear in the Court of Chancery, King's Bench, or Seſſion, where ſuch Certificate ſhall be returned, and in open Court audibly and ſolemnly take and ſubſcribe the Oath aforeſaid, and enderſe, or enter, his ſo doing upon the Certificate ſo returned, ſhall be from the Time of ſuch his Neglect or Refuſal, taken, eſteemed and adjudg'd a Papiſt Recuſant Convict, and, as ſuch, ſhall forfeit and undergo ſuch Penalties as a Popiſh Recuſant Convict ought to do, by the Laws then in Force within* England: *And by an Act made in the Five and Thirtieth Year of the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth, *every Popiſh Recuſant Convict is to repair to the Place of his uſual Dwelling, or Abode, and not at any time to remove above five Miles from thence, unleſs thereunto licenſed according to the Direction of that Act, or of a ſubſequent Act, made in the Third Year of the Reign of the late King* James *the Firſt: Now for the Preſervation of the publick Peace, and for preventing the like traiterous Practices for the future, we have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all our Juſtices of the Peace, and all others whom it may concern, That they do, with the utmoſt Diligence and Application, put the ſaid Laws ſtrictly in Execution againſt Papiſts and Non-Jurors, and that they tender to them the ſaid Oaths and Declaration, and take from the Refuſers thereof their H rſes and Arms, and uſe their Endeavours to confine them to their uſual Habitations, in ſuch Manner as by the ſaid Laws is directed; and that they do alſo put ſtrictly in Execution all other Laws made againſt Papiſts, reputed Papiſts, and Non-jurors. And we do further ſtrictly charge and command all Popiſh Recuſants, Na-*

tives,

tives, and Denizons, who ſhall be above the Age of Sixteen Years, That they do, according to the Statutes in that Behalf made, repair to their reſpective Places of Abode, and do not thence remove, or paſs above the Diſtance of five Miles, unleſs thereunto licenſed according to Law; and the reſpective Juſtices of the Peace, and others concerned to execute our Commands herein, are hereby required to certify an Account of what they ſhall do, purſuant to the ſame, to Us in our Privy Council.

Given at our Court at St. *James*'s the Sixth Day of *December*, 1714. in the firſt Year of our Reign.

The Commiſſioners for the Church of *Scotland*, who were ſent to attend the Court, mov'd, in the Name of the Commiſſion, that a Day of Thankſgiving might be appointed in that Nation, becauſe of his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne; and that the Deſigns of the Pretender, and his Abetters, were thereby diſappointed. A Proclamation was accordingly iſſued for obſerving the 20*th* of *January* following, on that Account, through *Great Britain*. It was obſervable, that ſome of the *Engliſh* Archbps. and Bps. made a Motion to the ſame purpoſe, and it was accordingly taken Notice of in the Proclamation for *England*, as the Motion of the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly was in that for *Scotland*. This was look'd upon as ſomewhat extraordinary, becauſe Motions of that ſort had not of a long time been very uſual in *England*, where the Church uſed to be mov'd to thoſe things by the State.

About this time C. *Gyllemberg*, the King of *Sweden*'s Miniſter, had a private Audience, to congratulate King *George* upon his Acceſſion to the Throne; ſo that his Majeſty's Title was recogniz'd by all the Chriſtian Princes and States in *Europe*, from whom we were accuſtom'd to receive Ambaſſadors or Miniſters.

On the 9*th* of this Month, the Dukes of *Bolton*, *Rutland*, *Kent*, and *Argyle*, with the Earls of *Dorſet* and *Halifax*, were inſtall'd Knights of the Garter.

D^r. Ratcliff. The Univerſity of *Oxford*, according to an Order of her Convocation, performed the Funeral-Rites of Dr. *John Ratcliff*, their Benefactor, who dy'd ſome time before, with ſuch Ceremonies as came little ſhort of a Popiſh Canonization; which was the more taken Notice of, becauſe the Doctor was ſcarce reckoned a Chriſtian by thoſe that knew him; but having always rank'd himſelf with the High-Church-Party, that was judg'd Merit enough among thoſe who have all along diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by Diſaffection to the preſent Government.

The High-Church-Clergy went on, according to their Cuſtom, to preach up ſuch Doctrines as tended to alienate the Affections of the People from his Majeſty's Title; upon which his Majeſty was adviſ'd, by his Council, to iſſue the following Directions.

Directi-

Directions to our Archbiſhops and Biſhops, for the preſerving of Unity in the Church, and the Purity of the Chriſtian Faith; concerning the holy Trinity; and alſo for preſerving the Peace and Quiet of the State.

GEORGE, R.

'MOST Reverend, and Right Reverend Fathers in God, we greet you well: Whereas we are given to 'underſtand, That there have of late been great Differences 'among ſome of the Clergy of this our Realm, about their 'Ways of expreſſing themſelves in their Sermons and Wri-'tings concerning the Doctrine of the bleſſed Trinity: And 'whereas alſo unuſual Liberties have been taken by ſeveral 'of the ſaid Clergy, in intermeddling with the Affairs of 'State and Government, and the Conſtitution of the Realm, 'both which may be of very dangerous Conſequence, if not 'timely prevented: We therefore, out of our Princely Care 'and Zeal for the Preſervation of the Peace and Unity of the 'Church, together with the Purity of the Chriſtian Faith, 'and alſo for preſerving the Peace and Quiet of the State, 'have thought fit to ſend you theſe following Directions, 'which we ſtraitly charge and command you to publiſh, and 'to ſee that they be obſerved within your ſeveral Dioceſes.

'I. THAT no Preacher whatſoever, in his Sermon or 'Lecture, do preſume to deliver any other Doctrine 'concerning the bleſſed Trinity, than what is contained in 'the holy Scriptures, and is agreeable to the three Creeds, 'and the Thirty Nine Articles of Religion.

'II. That in the Explication of this Doctrine, they careful-'ly avoid all new Terms, and confine themſelves to ſuch 'ways of Expreſſion as have been commonly uſed in the 'Church.

'III. That Care be taken in this Matter, eſpecially to ob-'ſerve the Fifty Third Canon of this Church, which forbids 'publick Oppoſition between Preachers; becauſe (as that 'Canon expreſſes it) there groweth thereby much Offence and 'Diſquietneſs unto the People: And that above all things, 'they abſtain from bitter Invectives and ſcurrilous Lan-'guage againſt all Perſons whatſoever.

'IV. That none of the Clergy, in their Sermons or Lectures, 'preſume to intermeddle in any Affairs of State or Govern-'ment, or the Conſtitution of the Realm, ſave only on ſuch 'ſpecial Feaſts and Faſts as are or ſhall be appointed by pub-'lick Authority; and then no further than the Occaſion of 'ſuch Days ſhall ſtrictly require. Provided always, That 'nothing in this Direction ſhall be underſtood to diſcharge 'any Perſon from Preaching in Defence of our Regal Su-'premacy eſtabliſh'd by Law, as often, and in ſuch Manner, 'as the firſt Canon of this Church doth require.

'V. That the foregoing Directions be alſo obſerved by 'thoſe who write any thing concerning the ſaid Subjects.

'VI. Whereas alſo we are credibly informed, That it is 'the Manner of ſome in every Dioceſe, before their Ser- 'mon, either to uſe a Collect and the Lord's-Prayer, or the 'Lord's-Prayer only, (which the Fifty Fifth Canon preſcribes 'as the Concluſion of the Prayer, and not the whole Prayer) 'or at leaſt to leave out our Titles, by the ſaid Canon re- 'quired to be declared and recognized: We do further di- 'rect, That you require your Clergy, in their Prayer before 'Sermon, That they do keep ſtrictly to the Form in the 'ſaid Canon contained, or to the full Effect thereof.

'VII. And whereas we alſo underſtand, That divers Per- 'ſons, who are not of the Clergy, have of late preſumed, 'not only to talk and to diſpute againſt the Chriſtian Faith, 'concerning the Doctrine of the bleſſed Trinity, but alſo to 'write and publiſh Books and Pamphlets againſt the ſame, 'and induſtriouſly ſpread them through the Kingdom, con- 'trary to the known Laws in that behalf made and enacted; 'and particularly to one Act of Parliament made in the 'Ninth Year of King *William* the Third, intitled, *An Act for 'the more effectual ſuppreſſing of Blaſphemy and Prophaneneſs*: We 'taking all the Matters abovementioned into our Royal and 'ſerious Conſideration, and being deſirous to do what in us 'lies, to put a Stop to theſe Diſorders, do ſtrictly charge 'and command you, together with all other Means ſuitable 'to your holy Profeſſion, to make uſe of your Authority ac- 'cording to Law, for the repreſſing and reſtraining of all 'ſuch exorbitant Practices. And for your Aſſiſtance, we will 'give Charge to our Judges, and all other Civil Officers, to 'do their Duty herein, in executing the ſaid Act, and all 'other Laws, againſt all ſuch Perſons as ſhall, by theſe 'Means, give Occaſion of Scandal, Diſcord, and Diſturbance, 'in our Church and Kingdom.

Given at our Court at St. *James*'s, the Eleventh Day of *December*, 1714. In the firſt Year of our Reign.

By His Majeſty's Command, *Townſhend*.

Theſe Directions were very ill reliſh'd by the *High-flying Clergy*; and two Days before they were made publick, there came out a Pamphlet, with the Title of *A Letter to a* Friend in *Lancaſhire, occaſioned by a Report concerning* Injunctions *and* Prohibitions *by Authority, relating to ſome Points of Religion now in Debate.* The Author of this Pamphlet concluded his Letter as follows.

My Lords the Biſhops, are as ſenſible as any Men living,

'That the *Proteſtant Cauſe* muſt ſuffer exceedingly in the 'World, when it is ſtill obſerved, that their *main and boaſted 'Principle* is maintained and celebrated by them, only when 'they are writing againſt *Popery*; but upon any other Occa- 'ſion, is utterly forſaken and forgot by themſelves. They 'know perfectly well,

'That if we be not *infallible*, we are *fallible*.

'That

'That if we be *fallible*, we are *fallible* in *all* Points.

'That if we be *fallible* in *all* Points, we cannot poſſibly claim an *indiſputable Authority in any*.

'That if the Scripture be the *Rule* of *Faith*; it muſt be ſo, in *all* Points, at *all* Times, to *all* Perſons, equally.

'That if it be ſo; it muſt *lie open* equally, at *all* Times, to *all* Perſons, to be enquired into in *all* Points.

'That if *Debates* be not allowed in any one, or more, particular *Points*, about the right *Senſe of it*; it is in thoſe *Points ſhut up*, as an inacceſſible *Arcanum*.

'That no Anſwer can be given to the *Papiſts*, by thoſe, who, in any Inſtances, or any Degree, deny *that* to others, which they themſelves claim from *them*, as the *common Right* of *Chriſtians*.

'That any ſort of *indiſputable Authority*, call it what you pleaſe, is the ſame, in effect, with abſolute *Infallibility*; and every Degree of *Submiſſion* to it, as *ſuch*, is the very ſame with *implicit Faith* and *Subjection*.

'That the *Peace* of the *Church*, in any good Senſe, can never come in competition with the *common Right of Chriſtians*, or their *Liberty* of debating *Points of Religion*: But, in a true Senſe, is *then* at its heighth, and in its Glory, when *mutual Forbearance* flouriſheth, and not when a *profound Silence* is eſtabliſhed.

'That all *Parties*, and all *Perſons*, ſee and own this to be the *Truth* of *God*, when they themſelves are *undermoſt*: And therefore, that they muſt acknowledge it to be ſo, when they are *uppermoſt*.

'That *Religion*, and every thing relating to it, is a Matter of *Choice*, and not of *Force*.

'That the *Reformation* was wholly founded upon our *common Right* to debate about the *Senſe* of *Scripture*.

'That the *Chriſtian Religion* can approve of no Method of propagating *Truth*, contrary to this.

'Theſe things, I ſay, are perfectly well known to my *Lords* the *Biſhops*. And that is enough to aſſure you, that your Neighbours the *Papiſts* have no Reaſon to inſult you, upon what you will, I truſt, find to be a *Calumny* raiſed, and propagated, by their own Friends.

'Believe me, their *Lordſhips* have good Senſe, Learning, Integrity and Zeal for the Honour of Chriſtianity, as well as the Proteſtant Cauſe, in a moſt deſirable Degree. They are *Chriſtians*; they are *Proteſtants*; they are *Britons*; they are the Supports of *true Liberty*: Which is but a Word in *jeſt*, if the chief and moſt deſirable *Liberty* of a *reaſonable Creature*, be either taken away, or broke in upon. And therefore, I ſay, depend upon it, it is not conceivable, that Men of ſuch *Character* can eſpouſe a Deſign, of which I will ſay no more than I have already ſaid. I am, *&c.*

I thought it proper to insert so much of this Letter, that the World may see the fluctuating Temper of the High-Church-Clergy, and that they are capable of such gross Contradictions, as to make use of Arguments at one time, which they cry down at another. Such Propositions as these from the Pen of a Low-Churchman, or a Dissenter, would have been immediately damn'd by them in the former Reign, as treasonable, schismatical, and heretical; but now they can allow themselves to fly in the Face of the King's Supremacy, and quarrel with his Majesty's Directions to the Clergy, though they were warranted not only by the Example of the late Queen, but by that of all his Predecessors since *Henry* VIII.

This Month the Earl of *Strafford*, who had been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, was recalled, and made a fawning Speech to the States, when he took his Leave of them, in a much different Strain from what he used to make to them in the Queen's time. General *Cadogan* was sent over to *Holland*, to take care of the publick Affairs in his stead.

There being many Complaints of Tumults and Riots in the Kingdom, which were, in part, ascribed to the Neglect of the Justices of the Peace, a great many new ones were made; but there was not such a Number of the old ones removed as to give the new ones the Ascendant.

On the 3*d* of *January*, Sir *James Bateman*, with the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, waited on the Prince of *Wales*, with the Resolutions of their Court, humbly to thank him for the Honour he was pleased to do them, in becoming a Proprietor in their Company, and to desire the farther Honour that they might nominate his Royal Highness, for their Governour, in the next Election: The Prince answered, that he had nothing more at Heart than the promoting and encouraging the Trade of the Nation: He thank'd the Court of Directors for their Respect, and assured them he would promote the Interest of the Company on all Occasions; but not being vers'd in Matters of Commerce, he would always leave the whole Management of it to the Court of Directors, and the Choice of all their Officers to the Proprietors.

On the 5*th*, a Proclamation was published for dissolving the Parliament, and declaring the speedy calling of another. At the same time another was issued, for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Prophaneness, and Immorality.

On the 8*th*, the Lord-Mayor, with the rest of the Lieutenancy of the City of *London*, introduced by the Lord *Townshend*, presented an Address to his Majesty, which had so much Spirit and Honesty, and was so much taken Notice of, that 'tis thought fit to insert it as follows.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, and the rest of Your Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for Your City of London. 'PER-

'PErmit us, moſt gracious Sovereign, with the profoundeſt Humility and Submiſſion, to ſay, We always thought the Preſervation of the Trade of the Kingdom, and the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, to be the main Motives for the late War. A Cauſe ſo juſt was favoured by Heaven; and the Arms and Virtue of the Troops of *Britain*, with thoſe of her Confederates, prevailed with ſuch a Train of unparallelled Succeſſes, that we concluded our ſelves upon the Point of being happy to the utmoſt of our Wiſhes.

'But when we were juſt ſeizing the Prize of our Conqueſts, with Horror we call to mind, that the *Britiſh* Arms were ſurprizingly withdrawn, and our faithful Allies abandoned —— Sad were the Conſequences that enſued!

'The Reputation of the Kingdom was ſunk to Contempt, the humble Stile of the Enemy was quite altered, and *France*, from being in a Condition of ſuing for a Peace, became the Dictator of it to thoſe that had conquered: The People were mocked with Aſſurances of being free from the Danger of a neighbouring Fortreſs, and the beſt Branches of their Trade were exchanged for Chimera's.

'Our holy Church too was in Danger of being given up to Popery, our Civil Rights to Tyranny, and the way preparing for the Pretender.

'All that had been gained by a Profuſion of Blood and Treaſure, in a glorious and ſucceſsful War, was thrown up, and a free-born People brought within View of Slavery, when the Almighty once more interpoſed, by ſeating on the Throne Your ſacred Majeſty, his great Vicegerent.

'We, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects, can never think of that Providential Period of Time, in which the Kingdom was thus relieved from Diſtreſs, by Your Majeſty's moſt happy Acceſſion to the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, but our Hearts are full of unutterable Tranſports of Joy.

'We think our ſelves ſnatcht from Perdition, and eſtabliſhed upon a Rock of Security: Credit (the beſt Indication of the Peoples Satisfaction) ſprings up again, and the Spoils and Remains of our Commerce and Property are, we hope, recovering and enlarging.

'We ſee a Proteſtant Prince on the Throne, adorn'd with high Virtues, and bleſſed with a numerous Progeny of Proteſtant Succeſſors, Defenders of the Faith, and the eſtabliſhed Church, which is planted, and now again fenced in by the right Hand of God.

'We cannot forbear, now we are at Your Majeſty's Feet, upon this happy Occaſion, to tender our hearty Thanks for the Honour conferred upon us by Your Royal Commiſſion; and we aſſure Your Majeſty, that the Power entruſted with us, is in the Hands of ſuch as were never tainted with any

'Inclination to the *Pretender*; ſuch as ever had in Deteſtation 'thoſe who meant ill to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, or the 'Author of it, our other glorious Deliverer King *William*; 'ſuch as being Lovers of the Church and State, are ready to 'defend both with the Arms committed to their Charge; and 'ſuch as devoutly pray, that Your Majeſty, and Your Royal 'Iſſue, may reign over this Kingdom, and all other Your Ma-'jeſty's Dominions, till Time ſhall be no more.

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

I *Thank you for this Addreſs, in which you expreſs ſo much Duty and Loyalty to me, and ſo juſt a Concern for the Honour and Intereſt of your Country.*

On this Occaſion, his Majeſty Knighted *Richard Gough*, and *William Jollife*, Eſquires.

The late Miniſtry foreſeeing that they would be call'd to an Account for their Conduct, had frequent Conſultations how to ward off the Storm, and ſoon after a traiterous Libel was publiſhed, intituled, *Engliſh Advice to the Freeholders of* Great Britain. Nothing could be more full of Malice and Falſhood againſt his Majeſty's Perſon and Family, and it was cramm'd with Slanders againſt the Whigs in general, and the preſent Miniſtry. It was writ by one of the beſt Pens of the Faction, and artfully contriv'd to raiſe Diſcontents among the People againſt the Government, and to poſſeſs them with an Opinion, that the Church was in Danger by his Majeſty's Adminiſtration. It was carefully diſperſed through the Country in great Numbers; upon which the Government iſſued the following Proclamation.

George *R.*

WHEREAS *we have received Information, That a moſt malicious and traiterous Libel, intitled,* Engliſh Advice to the Freeholders of *England, has lately been printed and diſperſed throughout our Kingdoms with the utmoſt Induſtry, nevertheleſs, by the Care and Vigilance of our Magiſtrates, great Numbers thereof are intercepted in our City of* Exon, *ſome being directed to Sir* John Coriton, *Sir* Nicholas Morice, Jonathan Elford, *Eſq*; Philip Raſhley, *Eſq*; Francis Scobell, *Eſq*; John Williams, *Eſq*; *Mr.* Granville Piper, *Mr.* Welſhman, *Mr.* William Cary, *Mr.* Prouſſe, *Mr.* Phillips, *Mr.* Tonkin, *Mr.* Cunnock Kendall *reſpectively, in our County of* Cornwall; *others thereof to the Reverend Mr.* Shute, *the Reverend Mr.* Hughes, *the Reverend Mr.* Collyer, *and the Reverend Mr.* Bedford *reſpectively, in our ſaid County; and others thereof to the Mayor of our Borough of* Weſtloe *in our ſaid County; whereby, as well as from the Contents of the ſaid Libel, we are convinced, that the ſame is a wicked Contrivance, meant not only to ſpread Sedition, and to inflame the Minds of our loving Subjects, but alſo by alienating their Affections from us and our Government, to promote the Intereſt of the* Pretender; *and in order thereto, to raiſe Diſturbances in the approaching Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament;*

liament; we being resolved, as far as in us lies, to bring the Authors and Contrivers of such traiterous Designs to condign Punishment, and to deter all others from the like Attempts for the future, have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby promising a Reward of One Thousand Pounds to any Person or Persons, who shall discover the Author or Authors of the said traiterous Libel to any one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds to any Person or Persons, who shall discover the Printer or Printers thereof, as aforesaid, to the End that such Author or Printer may be prosecuted according to Law; which respective Rewards our Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer, *are hereby directed to pay accordingly. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Magistrates, in and throughout our Kingdom of* Great Britain, *That they do make diligent Search and Enquiry after the said Author, Printer, or Publishers; and that they do apprehend and seize the said Persons, and all others whom they shall find dispersing the said Libel, and give proper Information thereof, so as the said Offenders may be dealt with as the utmost Rigour of Justice requires.*

And whereas there is nothing which we so earnestly desire, as to secure the Peace and Prosperity of our Kingdoms, and to preserve to all our loving Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties, as well Religious as Civil, and in a most particular manner the Freedom of their Elections of Members to serve in Parliament; and being satisfied that the same hath been of late Years greatly invaded, by the Encouragements which have been given to Tumults, Riots, and other indirect Practices in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament; and it being most apparent, that such evil-minded Persons are now fomenting and carrying on the same dangerous Practices, we do hereby declare our highest Resentment and Displeasure against all such illegal Proceedings, strictly prohibiting the same, as being most injurious to our Government, and to the fundamental Rights of our People. And we do further charge and command all our Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, chief Magistrates in our Cities, Boroughs, and Corporations, and all other our Officers and Magistrates throughout our Kingdom of Great Britain, *That they do, in their several and respective Stations, take the most effectual Care to suppress and prevent all Riots, Tumults, and other Disorders, which shall be raised or made by any Person or Persons whatsoever, at, or in the approaching Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, and that they do put the Laws in Execution against all Offenders in that behalf. And we do further require and command all and every our Magistrates aforesaid, That they do, from Time to Time, transmit to one of our Principal Secretaries of State, due and full Informations of all such Persons who shall be found offending as aforesaid, or in any Degree aiding or abetting therein, it being our Royal Resolution to punish the same according to the utmost Severity of the Law.*

Given at our Court at St *James*'s, the 11*th* of *January*, 1714. In the first Year of our Reign.

The Libel to which the Proclamation refers, was ſufficiently anſwered in a Piece, entitled, *Britiſh Advice to the Freeholders of* Great Britain; but the Prejudices againſt his Majeſty's Perſon, Family, Title, and Adminiſtration, had been ſpread with ſo much Induſtry by the high-flying Clergy, and other ill-deſigning Men, that Antidotes of this ſort had very little Effect among the ignorant People.

That ſame Day a conſiderable Diſcovery of the Miſmanagement of the late Miniſtry was made publick by Order of the Privy Council, wherein the King was preſent, as follows.

UPON *Reading this Day* [January 11.] *at the Board, a Report from the right honourable the Lords Committees of Council, and others appointed to examine and enquire into the Abuſes of* Chelſea College, *dated the Tenth of this inſtant, in the Words following*, viz.

THE Lords of Your Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and others, to whom it was referred, to examine and enquire into the Abuſes and Miſmanagements of the Royal Hoſpital near *Chelſea*, having often met, and proceeded as far as the Time would permit, beg leave humbly to repreſent to Your Majeſty the preſent State and Condition of the ſaid Hoſpital, which, as it appears to them, is attended with ſuch irregular, unwarrantable, and corrupt Practices, as almoſt entirely defeat all the good Ends and charitable Purpoſes of that great and noble Inſtitution, and is at length grown to ſuch an Heighth of Iniquity, as to become a Burthen to the Nation, rather than a Relief to Superannuated and diſabled Soldiers.

The firſt Occaſion of this Enquiry aroſe from a Memorial of Mr. *How*, late Paymaſter-General and Treaſurer of *Chelſea College*, delivered to the Lords Commiſſioners of Your Majeſty's Treaſury, the 27*th* of *November* laſt, a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

This Memorial being referred to a Committee of Council, and to the Lords Commiſſioners for *Chelſea Hoſpital*; the acting Commiſſioners, that thought themſelves principally concerned in the Charge, and inſiſt upon their Juſtification, demanded a Copy of the ſaid Memorial, to which they gave in their Anſwer.

To this Anſwer of the Commiſſioners, Mr. *How* thought fit to make a Reply; all which we lay before Your Majeſty; and for Your further Information and Satisfaction, beg leave to obſerve and explain to you, the Nature of the Charge, and the ſeveral Facts that appeared to us, during the Examination.

The chief Grievance complained of is, That whereas the Funds, properly applicable to the Support of the Royal Hoſpital, do very little exceed 22,000 *l. per Ann.* the Annual Charge and Expence thereof does now amount to above 91,000 *l.* If this extraordinary Expence had grown and become neceſſary under a frugal Management and good Oeconomy,

nomy, the Burthen of it had been more ſupportable; but 'tis very ſurprizing to find, that the whole is owing to a ſcandalous Remiſneſs in the principal Officers, and notorious Corruption in the inferior, countenanced, if not encouraged, by the acting Commiſſioners.

The firſt Article, is the great Number of Out-Penſioners, which deſerves a very particular Conſideration, and as ſtated by Mr. *How*, amounts to 8980 Men, but upon caſting up the Pay-Books, it appears that the Number now entred there is 9109.

Nor will it ſeem ſtrange, that there is this Difference in the Total Numbers, if we come to conſider the Method of making up theſe Books, and upon whoſe Integrity alone it did depend to make the Number whatever was thought proper, even after the Books were ſigned by the Commiſſioners.

Theſe Pay-Books are made up by Mr. *Criſp*, Secretary to the Commiſſioners, wherein all the Names of the Men are entred Alphabetically; and at the End of the whole Liſts, there are Warrants ſigned by the Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord *North* and *Grey*, Lieutenant General *Withers*, Colonel *Hales* the Governour, and Mr. *Crawford*, Deputy-Governour of the Hoſpital: Theſe Warrants are not only Authorities, but poſitive Directions to the Pay-Maſter to pay the Men their uſual Penſion for the Time therein ſpecified, being Six Months in each Book; and all the Men are there certified, by the ſubſcribing Commiſſioners, to be then alive, and duly entitled to the Penſion.

As theſe Warrants were a Direction for diſtributing above 60,000 *l.* of publick Money, it is aſtoniſhing to find what little Care was taken by the acting Commiſſioners to prevent any Fraud or Abuſe, which the Method of theſe Books was not only liable to, but ſeems calculated for no other purpoſe.

As the Names of all the Men are entred Alphabetically, ſo at the End of almoſt every Letter in the Alphabet, there is in theſe large Folio-Books a Page, or a Page and a Half, left Blanks, which it was moſt evidently in the Power of thoſe who had the ſole Management of this Affair, and in whoſe Cuſtody the Books were kept, till delivered to the Paymaſter, to fill up with what Names they thought fit.

And to make any ſuch Practice the more eaſie and undiſcoverable, the Names of the Men are no where numbered, nor any one Page in the Books, nor are the Totals caſt up at the End of the whole, nor the amount of the Pay ſpecified; that it no way appeared to the Commiſſioners for what Numbers they ſigned, nor how much Money they diſpoſed of, and whether the Numbers were 8980 or 9109, or but half the Number, at the Time the Commiſſioners ſigned. The Publick can have no Satisfaction but from Mr. *Criſp*'s Integrity: And ſo litttle Care had the ſigning Commiſſioners to make any thing certain, that their Warrant is without Date:

The

The first Instance, that so much Money was directed with so many Blanks, and no Date for the Warrant.

This unaccountable and unwarrantable Method of making up and signing the Pay-Books, three of the Commissioners, *viz.* the Earl of *Clarendon*, Lieutenant-General *Withers*, and the Governour, have thought fit to justifie, and in Answer to this Part of the Charge to alledge, 'There could be no Design 'to add any Number of Men at the End of the several 'Blank Pages, no Men being to be paid, but upon a Re-exa-'mination; and for this Purpose they say, the Direction to 'Mr. *How* is to pay such Persons as were therein mentioned, 'except where it was otherwise excepted; and that this Ex-'ception was inserted, to prevent the Payment of any Men 'upon the Pension, who should not be re-examined. But that there is no such Exception in the Warrants, nor any Words that can be construed to have any such Meaning, the Perusal of the Warrants will satisfie Your Majesty beyond all Dispute.

But the said Commissioners insisting so much upon this intended Re-examination for their Justification, it is necessary to state the Fact very particularly: They confess they were sensible of the extraordinary Encrease of the Out-Pensioners. 'And that they had Reason to believe, that by the Number 'of the Dead, which would appear upon a Re-examination, 'and those whose Wounds, *&c.* were cured, they should be 'able to reduce them to a reasonable Number; and for this 'their great Care and Caution, they appeal to an Advertise-'ment in the *Gazette* in *July* last, for the Pensioners to appear 'in *August*, to be re-examined: But the same Commissioners, who declare under their Hands, they were sensible of all this in *July* last, very soon forgot their good Intentions; and in *November* following, without any previous Examination or Reduction, certifie the whole Number to be living, and give a positive Order for paying them, or such Persons for them, as should have Letters of Attorney for that Purpose: And as to that Allegation, that the Draughts from the Pensioners to do Duty in Garrison upon the Demise of the Queen, prevented the Re-examination; it seems unintelligible how the appearing of 1200 Men upon a proper and useful Occasion, which was indeed a Review of so many, should obstruct or retard the Examination of the rest; besides, as Mr. *How* observes, these Books, with such ample Certificates, were sent to him not till *November* following, after all the Draughts were dismissed; and instead of any Notice to stop Payment, in Expectation of this Re-examination, Mr. *Crisp*, in his Letter to Mr. *How*, presses that the Payment might not meet with any Delay.

Many more Observations might be drawn from the Memorial, the Commissioners Answer, and the Reply; but they being all annexed, we beg leave to refer to them, and to proceed

ceed in giving Your Majeſty an Account of what further occurr'd to us, during this Examination.

Theſe Pay-Books being made up in ſo looſe and unwarrantable a Manner, and it appearing by the Queen's Inſtructions to the Commiſſioners, that no Penſioners were to be admitted, but by Warrant ſigned by the Commiſſioners upon proper Certificates, and a due Examination by the Commiſſioners in Perſon, and that by the Sixth Article of the ſaid Inſtructions, (Copies of the ſaid Warrants, expreſſing the Particulars of the Examination, and Reaſon of ſuch Invalids Admiſſion, are to be entred in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe) Mr. *Criſp* was ordered to lay before the Lords the Original Books from whence the Pay-Books were ſuppoſed to be tranſcribed: In Compliance with this Order, Mr. *Criſp* preſented to the Lords of the Committee Six Books, Three ſigned jointly by Mr. *Inglis* the Surgeon-General, and Mr. *Nodes* his Mate; and Three ſigned by Mr. *Nodes* only; and a Seventh Paper ſigned by no Body.

Theſe Books, ſigned only in this Manner, which were delivered as the Foundation and Vouchers for the Pay-Books and the Original Books of the College, appear at firſt View to be defective in the moſt material Part, and cannot be allowed to be of any Authority, not being ſigned by any one Commiſſioner, whereas by the Commiſſion under the Great Seal, and the Inſtructions thereto annexed, they ought to have been ſigned by five Commiſſioners. It is neceſſary to obſerve here, that upon conſtituting the preſent Commiſſioners, and forming theſe Inſtructions, a great Reformation of ſuppoſed Abuſes in the College was ſet on Foot, and the Number of Out-Penſioners, which was then betwixt 3 and 4000, was thought ſo exceſſive, that a general Examination of all the Out-Penſioners was ordered to be taken by theſe Commiſſioners, who diſmiſſed 1882, as being admitted without Qualifications; and there remained then upon the Penſion only 1719: And this Reduction was made about *June* 1713, ſince which Time they are now encreaſed to above 9000.

The Commiſſioners in their anſwer to Mr. *How*'s Memorial, undertake to account for this great Encreaſe by a general Eſtimate in this manner;

	Men,
Left upon the Penſion upon the General Examination in 1713	1719
Re-admitted upon a ſecond Examination, by a Verbal Order of the Duke of *Ormond*	1882
By a Reduction from the 12 Invalid Companies	300
Allowed to remain on the Penſion, that did not appear at the firſt general Examination, about	1000

Men

Men discharged from the Service of *Portugal* and *Spain*, who, upon Account of the Hardships they suffered, were to remain upon the Pension, till their Wounds, *&c.* were cured, between 3 and ———	4000
Total——	8801

It is now worth Enquiry how the Original Books, as they are called, agree with this Account, and upon what Authorities they are founded.

The first Book, signed by Mr. *Englis* and Mr. *Nodes*, is the List of Men re-admitted upon the Re-examination; and tho' the whole Number dismissed was but 1882, this Book contains 2130, which exceeds the Number dismissed by 248.

The Second Book, which is likewise signed both by Mr. *Englis* and Mr. *Nodes*, contain a List of 905 Men, which were new Men; and being examined by the Surgeon and his Mate, without any Report to the Commissioners, or any Warrant from them, are admitted and entred the Pension; and this Examination is said to commence in *June* 1713, and to be continued to *February* following.

The Third Book, signed by Mr. *Nodes* the Surgeon's Mate only, contains a List of 1643 Men, which Mr. *Nodes*, upon Oath, delivered as a List of Men, who were permitted to remain upon the Pension, without undergoing the first general Examination; but the Commissioners, in their Answer, having called these about 1000 Men, Mr. *Nodes* was examined more particularly, and did acknowledge, upon Oath, that about 600 of those Names were added and inserted in that Book since this present Enquiry began.

The Fourth Book contains a List of 620 Men, certified for by Mr. *Nodes* singly, which he calls a Continuation of the former Examination, that ended in *February* 1713-14; and Mr. *Nodes* confesseth, that about 100 of these Men were added to this Book since the present Enquiry.

The Fifth Book is a List of 253, signed by Mr. *Englis* and Mr. *Nodes*, which were Men reduced from the 12 Invalid Companies; and it must be observed, that the Commissioners in their Answer reckoned these 300 Men.

These five Books together contain 5551 Men, and are all that are pretended to have been admitted since the Number was reduced to 1719, which together make but 7270, and is short of the Number entred upon the Pay-Book by 1839. To supply this Defect, there is a Book signed by Mr. *Nodes*, containing 1772 Men, which leave still 67 Men upon the Pay-Book, for which there is not the least Pretence of any sort of Admission.

But as to this last Number of 1772 Men, there is something very unintelligible in this Part of the Account, and that requires farther Explanation; Mr. *Nodes*, who signed this

this Book, did upon his Oath declare, that it did contain the Liſt of the Men, who, upon the firſt general Examination, were allowed to remain as duly qualified; and in a Paper which he delivered in the Day after he was ſworn, upon Recollection, for his own Juſtification, he aſſerts to the ſame Effect. If this be true, theſe Men, or ſo many of them at leaſt, are the ſame as the 1719, ſo often mentioned, and are not to be reckoned again; which leaves the Deficiency ſtill of the Number entred upon the Pay-Book of above 1800 Men. But it muſt not be forgot, that Mr. *Criſp* at the ſame time delivered a Liſt of Names, amounting to 1715, at the End of which are theſe Words: 'The ſeveral Men afore-'mentioned, whoſe Regiments are affixed againſt their 'Names, were continued on the Penſion upon the Exami-'nation of all the Out-Penſioners in the Beginning of the 'Year 1713. Which muſt be underſtood of the ſame Men that Mr. *Nodes* ſwears are contained in his Book; but upon Examination and Compariſon of the Liſts, few or none of the Names are found to be the ſame. How this is to be reconciled, is hard to determine; but 'tis certain, if they had been the ſame, they were not to be twice reckoned; as they are not the ſame, one of the Liſts can be nothing but a Number of fictitious Names, ſet down upon this occaſion, to make up a Number as near as they could in this Surprize, equal to the Numbers which the Commiſſioners had certified to be alive, and duly qualified, and had accordingly directed ſhould be paid.

And that this was moſt probably the Caſe, may be reaſonably concluded, becauſe Mr. *Nodes* did upon his Oath confeſs, that this whole Book of 1772 Men, was tranſcribed from looſe Papers ſince this Enquiry, and ſigned by him, but the ſame Day that it was delivered into this Committee; and Mr. *Nodes* being asked, where thoſe looſe Papers were, from whence he tranſcribed theſe Names, he ſaid, he thought they were now of no further uſe, and that he had cancelled and deſtroyed ſeveral of them during this preſent Examination.

By theſe Obſervations it ſufficiently appears, that theſe Books, which were produced as Vouchers to the Pay-Books, were in a great Meaſure made and prepared after the Pay-Books were tranſmitted to the Paymaſter; that the Number of Out-Penſioners was encreaſed from 1719, to 9109, without any one legal or warrantable Step purſuant to the Queen's Inſtructions; and that if any of the Commiſſioners, who ſigned the firſt Warrant, did, in Compliance with others, and thro' Inadvertency, ſet their Hands to the Pay-Books, it is ſurprizing to find that Three of the Commiſſioners ſhould ſtill perſevere and take upon them the Juſtification of ſuch groſs Abuſes, and give a ſecond Sanction to ſuch corrupt Practices, which carry along with them very ſtrong

Suſpi-

Suſpicions of great and unreaſonable Advantages made at the Expence of the Publick, and by the Abuſe of a neceſſary and very laudable Charity.

But beſides the Concluſions that neceſſarily follow from what has been ſaid already, ſeveral Perſons gave Evidence and Information upon Oath, tending to the ſame Effect; and by what has occurred during this Examination, there ſeems to be no Diſcipline or Regularity in any part of the Management of the Hoſpital; but in this uſeful and advantageous part of admitting Out-Penſioners, there are recruiting Officers that beat up for, and levy Invalids to claim the Penſion; there are Officers that prepare Certificates of the Mens Qualifications, Furlows ſigned by the Governor are always ready for them, immediately upon their Admiſſion; and there are Perſons ready to take upon them the Trouble of receiving their Penſion by Letter of Attorney, and to advance to them as the Stock riſes or falls in or about *Chelſea*, and another Advantage theſe Perſons ſeem to have, a Man is no ſooner admitted an Invalid, but he becomes immortal, there not having one Man died out of 9109 from the Time of their firſt Admiſſion.

After ſo full a Detection of theſe groſs Abuſes, committed and ſuffered in the chief Branch of Expence relating to the Hoſpital, it was not reaſonable to expect any Care or good Management in the Expence of the Houſe, and it ſeems very needleſs to trouble Your Majeſty long upon this Head; but only to obſerve with Mr. *How*, that the Expence of the Hoſpital, in the Articles of Proviſions and Contingencies, is within a few Years increaſed a Third; that of Proviſions ſeems very unaccountable, it being all along for the ſame Number of Men, and it does not appear that the Nature of the Payments to the Undertakers, either in Time or Specie, has occaſioned any Diſcount in proportion to the Advance in the Prices of the Proviſions. However, the Commiſſioners have in this Part been equally remiſs; for it does not appear that any regular Contracts at all have been made for ſome late Years, but the Undertakers have been told by Mr. *Criſp*, That they muſt go on at the former Prices, and the only Authority they have had has been a Verbal Signification of the Commiſſioners Pleaſure by Mr *Criſp*; ſome Contracts have been ſigned for Candles in particular, above a Twelve Month after the Money was paid; and greater Allowances made to Contractors by Mr. *Criſp*, than by the Minutes of the Board he was authorized to do: And ſuch Alterations have been made by Mr. *Criſp* at his own Houſe, without taking or asking any Directions from the Commiſſioners.

And the better to cover theſe Frauds and Abuſes, the ancient Rules and Methods eſtabliſhed for the better regulating the Management of the Affairs of the College, have of late Years been diſpenſed with and laid aſide; and Mr. *Inglis*, who

who is Comptroller of the College, and had uſually been preſent at the making of Contracts, or at leaſt atteſted them, depoſed upon Oath, That for late Years he had never ſeen any of the Contracts; and all the Knowledge he had of them was, Mr. *Criſp* had given him Abſtracts and ſhort Minutes, which were all the Rules he had to govern himſelf by, in the receiving and delivering out of the Stores and Proviſions; and by this means all the Checques and Comptrols, that were eſtabliſhed for the Security of the Publick, were rendred uſeleſs.

HIS *Majeſty in Council taking the ſame into Conſideration, is pleaſed to order, That the ſaid Report be made publick; and it is hereby accordingly ordered that it be printed and publiſhed, to the End that all Perſons concerned, may take Notice thereof, and uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent the like Abuſes and evil Practices for the future.*

Next follows Mr. *How*'s MEMORIAL relating to the State of *Chelſea* Hoſpital and Out-Penſioners, in purſuance of a Direction from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury to that Purpoſe, which was by their Lordſhips judged of Conſequence to be laid before his Majeſty, and was by him referred to a Committee of Council, *&c.* in order to a particular Examination of that Affair.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury.

May it pleaſe Your Lordſhips,

'HAving been acquainted with your Lordſhips Directi-
'ons to the Commiſſioners of the Royal Hoſpital at
'*Chelſea*, to lay before your Lordſhips a State of the ſaid Ho-
'ſpital, with reſpect to the Charges of the preſent Eſtabliſh-
'ment, and the Out-Penſioners, and how far the reſpective
'Parts of the ſaid Charge have been ſatisfied, and by what
'Warrants and Authorities, *&c.*

'I do herewith tranſmit to your Lordſhips the moſt per-
'fect State, which, I believe, can at preſent be made of the
'Charge of the ſaid Hoſpital and Out-Penſioners, with the
'Funds for their Support, from the 24*th* of *December* 1712.
'(to which time they are fully cleared) to the 24*th* of *De-*
'*cember* next, diſtinguiſhed under the proper Heads in two
'Annual Accompts, with an Abſtract of them in one View,
'to which is added the ſeveral Sums I have received and
'paid for this Service.

'By theſe Accompts your Lordſhips will ſee, that beſides
'the Sum of 5000 *l.* which is to be received from the Earl
'of *Carnarvon*, for the Day's Pay of the Forces who ſerved
'abroad, when they are cleared, there remains to be iſſued
'of the Funds voted by Parliament, and agreed to by a ſe-
'lect Committee, for this Expence, the Sum of 37,629 *l.* 8 *s.*
'5 *d.* for the Year 1713, and 63, 381 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.* for the Ser-
'vice of the preſent Year 1714, making together 106,010 *l.*

'14 *s.*

'14*s.* and admitting these Sums were issued and applied, 'there will be still a Deficiency of 35,536*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* 1-2. to 'clear the Hospital and Out-Pensioners to the 24*th* of *December* next.

'As this will, I believe, appear surprizing to your Lord-'ships, I think it necessary to acquaint your Lordships with 'the Grounds and Authorities upon which the particular 'Articles in these Accompts are founded.

'The first is, the Annual Sum of 3008*l.* 9*s.* for the Sa-'laries of the Officers of the House, pursuant to an Esta'blish-'ment signed by her late Majesty soon after her Accession 'to the Throne; upon which Head it is proper I should 'take Notice to your Lordships, that above two Years since 'Directions were given for making a new Establishment, with 'some Alterations, and one was accordingly prepared and 'signed by her late Majesty, but upon an Application from 'the Commissioners of the Hospital, a Stop was put to the 'Counter-signing it; and a Report of the Commissioners, 'with one of mine in relation thereto, were referred by the 'Earl of *Oxford*, to the Consideration of Mr. *Gwyn*, then Se-'cretary of War, whose Report thereupon, with the Esta-'blishment, and all the other Papers lying before your 'Lordships, I shall not trouble your Lordships with any 'Particulars therein, but must observe to your Lordships, 'that by reason this Affair has remained so long undeter-'mined, I have undergone some Censure, the Officers of 'the House being uneasie they were not paid, though I 'had no proper Authority to pay them by; her Majesty 'signing a new Establishment, having cancelled the former, 'and the Differences of some Allowances in the latter, made 'the Persons concerned unwilling to be paid, and concluded 'by the other, which was not perfected, in which Condition 'it continuing at her Majesty's Death, I was so moved with 'the Hardship it was to many of the Officers, who had no 'other Support, that I paid all (but one or two who are 'struck off by the new Establishment) as much on Accompt 'as their new Salaries did amount to, at *Christmas* last, and 'pray your Lordships will now please to give Directions for 'the perfecting such an Establishment as I must be govern-'ed by in concluding my Accompts of the Hospital.

'The second Article, is the Annual Allowance of 1249*l.* '8*s.* to the Military Officers and private Men in the Ho-'spital, to supply them with Tobacco, *&c.* and is by Esta-'blishment also.

'The next Articles for Provisions, contingent Expences, '*&c.* are by Warrants of the Commissioners, pursuant to the 'Authority given them by Patent, and Her Majesty's In-'structions, a Copy whereof is herewith delivered.

'The Exchequer Fees are paid by Authority of Parliament, 'and the Allowances to my Office, *&c.* by Sign Manual.

'The

'The laſt Article is the Pay of the Invalids, call'd Out-Penſioners, who being now encreaſed to a very great Number, I hope your Lordſhips will not think it neceſſary that I am very particular in my Obſervations upon that Expence.

'It is originally founded upon a Warrant at the End of the Eſtabliſhment of Guards and Garriſons, which directs ſeveral Allowances to be paid to ſuch non-commiſſioned Officers and Soldiers as have ſerved the Crown 20 Years, or by Wounds or otherwiſe are diſabled in the Service, in order to ſubſiſt them, until by Vacancies in the Hoſpital they can be received into the Houſe; and by a long War they are become much more numerous than was, or could be apprehended at the Time of their firſt Eſtabliſhment; and by reaſon the Poundage of the Forces who ſerv'd abroad, which was firſt intended to bear this Expence, has been applied to other Services, there has been a Neceſſity for ſome Years paſt of applying to Parliament, who have from Time to Time granted Money towards this Charge upon Eſtimates that have been laid before them, which I am very much concern'd to find to be ſo ſhort of the Sum that by the preſent Accompt ſeems to be wanted for it, and which indeed I could not have apprehended, it being but very lately that I could obtain the leaſt Information of the Number the Out-Penſioners now conſiſt of, and am not a little ſurprized to find encreaſed to Eight Thouſand Nine Hundred Eighty Men, from One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nineteen, the Number they were reduced to by a Re-examination of the Commiſſioners about *June* 1713, when they diſmiſſed One Thouſand Eight Hundred Eighty two Perſons, as unqualified, out of Three Thouſand Six Hundred and one, then upon the Liſt of Out-Penſioners; and they were at that Time of Opinion, that the remaining 1719 was ſo great an Expence, that they reduced the former Allowances of the non-commiſſioned Officers, Horſe and Dragoons, to 5 *d. per* Day, the ſame of the private Foot; and to prevent the Charge thereof from encreaſing for the future, they propoſed to the Lord High-Treaſurer, by their Report of the 24*th* of *April* 1713, that no Invalids ſhould thereafter be admitted on the Out-Penſion, until Her Majeſty's Pleaſure was further ſignified thereupon; and except they have received new ones unknown to me, the vaſt Multitudes admitted ſince that time do not appear to be duly admitted, as is required by the 4*th*, 5*th*, and 6*th* Articles of Her Majeſty's Inſtructions, which were drawn by me, to which I humbly refer your Lordſhips; but muſt take the Liberty to acquaint you, that had not theſe Inſtructions, though of equal Authority with the Patent, been entirely diſpenſed with, it would have been impoſſible for ſuch and ſo many

'Abuſes to have gained Ground in the Affairs of that Hoſpi-
'tal, as it is but too viſible they have done.

'Since the great Reducement beforementioned, no War-
'rants being ſent me from the Commiſſioners for admitting
'into the Out-Penſion ſuch Invalids, as they had examin'd
'and found qualified as was uſual, and is required by the
'ſaid Inſtructions, I apply'd to the two laſt Lord Treaſurers,
'and had both their Orders to demand a Regimental Liſt of
'the Out-Penſioners, expreſſing the Companies wherein they
'ſerv'd, with their Qualifications, and the Officers Names
'who certified for them, the Uſe whereof is mentioned at
'large in my Memorials; but I have not been able to obtain
'it; but inſtead thereof there is lately ſent me a Book with
'Eight Thouſand Nine Hundred and Eighty Mens Names
'only, ſigned at the End by Five of the Commiſſioners, with-
'out any Diſtinction of the Regiments or Companies they
'ſerved in, or any Account of their Qualifications. What
'Certainty the Commiſſioners had when they ſigned at once
'ſuch an extraordinary Liſt, that the Perſons therein named
'had ever been duly examined, they only can inform your
'Lordſhips; and alſo what Number the Book they ſign'd
'did contain, it being no where expreſs'd, tho' the Muſter-
'Roll of a ſingle Company is not Authentick without it;
'and the Book it ſelf is not ſo much as paged, and has ſo
'many entire blank Sides, beſides other vacant Places, that
'ſuch a Latitude is given for inſerting ſo many more Names
'than the Commiſſioners did actually ſign to, as is not cre-
'dible but by a View of it; and whether any Names may
'have been added ſince, it is impoſſible to diſcover, but by
'a more ſtrict Examination than I am able to make.

'Two Thirds, or more, of theſe Out-Penſioners being per-
'mitted to be abſent upon Furlows from the Governour,
'who are diſperſed in all Parts of His Majeſty's Dominions,
'and leave Letters of Attorney with Perſons about the
'Town, who purchaſe their Penſions from them; I think the
'Publick ſhould have ſome better Security they are alive at
'the Time of Payment, than Certificates under the Hands
'of the Miniſters and Churchwardens, ſeveral of which have
'by my Deputy been diſcovered to be counterfeited; but
'there is now an End put to all ſuch Diſcoveries, (by the
'Perſon who pays the Penſioners) theſe Certificates being by
'a late Order of the Commiſſioners lodged with one who
'acts as their Secretary, and likewiſe makes out the Liſt,
'both which ſeem to depend ſolely upon his Approbation; a
'Truſt, I humbly conceive, not fit to be repoſed in any ſin-
'gle Perſon.

'Theſe, with ſome other Difficulties, obvious to any one
'who is deſirous to perform his Duty in the Diſpoſal of a-
'bove One Hundred Thouſand Pounds of the publick Mo-
'ney, has made me forbear, for ſome Time paſt, to make any

'Ap-

'Application for Money to pay the Out-Penſioners, in hopes 'the many Complaints on this Head would produce a more 'regular and authentick Liſt, by a ſtricter Examination of 'them; and my ill Health not permitting me to perform ſuch 'a Work as it ought to be done, I believe it would very well 'anſwer the Expence, ſhould your Lordſhips think proper 'to appoint ſome Perſon (with a ſufficient Authority to op-'poſe the many Difficulties he will certainly meet with) to 'examine and pay them from the 24*th* of *June* 1713, from 'which Time the great Encreaſe has grown.

'To the foregoing Obſervations I cannot omit to add the 'Notice of the great Encreaſe of the Expence of the Hoſpi-'tal in the Articles of Contingencies and Proviſions; the 'laſt of which, though the Houſe entertains the ſame Num-'ber of Men only, is, ſince the Year 1707, above one Third 'more than at that Time; and the Encreaſe on the Contin-'gencies is greater, as your Lordſhips will ſee by the Annu-'al Charges on theſe Heads, which I have collected for your 'Lordſhips Information, and make no doubt the Cauſes of 'them will be thought fit to be enquired into.

Years.	Proviſions.			Encreaſe.			Contingen.			Encreaſe.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1707	5009	10	2				2795	11	9			
1708	4930	16	2				3265	19	8	479	7	11
1709	5601	15	8	592	5	6	3201	16	3	406	4	6
1710	6677	11	9	1068	1	7	3342	17	1	547	5	4
1711	6963	18	11	1954	8	9	3402	15	6	607	3	9
1712	7629	8	10	2619	18	8	4077	5	7	1281	13	10
1713	7558	11	—	2549	1	10	4110	12	8	1315	—	11
1714	7582	10	6	2573	—	4	4740	17	10	1945	6	1

'That your Lordſhips may with the more Eaſe judge 'what is neceſſary to be done towards regulating and ſup-'porting the Expence of the Hoſpital and Out-Penſioners for 'the future, I ſhall conclude with a State of the Annual 'Charge as it now ſtands, towards which the Poundage and 'Day's Pay of the Guards and Garriſons is about 22,044 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.* What further Aid is to be expected from the De-'ductions from the Pay of the Forces abroad, is not under 'my Cognizance.

Annual Charge.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
'Salaries to the Officers of the Houſe	3008	9	
'Money Allowances to the Military Officers and Soldiers	1249	8	
'Proviſions	7582	10	6
'Contingencies	4740	17	10

' *Exchequer* Fees and Allowances to the Pay-master General and Commissary General	6388 00 0
' Pay of several Pensioners at 12 *d.* a Day	267 13 4
' Pay of 8980 Out-Pensioners at 5 *d.* a Day	68,285 8 4
Total	91,522 7 0

' I have thought it my Duty to be very particular in stating this Matter to your Lordships, not doubting but by your ' Lordships Prudence and Authority that Reformation will ' be effected which I have many Years endeavoured in vain.

All which is humbly submitted to your Lordships, this 20*th* of *November* 1714.

J. Howe.

Upon the Discovery of these Abuses, his Majesty changed the Government of that Hospital, and appointed *Thomas Stanwick*, Esq; Brigadier General, to be Governour, and Colonel *Thomas Chudleigh*, Lieutenant Governour of the said Royal Hospital; and directed a new Commission to pass the Great Seal, appointing Commissioners for the Government of that Hospital the Lord President of the Privy-Council, the Captain General of his Majesty's Forces, the first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, the Two Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being, Lieutenant General *Earle*, Lieutenant General *Lumley*, the Secretary of War, the Comptrollers of the Army, and the Governour and Lieutenant Governour of the said Hospital, for the Time being.

January 15*th*, the King in Council signed the following Proclamation for calling a new Parliament.

George *R.*

IT having pleased Almighty God, by most remarkable Steps of his Providence, to bring us in Safety to the Crown of this Kingdom, notwithstanding the Designs of evil Men, who shewed themselves disaffected to our Succession, and who have since, with the utmost Degree of Malice, misrepresented our firm Resolution, and uniform Endeavours to preserve and defend our most excellent Constitution, both in Church and State; and attempted by many false Suggestions to render us suspected to our People; we cannot omit, on this Occasion of first summoning our Parliament of Great Britain, *(in Justice to ourselves, and that the Miscarriages of others may not be imputed to us, at a Time when false Impressions may do the greatest and irrecoverable Hurt before they can be cleared up) to signifie to our whole Kingdom, That we were very much concerned, on our Accession to the Crown, to find the publick Affairs of our Kingdoms under the greatest Difficulties, as well in respect of our Trade and the Interruption of our Navigation, as of the great Debts of the Nation, which we were surprized to observe, had been very much increased since the Conclusion of the last War. We do not therefore doubt that if the ensuing Elections shall be made by our loving Subjects with that Safety and Freedom which by Law they are entitled to, and we are firmly resolved to*

main-

maintain to them, they will ſend up to Parliament the fitteſt Perſons to redreſs the preſent Diſorders, and to provide for the Peace and Happineſs of our Kingdoms, and the Eaſe of our People for the future, and therein will have a particular Regard to ſuch as ſhew'd a Firmneſs to the Proteſtant *Succeſſion, when it was moſt in Danger: We have therefore found it neceſſary, as well for the Cauſes aforeſaid, as for other weighty Conſiderations concerning us and our Kingdoms, to call a new Parliament; and we do accordingly declare, That with the Advice of our Privy Council, we have this Day given Order to our Chancellor of* Great Britain, *to iſſue out Writs in due Form for the calling a new Parliament; which Writs are to bear* Teſte *on* Monday *the Seventeenth Day of this inſtant* January, *and to be returnable on* Thurſday *the Seventeenth Day of* March *next following.*

Given at our Court at *James*'s, the Fifteenth Day of *January* 1714, in the firſt Year of our Reign.

Tho' this Proclamation opened the Eyes of abundance of People, who had been deluded by the Artifices of the late Miniſtry, yet it did not eſcape the Cenſures of the Faction, who had the Impudence to alledge, that his Majeſty did unduly intermeddle in directing what Perſons the Electors ſhould chuſe; but the Injuſtice of that Allegation is plain from the Proclamation it ſelf; tho' had it been otherwiſe, it ill became the Faction, who had made uſe of ſo much Violence and Bribery in the Elections of the two preceeding Parliaments, to have found Fault with it.

The ſame Day the King ſigned a Proclamation, declaring his Pleaſure for continuing Officers in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, according to the Act of Parliament, made in the Sixth Year of the late Queen, *for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Great Britain *in the Proteſtant Line*, That no Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, Dominion of *Wales*, Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, Iſles of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderdey*, and *Sark*, ſhould become void by reaſon of the Demiſe of her ſaid late Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors, Kings or Queens of this Realm; but that every Perſon and Perſons, in any of the Offices, Places, and Employments aforeſaid, ſhould continue in their reſpective Offices, Places, and Employments for the Space of Six Months next after ſuch Death or Demiſe, unleſs ſooner removed and diſcharged by the next Succeſſor.

This was a ſufficient Proof of his Majeſty's Moderation and Clemency, conſidering the Provocation he had to have turned out all that had been put in by the late Miniſtry, which, as the Event ſhew'd, might have prevented many of the Riots and Tumults that afterwards happened.

On the 17*th*, his Majeſty ſigned the following Proclamation, in order to the electing and ſummoning the Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*.

George R.

WHEREAS *We have in Council thought fit to declare Our Pleasure, for summoning and holding a Parliament of* Great Britain, *on* Thursday *the Seventeenth Day of* March *next ensuing the Date hereof. In order therefore to the electing and summoning the Sixteen Peers of* Scotland, *who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament, We do, by Advice of our Privy Council, issue forth this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of* Scotland *to assemble and meet at Our Royal Palace of* Holy-Rood-House *in* Edinburgh, *on* Thursday *the Third Day of* March *next ensuing, between the Hours of Twelve and Two in the Afternoon, to nominate and chuse the Sixteen Peers to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the said ensuing Parliament, by open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the Proxies for such as shall be absent, such Proxies being Peers, and producing a Mandate in Writing, duly signed before Witnesses, and both the Constituent and Proxy being qualified according to Law. And the Lord Clerk Register, or such Two of the Principal Clerks of the Session, as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his Name, are hereby respectively required to attend such Meeting, and to administer the Oaths required by Law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their Votes; and immediately after such Election made, and duly examined, to certifie the Names of the Sixteen Peers so elected, and sign and attest the same in the Presence of the said Peers the Electors, and return such Certificate into Our High Court of Chancery of* Great Britain. *And we strictly charge and command, That this Our Royal Proclamation be duly published at the Market-Cross at* Edinburgh, *and in all the County-Towns of* Scotland, *Twenty five Days at least before the Time hereby appointed for the Meeting of the said Peers to proceed to such Election*

Witness Our Self at *Westminster*, the Seventeenth Day of *January* 1714, in the first Year of Our Reign.

On the 11*th* of *January*, an Order of Council was issued, that the Lord *Townshend* and Mr. *Stanhope*, Secretaries of State, should go to the Earl of *Strafford*, and demand from him the original Instructions and Orders, and all Letters he had received from the late Ministry, or any foreign Prince or Minister, and Copies of all Instructions of which he has not the Originals; and also of all Letters writ by him to any Person whatsoever, relating to his Negotiations, from the Time of his first being at the *Hague*, sealed up with his Lordship's Seal, and to transmit them to the Council-Office, to be there safely kept, and sealed up by the Lord President's Seal. The Earl delivered them two Trunks, which, he said, contained what they desired; and Orders were sent to seal up his Papers that were on Ship-board, or at the Custom-House.

On the 13*th*, a Fire broke out in a Gun-Powder-Shop near *Bear-Key* in *Thames-Street*, betwixt the Custom-House and *Billingsgate*; and the Wind being high, it burnt up *Water-Lane* and

and the back Part of *Harp-Lane* to *Tower-Street*; it alſo ſpread backwards towards the Ware-Houſes on the Keys; ſo that above 120 Houſes were either burnt or blown up, amongſt which were Bakers-Hall and Trinity-Houſe, and part of the Cuſtom-Houſe was damaged; great Quantities of Sugar, Oil, Wine, and other rich Goods, were deſtroyed; and the Loſs was computed at above 500000*l.* and there were about 50 People, who loſt their Lives by the Flames, or Fall of the Houſes.

The 20*th* of *January*, being the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for the King's happy and peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne, his Majeſty, with the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, attended by the chief Officers of State, Privy Counſellors, others of the Nobility, and ſome of the foreign Miniſters, went from St. *James*'s Palace to the Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s, where, after Divine Service, and ſinging *Te Deum*, an excellent Sermon was preach'd by Dr. *Richard Willis*, Lord Biſhop of *Glouceſter*. The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of *London* gave their Attendance in the accuſtomed Manner; the City-Companies in their Liveries were in their reſpective Stands; the Streets were lined by the Militia; the Guns in the Park and Tower were fired; And at Night there were Illuminations, Bonefires, and other publick Demonſtrations of Joy.

The moſt remarkable things which happened abroad this Month are as follow. The *Turks* declared War againſt the *Venetians*, tho' the Emperor did all he cou'd to prevent it. The hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* arriv'd in *Sweden*, and marry'd that King's Siſter; after which he put himſelf at the Head of Affairs, and eſpecially of the Army.

The Deputies of the States of *Britany* in *France* being ſent to compliment the *French* King on the proſperous Condition of his Affairs, the Biſhop of *Rennes*, their Spokeſman, to ſet the Matter in a fair Light, gave a lively Deſcription of the extreme Diſtreſs the Kingdom was reduced to towards the End of the War, and ſaid, That the King, by the Superiority of his Genius, had found Means to extricate himſelf from theſe Difficulties, by creating Diviſions among his Enemies, while *France* was on the Brink of Ruin, which had enabled him to ſave *Spain*, and keep it in the Hands of his Grandſon; and alſo to give Peace to *Europe*, on Terms perfectly glorious to himſelf, and advantageous to his People.

This was very much taken notice of, becauſe it confirm'd the juſt Reflections which had been made upon our late Miniſtry, for making ſuch a diſhonourable Peace with *France*, when it was in their Power to have forced the *French* King to what Terms they pleaſed.

One of the firſt Uſes the *French* King made of the Peace was, to perſecute the poor Remains of the Proteſtants in his

Kingdom, called new Converts, who had been forced, by his barbarous Perſecution, to diſſemble their Religion; but ſome of them, when they came to die, declared themſelves ſtill to be Proteſtants, and would not ſuffer the Prieſts to come near them. Amongſt others, one M. *Jurgniac*, a Man of conſiderable Fortune at *Bourdeaux*, renounced Popery on his Death-Bed, for which the Parliament there ordered that his Memory ſhould be extinguiſh'd, and branded as Infamous; that Half his Eſtate ſhould be forfeited to the King, and the Coſts of the Procedure levied on the other Half. And upon this Occaſion, the Parliament of *Paris* made an Arreſt to prevent the burying of the new Converts in private Places, and ordered their neareſt Neighbours, or Relations, on pain of an arbitrary Fine and Coſts of Suit, to give Notice of their Illneſs and Deceaſe; and ordered likewiſe, that if they died, after refuſing the Sacrament of the Church, the ſaid Relations, or Neighbours, ſhould make a Declaration of it to the next Judge, on pain of 1500 Livres; and the Corpſe of the Deceaſed was not to have the Honour of Burial, and Half their Eſtate was to be forfeited to the King, as above.

The moſt remarkable thing that happened at home in *February*, was the following Tranſaction, relating to the great Abuſes committed in *Chelſea-Hoſpital*.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

THE Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital near *Chelſea*, having ſome Time ſince received a Letter from Mr. *Taylor*, by Order of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, wherein he ſignifies to them, That their Lordſhips deſire they would tranſmit to them a State of the ſaid Hoſpital, and of the Out-Penſioners thereof,

In order to a full Compliance with Mr. *Taylor*'s Letter, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Hoſpital cauſed a Letter to be writ to Mr. *How*, as Treaſurer of the ſaid Hoſpital, to deſire he would, with all convenient Speed, lay before them a State of the Hoſpital, and of the Out-Penſioners thereof, from the Time they were laſt cleared, to the 24*th* of this inſtant: But inſtead of complying therewith, he has laid a Memorial before the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, dated the 20*th* of *November* laſt, relating to the Affairs and Management of the ſaid Hoſpital by the Lords Commiſſioners thereof, with his Obſervations thereupon; and the ſaid Memorial being referr'd to your Lordſhips Conſideration, we humbly take leave to inform your Lordſhips, That in *June* 1712, a Patent was opened and read, conſtituting the Lords of the Privy Council, the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in *Great Britain*, the two Eldeſt Lieutenant Generals, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Guards and Garriſons, the Secretary of War, the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, the Governour of the

the ſaid Hoſpital, the Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Works, the Auditors of the Impreſts, the Comptrollers of the Accounts of the Army, the Commiſſary-General, the Judge-Advocate, the Lieutenant-Governour of the Hoſpital, and the Secretaries of the Treaſury, Commiſſioners for the Management of the Affairs of the Hoſpital; wherein, amongſt other things therein mentioned, they were directed to prepare an Eſtabliſhment for the ſaid Hoſpital, which accordingly they did, and tranſmitted the ſame to the Earl of *Oxford*, then Lord-Treaſurer, who referr'd it to Mr. *How*, who thereupon propoſed, that ſeveral Alterations ſhould be made therein; upon which, both the Eſtabliſhment, as prepar'd by the Lords Commiſſioners, and his propoſed Alterations, were referr'd to Mr. *Gwyn*, the then Secretary at War; and how far he agreed in Opinion with the Lords Commiſſioners, we muſt refer your Lordſhips to his Report thereupon.

As to the Surprize Mr. *How* ſeems to be under at the Encreaſe of the Out-Penſioners, we muſt take leave to acquaint your Lordſhips, That had this been clearly ſtated by him to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, we are fully perſuaded your Lordſhips had not been troubled with his Memorial, or our Reply thereto; for 'tis very obſervable, by his own Account of the Number of Out-Penſioners in the Beginning of the Year 1713, upon an Examination of them, there was 1719 continued, and 1882 diſmiſs'd; but he repreſents, that they are now encreaſed to 8980, without taking the leaſt Notice of the Occaſion of ſuch an Encreaſe. Sure he could not have a Deputy executing the Office of Treaſurer of the Hoſpital, who ſhould neglect to inform him, at the Time he was preparing the ſaid Memorial, that the 1882 Men, who were diſmiſſed, were re-admitted again by her late Majeſty's Command, ſignified to the Board by his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*: And that upwards of 300 Invalids, who were at that time reduced out of the Twelve Invalid Companies, were alſo put upon the Out-Penſion, which added to about 1000 Men who had not appeared at the Examination, occaſioned by the great Diſtance they were at, makes about 5000 Penſioners; ſo that the extraordinary Number of Invalids admitted to the Penſion, upon the disbanding the Armies in *Flanders*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, is between Three and Four Thouſand. This great Number was chiefly occaſion'd by the miſerable Condition moſt of thoſe Men were in who came from *Spain* and *Portugal*, by the great Hardſhips many of them endured while Abroad in thoſe Countries, and who were to remain on the Penſion till ſuch time only as they were cured of their Wounds, *&c.* Some time after the Admiſſion of thoſe Men, the Governour and Lieutenant-Governour of the Hoſpital informing themſelves of the Encreaſe of the Penſioners, they propoſed to the Lords Commiſſioners, that their Lordſhips would be pleas'd to order the Out-Penſioners

ſioners in general ſhould be re-examined, they having great Reaſon to believe, that by the Number of Dead, (which would then appear) and thoſe whoſe Wounds, *&c.* were cured, they ſhould be able not only to reduce them to a reaſonable Number, but likewiſe prevent any the leaſt Encreaſe thereof for the future, by keeping them to a fixt Number after ſuch Re-examination; and that no Invalids ſhould be thereafter admitted, but as Vacancies ſhould happen by Death or otherwiſe; in order thereto, the Lords Commiſſioners cauſed an Advertiſement to be inſerted in the *Gazette*, in *July* laſt, for them to appear in *Auguſt*: But upon her late Majeſty's Death, the Lords-Juſtices cauſed three Detachments to be formed out of them, the one conſiſting of a Hundred Men, who were ſent to *Greenwich*; a Second of Six Hundred, and the Third of Five Hundred, who were ſent to *Portſmouth*; and it being uncertain whether their Lordſhips ſhould have Occaſion for any more of them, cauſed a Stop to the then intended Examination; and the Out-Penſioners in general, are at this time waiting in and about the Town, in order to be re-examin'd, touching their Pretenſions to the Penſion, before they are paid, purſuant to the Advertiſement abovementioned.

And we muſt alſo take Notice to your Lordſhips, that we cauſed a Liſt to be prepar'd of the Out-Penſioners, and immediately tranſmitted the ſame to Mr. *How*'s Deputy, at the Cloſe of which, we ſign'd a Warrant, authorizing Mr. *How*, to pay ſuch Perſons as were therein mentioned, except where it was otherways excepted. This Exception was inſerted in the ſaid Warrant, to prevent the Payment of any Men on the Penſion, who ſhould not be re-examined; ſo that the Blanks, left at the End of ſeveral Pages in the ſaid Liſt, could not be done with the leaſt Deſign to add any Number of Names thereto; no Men, as is already obſerv'd, being to be paid but upon a Re-examination. It is likewiſe further neceſſary to acquaint your Lordſhips, that every Day the propoſed Examination is delay'd, it's more than probable, it cauſes an extraordinary Expence of a very great Number of Men; and as to the Invalids mentioned in the ſaid Liſt, their Regiments to which they belong'd, their Age, Time of Service, how, when, and where diſabled, may be added thereto, if your Lordſhips think it neceſſary; altho' Mr. *How*, in all his Payments made hitherto to the Out-Penſioners, never prepar'd any Books for the Lords Commiſſioners to ſign, but in like manner as the Liſt abovementioned; and it was at his Requeſt in *June* 1713, the Lords Commiſſioners caus'd the ſaid Liſt to be made, they being always prepar'd to that time by himſelf or Deputy; as to the Men being abſent upon Furlows from the Governour, we muſt acquaint your Lordſhips, that the Lords Commiſſioners ordered, that Furlows ſhould be granted to them by the Governour, to prevent their remain-

maining about the Town, as alſo in reſpect to the adjacent Villages, who were not capable to receive them into Quarters, they making daily Complaints of their Inability to ſubſiſt the Men already quartered upon them; but we cannot leave this Head, without being ſomething particular. It's true, the Governour ſigns the Furlows, but they are tranſmitted to the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital, or his Deputy, who not only delivers them out to ſuch Penſioners as apply for the ſame, but does likewiſe inſert therein the Time for which they are permitted to be abſent, and a Regiſter thereof is kept by them in their Office only; and we finding great Numbers of them to be abſent, thereby thought the Method obſerved by the Treaſurer or his Deputy, in receiving Certificates, ſigned only by the Miniſter and Church-Wardens, was not a ſufficient Authority to pay the Perſons, to whom the Men abſent upon Furlows have aſſign'd their Pay by Letters of Attorney; but ordered that all Certificates upon theſe Occaſions, ſhould, for the future, be ſign'd and ſealed by the Mayor, Miniſter, and Church-Wardens of the Corporation, neareſt to the Place ſuch Out-Penſioners ſhall be or reſide, and tranſmitted to our Secretary, in order to his laying the ſame before the Lords Commiſſioners for their Peruſal and Approbation: The Letters of Attorney mentioned by Mr. *How*, are not only made in his Office by himſelf or Deputy, but are there kept, and no others are look'd upon as Authentick, which are made elſewhere; and this Branch of his Office being erected by his own Authority, it is he, or his Deputy, who muſt anſwer for the ſame.

As to Mr. *How*'s Obſervations upon the Encreaſe of the Expence of the Hoſpital, in the Articles of Contingencies and Proviſions, we muſt take leave to acquaint your Lordſhips, That the Encreaſe of the Contingencies, from the Time mention'd by Mr. *How*, has not only been occaſion'd by the extraordinary Repairs of the Hoſpital, but alſo the Furniture thereof, which has not been renewed ſince the Houſe was inhabited, till of late Years; as alſo by the Out-Penſioners, who, over and above their Pay as ſuch, are allow'd the Benefit of Medicines, both from the Chirurgeon and Apothecary, which ſtill adds thereto: And as theſe extraordinary Expences are unavoidably neceſſary, ſo we doubt not but it will meet with your Lordſhips Approbation. As to the Encreaſe of Proviſions, we muſt take notice to your Lordſhips, it has been in great Meaſure owing to the Uncertainty of the Payments, both as to the Time and Specie in which they were to be paid, who were Contractors for the ſame; for as they were to be paid every Three Months in Money, without any Deduction whatſoever; ſo, inſtead thereof, it has generally been Twelve Months, ſometimes more, before they were paid, and then it was frequently in Tallies, which bore a very large Diſcount; and there is at this Time more than Seventeen

venteen Months due to them for Proviſions ſerv'd to the ſaid Hoſpital: And we don't doubt, but were the Perſons who ſerve the Hoſpital with Proviſions, permitted to attend your Lordſhips, and give a particular of their Payments, your Lordſhips would ſoon perceive the juſt Reaſons there were for ſuch Allowances as are made to them. *December* 6. 1714.

A Copy of Mr. How's *Reply to the Anſwer of Three of the Commiſſioners of the Royal Hoſpital at* Chelſea, *to his Memorial.*

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners for *Chelſea* Hoſpital.

My Lords,

IN Purſuance of the Directions of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, I lately tranſmitted to their Lordſhips a State of the Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſea*, and Out-Penſioners, with ſome Obſervations which I thought neceſſary to lay before your Lordſhips relating to the ſaid Accounts, which neither they nor your Lordſhips had been troubled with, if the Commiſſioners themſelves had pleas'd to have taken notice of the many Complaints I from Time to Time made of the Diſorders and Irregularities in the Management of the ſaid Hoſpital and Out-Penſioners, as may appear by my ſeveral Reports and Memorials to the Treaſury; and I doubt not but your Lordſhips will be ſatisfied I was now under an unavoidable Neceſſity to repreſent the ſame, ſince I muſt otherwiſe have ſeemed to approve them, and be expoſed to very juſt Cenſure, had I made a Payment, by which the Publick might have ſo greatly ſuffered; but this having occaſioned an Anſwer, ſigned by Three of the Commiſſioners only, I muſt beg leave further to trouble your Lordſhips with an Explanation of ſome Facts therein mentioned.

The firſt is, an Order ſaid to be given from her Majeſty by his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, to re-admit of the 1882 Men who had juſt before, after a very long and laborious Examination of the Commiſſioners, been diſmiſt the Penſion for being unqualified; the only Notice whereof I had was from their Memorial, for ſince my ill Health hindred me from attending the Board, as I uſed to do whilſt I was able, I have very little Knowledge of the Proceedings there.

I did indeed lately hear, that upon an Application to her Majeſty, in behalf of ſome Perſons who were thought to be too ſeverely uſed in being diſmiſt the Penſion, her Majeſty was pleas'd to give verbal Directions their Pretenſions ſhould be examined into, and ſuch of them re-admitted as were found qualified; a true State of which Matter I doubt not but ſome of the Commiſſioners, who were preſent when his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* ſignified her Majeſty's Commands, can acquaint your Lordſhips with, and what Care has been uſed in the Execution of them, or in the Admiſſion of the great

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Multitude beſides, will beſt appear by the Examination now before your Lordſhips.

And to ſatisfie your Lordſhips of the great Miſtake in the ſaid Anſwer, that the late Books or Liſts of the Out-Penſioners are prepar'd in the ſame manner all former Liſts were made by me or my Deputy, and that they were prepar'd at my Requeſt in *June* 1713; I need only ſtate the Fact a little plainer, which is this: Before the numerous Admiſſions now in Diſpute, the Commiſſioners always ſigned Warrants for putting upon the Penſion the ſeveral Perſons from Time to Time examined by them, and thoſe Warrants were lodged with me for my Authority to pay them; and for the Eaſe of the Perſons who muſtered the Out-Penſioners, my Deputy at the Hoſpital uſed to give them a Liſt of their Names, copied from the ſaid Warrants, until I thought fit to forbid him to have any further concern therein, which, I believe, might be about *June* 1713. But I am ſurpriz'd to find by their Anſwer, that the Books of the Penſioners lately ſent me were made at that Time, ſince it appears by them, that many of the Penſioners do not commence Pay till near a Year afterwards; and that the ſaid Books are not made in the manner deſired by me, is evident by my Memorial to the late Lord Treaſurer in *July* laſt, with the Letters which I ordered to be writ to their Secretary as ſoon as I receiv'd Directions thereupon, and his Anſwer hereunto annex'd.

And ſince, as theſe Commiſſioners acknowledge, they had great Reaſon to believe, that by the Number of Penſioners who were dead, and thoſe whoſe Wounds were cured, they would have been reduced to a reaſonable Number upon a Re-examination, which was intended by them, if it had not been hindred by ſeveral Draughts made of the Penſioners, to do Duty in Garriſon upon her Majeſty's Death; I muſt leave it to them to reconcile their Intentions herein with their ſending to me, after all the ſaid Draughts were diſmiſſed, theſe Books, with ſuch an ample Certificate that all the Perſons therein named were living, and a poſitive Order for paying them; and inſtead of any Notice to ſtop Payment, in Expectation of ſuch a Re-examination, their Secretary, in the Letter beforementioned, had acquainted me, that the ſaid Books or Liſts of the Penſioners were made out, that their Payment might not meet with any Delay; and whether thoſe Words in the Commiſſioners Warrant [except where it is otherwiſe ſet againſt their Names] can be ſuppoſed to have any other Meaning than the different Days of the Commencement of their Pay, the Books now before your Lordſhips will ſhew.

The giving of Furlows, and making of Letters of Attorney by the Penſioners, are not mentioned by me as Faults, as theſe Commiſſioners ſeem to apprehend; but their Number being now too great to continue the Orders formerly gi-

given by me, to pay no Letters of Attorney until the Penſioners themſelves appear'd to ſign my Books, I thought it neceſſary to mention to the preſent Lords of the Treaſury the Propoſal of ſome better Security than the Certificates of the Miniſter and the Church-Wardens, which I had formerly made, before I knew any Directions were given by the Commiſſioners in this matter; and whether my deſiring that all Certificates of this kind ſhould be lodg'd with the Auditor, to vouch the Payments upon them, where they will be a Record to be reſorted to by all Perſons, upon all Occaſions, will not be a more ſatisfactory Security to the Publick, than the Order of the Commiſſioners to lodge them in a private Hand, I ſubmit to your Lordſhips; who, I doubt not, will examine all the Certificates produced to the Commiſſioners, to ſatisfie them that the Nine Thouſand Out-Penſioners were all living at the Time they are certified to be ſo.

Their Anſwer having given your Lordſhips ſome Reaſons for the Encreaſe of the Contingencies, which I have not Power to call for the neceſſary Papers to examine into, I hope they will be found to your Lordſhips Satisfaction; but muſt obſerve, that except Care is taken in comptrolling the Surgeon's and Apothecary's Bills, the charitable Intentions on that Head may be as much abuſed as the Commiſſioners have been impoſed upon by the Contractors for Proviſions and Cloathing, if they have obtain'd ſuch large Additions to their Prices, upon the Pretence of the Incertainty of their Payment as to Time and Specie, it being well known, no Office paid more regularly; and that I have had a particular Regard to the Service of the Hoſpital, the Sum of 173,26*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* which I have advanced on that Account, is a ſufficient Evidence; and till very lately, the Contractors were ſeldom above Three Months in Arrear, and often not ſo long, though for Reaſons unknown to me, they have frequently ſtaid for their Warrants or Contracts from the Commiſſioners long after I was ready to pay them; and particularly the laſt Year I gave publick Notice of ſome Months before their Warrants were ready; and I am very certain (that beſides their being ſometimes paid in Money) no Diſcount of any Tallies iſſued by me for this Service bears any Proportion to the Increaſe of their Contracts, as I doubt not will fully appear, if your Lordſhips, according to their Deſire, pleaſe to examine upon Oath, all the Perſons who for ſome time paſt ſerved the Hoſpital with Proviſions.

All which is humbly ſubmitted to your Lordſhips,
this Seventeenth of *December*, 1714.
J. Howe.

SIR,

'I Send you incloſed an Extract of Mr. *Lowndes*'s Letter to Mr. *Howe*, ſignifying his Grace the Lord Treaſurer's

'Di-

'Directions, that for the more methodical and certain Payment of the Out-Penſioners, before any future Payment is made to them, there ſhould be tranſmitted to Mr. *Howe*, a compleat Regimental Liſt, made Alphabetically, expreſſing in proper Columns each Out-Penſioner's Name, Age, Time of Service, in whoſe Company, and how qualified, and by what Officer certified to be ſo: The keeping of which Liſt or Regiſter being purſuant to the 4*th* Article of her Majeſty's Inſtructions, which directs the Method of admitting the ſaid Out-Penſioners, I ſuppoſe there is no Occaſion of applying to the Commiſſioners for the ſending a Copy of it to Mr. *Howe*; but if there is, I do not doubt you will take care to do whatever is neceſſary for the ſpeedy executing his Grace's Commands, which I am ordered to acquaint you with, and which is neceſſary to be done before any Demand can be made, or any Money will be iſſued for the ſaid Out-Penſioners. *I am*, &c.

Pay-Office, Aug. 25. J. Merril.
1714. *Mr.* Criſp.

Extract of Mr. Lowndes's *Letter to Mr.* Howe, *dated* Aug. 13. 1714.

'HIS Grace my Lord Treaſurer, for rendring the Payment of the Out-Penſioners more methodical and certain for the future, is pleaſed to order, that before any future Payment be made them, you do obtain from the Commiſſioners of the ſaid Hoſpital, or any other Perſon or Perſons whoſe Buſineſs it is to form the ſame, a compleat Regimental Liſt made Alphabetically, expreſſing, in proper Columns, each Out-Penſioner's Name, Age, Time of Service, in whoſe Company, how qualified, and by what Officer certified to be ſo.

'*Mem.* This Direction was given at the Requeſt of Mr. '*Howe*, by a Memorial delivered the *July* preceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Wm. Lowndes.

Royal Hoſpital near Chelſea, Aug. 25. 1714.

SIR,

'I Received your Letter of Yeſterday's Date, with Directions to prepare a Regimental Liſt to be made Alphabetically of all the Out-Penſioners of the Hoſpital, expreſſing in proper Columns each Penſioner's Name, Age, Time of Service, in whoſe Company, and how qualified, and by what Officer certified to be ſo. I am therefore to acquaint you, in Anſwer thereto, that ſome time ſince I was commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of the ſaid Hoſpital, to prepare a Liſt of the Out-Penſioners, in ſuch a Manner as has been hitherto practiſed for the Payment of the ſaid Penſioners, a very great Number of Invalids having been admitted on the Penſion till ſuch time only as their

'Wounds

Wounds ſhall be cured; their Lordſhips have therefore ordered that a Re-examination ſhall be made of all thoſe People; and they have likewiſe been pleaſed to give ſuch Directions thereupon, as will not only reduce the great Number and Expence of them for the future to a very reaſonable Demand, but will alſo prevent any the leaſt Increaſe thereof for the time to come, under any Pretence whatſoever; but that the Payment of the Arrears of their Pay or Penſion-Money may not meet with any Delay, their Lordſhips have ordered the uſual Liſt ſhall be prepared, in order to be ſigned by their Lordſhips, and tranſmitted to the right honourable Mr. *Howe*, with all convenient Speed.

I am, Sir,

Mr. Merrill, *Yours*, &c.

J. D. Criſpe.

SIR,

MY Lord Treaſurer having directed the making a Regimental Liſt of the Out-Penſioners, in the Method which I have already, by his Grace's Orders, acquainted you that he expects, before any Money will be iſſued for the Payment of them: I doubt not but the Lords Commiſſioners, of which Number his Grace is one, (if it is thought neceſſary to trouble their Lordſhips to meet upon this Occaſion) will readily join their Directions to his Grace's, that you do make out ſuch a Liſt as his Grace judges to be moſt neceſſary for this Service, notwithſtanding any former Directions: And the Liſt which is now required, being no more than a Copy of the Regiſter, which is directed to be kept by the 4*th* and 6*th* Articles of her Majeſty's Inſtructions, I believe you will, when you conſider it, think it better to proceed to the immediate Execution of his Grace's Commands, than to make any Objections to them, or give him, with the Lords Commiſſioners, any further Trouble therein, or your ſelf an unneceſſary one, in making a Liſt which you have Notice will not be of any Service, and I am again commanded to tell you, his Grace will order no Money upon.

Pay-Office, Aug. 27. 1714.

Mr. Criſpe, *I am, Sir*, &c.

J. Merrill.

The Pope's Conſtitution continued to make a great Noiſe in *Rome* and *France*. The Pope was averſe to a National Council, which M. *Amelot*, the *French* Miniſter, propoſed, as the beſt Expedient for determining the Differences which that had occaſioned in *France*, and 8 of the *French* Biſhops perſiſted in refuſing the Bull. Upon this Occaſion, an anonymous Author wrote a Book, which was publiſh'd in *France*, entituled, *Du Temoignage de la Verite dans l'Egliſe*; i. e. Of the Teſtimony or Evidence of Truth in the Church. This Author was very ſevere upon the Pope, ſaid his Bull deſerv'd

to

to be anathematized, and that the Honour and Safety of the Church required he ſhould be accuſed before an Oecumenical Council, and proſecuted there in due Form; adding, that the Church ought to put up her Prayers, and beg that God would grant the Pope the Grace of Repentance and a ſincere Converſion. Nor was he leſs ſevere upon the Biſhops, who had complyed with the Pope's Conſtitution, and ſaid, That they were not Fathers and Paſtors, but Idols and Mercenaries, whom the Fear of the King's Diſpleaſure, or the Hopes of his Favours, *had ſeduced ſo far, as to make them pronounce an Anathema againſt our Saviour himſelf.* He likewiſe aſſerted, That the Infallibility of the Church was lodged in the whole Body of the Faithful, and not in the Pope, or general Councils.

This was ſo very ſurprizing to come from a *French* Papiſt, and tended ſo much to confirm thoſe who were Enemies to the Pope's Bull in their Opinion, that the *French* King's Advocate procured an Arreſt of the Parliament of *Paris* againſt the Book, and the King proceeded to ſend the Biſhops, who oppoſed the Conſtitution, to Places of Confinement.

About this Time the Grand Seignior's Declaration of War againſt the *Venetians* was publiſhed, wherein he charges them with having taken the *Morea* by Surprize, and indirect Means, and that, ſince the Peace, they had broke ſeveral Articles of the Treaty, *&c.* 'Twas obſervable, that there was a good Underſtanding betwixt the *Turks* and the *French*, who were favoured in every thing at the Port, and that the *French* Miniſter there expreſſed as much Joy as thoſe of the Grand Seignior, at the News of the King of *Sweden*'s ſafe Arrival at *Stralſund.*

Mr. *Jackſon*, the *Engliſh* Reſident at the Court of *Sweden*, had preſented a Memorial, wherein he complained, by Order of King *George*, that the *Britiſh* Merchant-Ships were interrupted in their Commerce, and taken by the *Swedes*, for trafficking to the Ports which belong'd to the *Swedes*, but were now in Poſſeſſion of the Czar of *Muſcovy*; and gave in an Account of 60000*l.* Damage, which the *Engliſh* Merchants had ſuffer'd by theſe Seizures. The *Swediſh* Regency return'd an Anſwer, *February* 8. N. S. by which they referr'd him to the King of *Sweden* himſelf, who was then at *Stralſund.* In ſhort, tho' the *Dutch* as well as the *Britiſh* Miniſter did make repeated Complaints of thoſe Seizures, the King of *Sweden* was ſo far from regarding them, that he iſſued new Orders to his Men of War and Privateers, to ſeize and confiſcate all Ships that trade with any Place conquered by his Enemies; and theſe Orders were ſo very ſtrict, and clogg'd with ſuch Terms on all Merchant-Ships, as in a manner render'd the Trade of the *Baltick* impracticable, without a ſufficient Force to convoy the Merchant-Ships that traded there.

In *France*, an Ambaſſador arriv'd from *Perſia* at that Court.

The Preparations for receiving him were more magnificent than what had been ſeen almoſt on any other Occaſion, as if *Lewis* XIV*th*'s Vanity had increaſed with his Years, or as if he deſigned to value himſelf upon outdoing the greateſt of the *Eaſtern* Potentates in effeminate Luxury and Splendor. This Ambaſſador prov'd to be a Man of an extraordinary high Spirit, ſo that he outdid the very *French* Court in Pride and Stifneſs at the Ceremonial of his Reception; for he would not ſo much as riſe when M. *de Breteuil*, the Introducer of the Ambaſſadors, told him, that the Marſhal *de Matignon*, who was to accompany him in his Entry as one that repreſented the King's Perſon, muſt be received by him ſtanding; but the *Perſian* anſwered boldly, that he repreſented the Perſon of his Prince as well as he, and that beſides, the Law of *Mahomet* forbad him to riſe to any who was not an actual Sovereign. M. *Breteuil* threatned the *Perſian* with Force, but he continu'd ſtedfaſt, order'd his arm'd Domeſticks to oppoſe the firſt Aggreſſor, and told M. *de Breteuil* and the Marſhal *de Matignon*, that he would make his Entry in ſpite of them. Accordingly he mounted his Horſe, upon which M. *Breteuil* catch'd hold of his Bridle, and told him, he ſhou'd not make his Entry, if he did not pay the Honour due to the Perſon who repreſented ſo great a King. The *Perſian*, inſtead of complying, drew his Dagger, and offer'd to ſtab M. *Breteuil*, but was hinder'd by his Attendants. Thus the *Perſian* made his Entry without farther Diſpute, and the *French* King ſeem'd to diſapprove M. *Breteuil*'s Conduct. It was never publickly known what the true Reaſon of this Embaſſy was. Some were of Opinion, that the *Perſian* was really no Ambaſſador, but only ſome great Lord of that Country, who had a mind to ſatisfie his Curioſity by travelling; and that the *French* King, out of Vanity, was willing to receive him in that Character, in order to make himſelf more conſiderable in the Eyes of the World. The Behaviour of the *Perſian* ſeem'd very much to confirm this, for he and his Retinue carry'd themſelves with ſo much Rudeneſs, as was perfectly inconſiſtent with the Dignity of an Ambaſſador; and indeed the whole ſeems to be confirm'd by the little Reſpect that was paid him, and the odd Manner of his being ſent off from the *French* Court.

In the mean time, the *French* King did what he could to ſupport the King of *Sweden*'s Pretenſion, and to hinder an Accommodation of the Troubles in the *North*, and join'd the King of *Spain* in his Deſign againſt the *Majorcans*. Nor did *Lewis* XIV. omit his Endeavours to force the Cardinal *de Noailles*, and the Biſhops of his Party, to ſubmit to the Pope's Conſtitution, and for this an extraordinary Council was held in Madam *Maintenon*'s Apartments, which no Body will ſay could be much for the Honour of the Church of *Rome*.

The next remarkable thing abroad was, the ſigning of the Treaty betwixt *Spain* and *Portugal* at the *Hague*, which, to pre-

prevent Diſputes about the Ceremonial, and perhaps to hinder the Curioſity of the Spies, was perform'd in a very particular manner. The Ambaſſadors enter'd the Mall there at different Ends at one and the ſame time, and meeting in the middle, ſat down and ſigned it on a Bench. The States of *Holland* had, at this Time, a Controverſie with the newly reſtored Elector of *Cologn*, about the Evacuation of *Bon*, which they pleaded, ought not to be done till the Fortifications of it were demoliſhed. They made Application to the *French* King about it, and put him in mind of the 26*th* Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, by which he had obliged himſelf to ſee the Demolition perform'd, but he explained it off as uſual, and told them, he was only obliged to urge it by verbal Repreſentations, which he had already done; ſo that every thing ſtipulated for Proteſtant Powers, or that tended to ſecure the Proteſtant Intereſt, was made a Jeſt by the King of *France*; for in the 15*th* Article of the Treaty of *Raſtadt*, he had, in direct Contradiction to that of *Utrecht*, agreed with the Emperor, that in Time of Peace there ſhould be no Garriſon at *Bonne*, but that it ſhould be guarded by the Burghers; and that in Time of War, or Appearance of War, the Emperor might put as many Troops into it as the Reaſon of the War did require. Thus he engaged the Emperor and the *Dutch* in a Quarrel, not only about *Bonne*, but the Barrier in the *Netherlands*; neither of which are yet adjuſted.

I ſhall conclude this Month with the Inſtructions given by the Citizens of *London* to their Members of Parliament, which contain an Epitome of the Nation's Grievances by the Tory-Miniſtry, and a Demand of Juſtice againſt them.

Inſtructions by the Citizens of London *to their Repreſentatives for the enſuing Parliament.*

WE the Citizens of *London*, who have cheerfully elected you to repreſent us in Parliament, and thereby committed to your Truſt, the Safety, Liberty, Property, and Privileges of us and our Poſterity, think it our Duty, as it is our undoubted Right, to acquaint you, what we deſire and expect from you, in diſcharge of the great Confidence we repoſe in you, and what we take to be your Duty, as our Repreſentatives.

I. We deſire and expect, that you will enquire by whoſe Counſel it was, that after God had bleſſed the Arms of her late Majeſty, and her Allies, with a Train of unparallell'd Succeſſes, ſhe was prevailed upon, contrary to the grand Alliance, and her repeated Promiſes from the Throne to both Houſes, to ſend to, or receive Managers from *France*, to treat ſeparately of a Peace, without the Knowledge and Conſent of our Allies.

II. By whoſe Advice the Emperor's Miniſter, the Count *de Gallas*, was diſcharg'd the Court, for reſenting and oppoſing thoſe ſeparate Negotiations, contrary not only to the grand

Alliance, but to the Queen's particular Aſſurances to his Maſter.

III. By whoſe Advice his Majeſty's Memorial, deliver'd by his Miniſter the Baron *de Bothmar*, againſt thoſe clandeſtine and ſeparate Negotiations, was not only diſregarded, but called a Libel, and the ſaid Miniſter affronted.

IV. By whoſe Advice and Management her Majeſty was prevailed on firſt to come to a Ceſſation of Arms with our common Enemy, and then ſo ſurprizingly to withdraw our Troops from thoſe of the Allies, which was attended with ſuch diſmal Conſequences.

V. By whoſe Advice and Management all that had been gained by a Profuſion of Blood and Treaſure, in a glorious and ſucceſsful War, was thrown up, juſt as we were ſeizing the Prize of our Conqueſt; and a free-born People brought within View of Slavery.

VI. By whoſe Advice and Management our Conſtitution was ſtruck at, by creating Twelve new Lords at once, to carry a Vote in the upper Houſe.

VII. By whoſe Advice it was, that the Treaty with the *Dutch* for ſettling our common Barrier in the *Netherlands*, and making them Guarantees of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, was enervated, and a new Treaty, which weakned both Securities, made in its Place.

VIII. By whoſe Advice and Management we were mocked with the Aſſurances of being free from the Danger of the neighbouring Fortreſs of *Dunkirk*; and whether the late Miniſtry, or any of them, did agree, that the *French* King ſhould make a new Harbour at *Mardyke*, as part of the Equivalent for demoliſhing the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk*.

IX. By whoſe Advice and Management, the beſt Branches of our Trade were exchanged for Chimera's, and the Ruin of the whole indanger'd by a vile Treaty of Commerce with *France*.

X. How the Expedition to *Canada* came to miſcarry; and by whoſe Advice her Majeſty, contrary to her Proclamations publiſhed in *New-England*, &c. for encouraging that Expedition, came to allow the *French* to keep their Intereſt in *Canada*, to ſell that in *Newfoundland*, and to ſettle on *Cape Breton*, to the great Detriment of our Fiſhing-Trade, and to the manifeſt Danger of all our Plantations in *North-America*.

XI. By whoſe Advice it was, that the Confederates were refus'd to be invited to be Guarantees to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, tho' her Majeſty had promiſed it in her Anſwer to the Addreſs of both Houſes, in 1708.

XII. By whoſe Advice it was that his now Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*, was deny'd the Liberty to come, and take his Place in Parliament, when the Preſence of one of the illuſtrious Family of *Hanover* was ſo abſolutely neceſſary to qui-

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et the Minds of the Subjects, and to ſecure us from the juſt Apprehenſions we had of Danger from the Pretender.

XIII. By whoſe Advice it was, that his Majeſty's Miniſter, Baron *Schutz*, was diſcharged the Court, becauſe he demanded a Writ for the Prince.

XIV. By whoſe Advice Sir *Patrick Lawleſs*, the Pretender's Agent or Envoy, was entertain'd at Court at the ſame time, and honourably convey'd beyond Sea, ſoon after it was complain'd of in Parliament.

XV. By whoſe Advice and Management our holy Church was in Danger of being given up to Popery, our Civil Rights to Tyranny, and the Way prepared for the Pretender.

XVI. By whoſe Advice it was, that the Jacobite Clans in *Scotland*, were armed and kept in Pay; and that Levies of Men for the Pretender in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* were ſo long conniv'd at.

XVII. By whoſe Miſmanagement it was, that the publick Affairs of the Kingdom are brought under the greateſt Difficulties, as well in reſpect of our Trade, and the Interruption of our Navigation, as of the great Debts of the Nation, which have been very much increaſed ſince the laſt War; as his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to inform us, in his Proclamation for calling a new Parliament.

XVIII. We alſo deſire and expect, that you concur in demanding an Account how the Money, rais'd by Parliament, has been expended ſince the Change of the Miniſtry in 1710.

XIX. That you not only concur in ſuch Enquiries, but alſo, in a Parliamentary Way, to bring ſuch to Juſtice as ſhall be found guilty of thoſe Miſmanagements; this being a Duty owing to our ſelves as well as our Confederates, and indiſpenſably neceſſary for retrieving the Honour of the Nation, and reſtoring a due Confidence and Harmony betwixt us and our Allies.

XX. That you concur in making ſuch Laws as ſhall be thought neceſſary for the better Security of the Churches of *England* and *Scotland*, as ſeverally by Law eſtabliſhed; and for ſuppreſſing and preventing thoſe ſeditious and groundleſs Clamours of the *Church of* England *being in Danger* by his Majeſty's Adminiſtration.

XXI. That you concur in giving the King ſuch Sums as ſhall be thought neceſſary for enabling his Majeſty to defend the Nation, to ſupport and retrieve our Trade, and to keep the Ballance of *Europe*, which is threatned with a new War, by the Intrigues of our common Enemies.

The following Inſtructions were alſo prepared for the Members of the County of Bucks, *&c.*

Gentlemen,

AS we have now repoſed a very great Truſt in you, by our unanimous Choice of you, to repreſent us in Parliament at this extraordinary Juncture, it is but reaſonable

that you ſhould know our Sentiments, and what it is we expect from you.

We cannot but obſerve to you, That when the late Treaty of Peace was ſet on Foot, we were in very flouriſhing Circumſtances; we had been bleſs'd with an uninterrupted Courſe of Succeſs: Every Campaign yielded us new Victories, and added new Fortreſſes to the Barrier of our Allies; our Enemy was quite diſpirited, and durſt not look our Troops in the Face: We had taken moſt of his ſtrong Holds, and were juſt entring into the Heart of his Country: We promis'd our ſelves that the next Campaign would reduce him to beg Peace on any Terms, and would finiſh the War with Safety and Glory to us and our Allies: There was nothing requiſite to the Honour and Intereſt of *Great Britain*, but might have been expected from a Treaty commenced with ſuch a Superiority of good Fortune on our Side.

But inſtead of this, the Peace was no ſooner finiſh'd, and produc'd, but we found our ſelves in worſe Circumſtances than at the Beginning of the War: We ſaw *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* (the very Prize we were contending for) deliver'd up to a *French* Prince: The ſtrong Towns we had won with much Blood and Treaſure, given back to *France*; our Allies moſt perfidiouſly abandoned and betrayed; the grand Alliance utterly disjointed; and our Trade, in great Meaſure, ruined, and given away to our Enemies: The *French* King took upon him to treat us juſt as if he had been the Conqueror; and we ſubmitted, as if we had been conquered: The Pretender conceiv'd new Hopes, enliſted great Numbers of *Iriſh* Papiſts, and would, probably, e'er this Time have invaded us, had it not pleaſed Almighty God to diſappoint him, by eſtabliſhing the Elector of *Brunſwick* on the Throne of *Great Britain*.

We do therefore, in the firſt Place, expect that you will enquire how our Affairs came to take this ſudden and unhappy Turn: And if, upon Examination, you ſhall find that our late gracious Queen was deceiv'd and abus'd by her Miniſters, and the Nation betray'd and ſold, we expect that you will do all that in you lies to bring the Offenders to Juſtice, that ſo the Honour of *Great Britain* may be repair'd, and that wicked Miniſters may hereafter be deterr'd by ſuch Examples from ſacrificing their Country to their Avarice or Ambition.

We do in the next Place recommend to your Examination the Affair of *Dunkirk*: the Demolition of that Fortreſs and Harbour was propounded as the great Allurement to the Peace, but now we find our ſelves deceived in that: Foraſmuch as we are aſſured that a new *Dunkirk* is riſen out of the Ruines of the Old; and that *Mardyke* (which is a Mile and Half diſtant from it) is, by immenſe Coſt, made a Port altogether as dangerous to our Trade and Navigation as *Dunkirk* was. If the Managers of the late Peace did not foreſee this,

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they were very weak and unskilful Stateſmen; but if they did, they were very treacherous to their Country, in not providing againſt it in the Treaty; and in that Caſe, we hope you will take Cognizance of it.

We likewiſe deſire you to enquire into the Application of the publick Money ſince the Ceſſation of Arms: We are inform'd, that greater Sums have been given in two pacifick Years, than were given in any two of the moſt ſucceſsful Years of the War; and that notwithſtanding this, the Debts of the Nation are not diminiſhed.

In the laſt Place, we earneſtly importune you to conſider of, and provide ſome ſeverer Law for preventing the great Expence and Corruption in electing Members of Parliament. This is every Day growing to that Exceſs, that thoſe honeſt Gentlemen, who are beſt qualified to repreſent us, will ſoon grow weary of the Burden, and decline ſtanding. Elections are now become meer Markets, where the higheſt Bidder is ſure to carry it: If ſome Stop be not put to this wicked and mercenary Practice, it muſt end in the Ruin of our Conſtitution; for they that buy us, will not fail, one time or other, to ſell us.

By your Care and Diligence in theſe Enquiries, you will diſcharge the Duty you owe to us whom you repreſent, and will deſerve well of your Country.

About the Beginning of *March*, *Richard*, Lord *Lumley*, and *Peregrine*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, were ſummoned by Writ to ſet in the Houſe of Peers. The following Gentlemen were made Peers of *Ireland* at the ſame time, *George Cholmondley* Eſq; Baron *Newborough* of *Newborough*, *Com. Wexford*; *Alan Broderich*, Eſq; Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, Baron *Broderick* of *Middleton*, *Com. Cork*; Sir *George* St. *George*, Baronet, Baron St. *George* of *Hartly St. George*; Sir *Arthur Cole*, Baronet, Lord *Ranelagh* of *Ranelagh*. Sir *John Percival*, Baronet, Baron *Percival* of *Burton*; *Richard Fitz Patrick*, Eſq; Baron *Goran* of *Goran Com. Kilkenny*; and *George Evans* Junior, Eſq; Baron *Carbery* of *Carbery*, *Com. Cork*.

Meſſieurs *Van Duyvenvoord* and *Van Borſſelen*, Ambaſſadors Extraordinary from the States-General, made their publick Entry on the *9th* of *March* with great Magnificence, and had their Audience on the *12th*, when they made the following Speeches to the King, the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*.

To the KING.

SIR,

'THE Joy which we feel to ſee Your Majeſty upon that Auguſt Throne, does ſo much fill our Hearts and Thoughts, that we fear we ſhall not be able to acquit our ſelves as we ought, of the Orders given us by our Lords and Maſters, the States-General of the united Provinces.

'*Never was Joy more juſt and lawful.*

'At a Time when the Proteſtant Religion was threatned

' with total Ruin; when theſe Kingdoms were in Danger of
' being invaded; and when our Republick had Reaſon to
' dread the greateſt Calamities.

' At a Time when Arbitrary Power and Popery thought
' to bring all *Europe* under their Yoke; when Superſtition
' and Perſecution, their inſeparable Companions, arm'd with
' Fire and Sword, ſeem'd ready to deſtroy all.

' In that Time of Fear and Anguiſh, God, by a wonder-
' ful Effect of his Omnipotence, put the Scepter into Your
' Majeſty's Hands, to quiet our Minds, to defend his Church,
' to ſupport his People, and to preſerve their Laws and Li-
' berties.

' *May everlaſting Praiſes be returned Him for it.*

' *SIR*,

' Their High Mightineſſes had the Honour to ſignifie to
' Your Majeſty, from their own Mouths, how ſenſible they
' were of this happy Event.

' They have deſir'd the Friendſhip and Good-will of Your
' Majeſty, as the moſt firm Support of their State. They
' have aſſured Your Majeſty, that they will do their utmoſt
' to deſerve that precious Friendſhip, and that they have
' nothing ſo much at Heart, as to live in perfect Harmony
' with your Majeſty, and on all Occaſions to teſtifie an invi-
' olable Attachment to Your Majeſty's Intereſts.

' They have teſtified to Your Majeſty their Deſire to renew
' the ſtricteſt Alliances, and to contribute all that is in their
' Power to increaſe that good Union, ſo neceſſary to two
' Nations, founded upon Principles of Religion and Liberty.

' They offer'd up Vows in Your Majeſty's Preſence, and
' continue them ſtill, That the ſacred Ties of the Union,
' which were formed Time out of Mind, and farther con-
' firmed during the Reigns of the glorious Queen *Elizabeth*,
' and of King *William*, whoſe Memories will be always held
' bleſſed by People of Worth, may be render'd indiſſoluble
' during Your Majeſty's Reign.

' Theſe, Sir, are the ſincere and reſpectful Sentiments,
' which their High Mightineſſes repeat this Day by us.

' Happy are thoſe Miniſters, who, like us, have Orders
' from their Maſters ſo agreeable to their own Inclinations!
' Freed from the Trouble of ſtudying obſcure and equivo-
' cal Expreſſions, they ſincerely utter the Sentiments of
' their Hearts.

' More happy ſtill to have an Opportunity to declare thoſe
' Orders to a King, *Who hates Flattery*, and who, leaving it
' to idolatrous Princes to pleaſe themſelves with the Incenſe
' of Adoration, contents himſelf with ſuch Terms of Eſteem
' and Love, as his Allies and his Subjects pronounce with
' equal Satisfaction, to a King, valiant, wiſe, prudent, equita-
' ble, juſt, gracious and mild, who places his Grandeur in
' the Practice of his Royal and Chriſtian Virtues!

' May

'May God prolong, beyond the ordinary Course of Nature, a Life adorn'd with those admirable Qualities.

'May God fill up Your Majesty's Reign with the choicest of his Blessings, and continue them in Your Royal Family to the End of Time.

'Permit us, Sir, to request Your Majesty, that you would be pleased to accept our Endeavours to attain the End proposed by our Sovereigns; to render our selves worthy of Your Majesty's Protection, and to perswade Your Majesty of our most humble Respects, and profound Veneration.

To the PRINCE.

SIR,

'THE ardent Zeal for the Defence of the Protestant Church, and of the Liberties of *Europe*, which shines so bright in your Royal Highness upon all Occasions; that Zeal which has made you so often expose your precious Life, and raises you so high above other Princes, gains you so great a Veneration amongst all those who love their Religion and their Country, that we think it needless to mention the other extraordinary Endowments which your Royal Highness is possess'd of in so eminent a Degree.

'Our Lords and Masters, the States-General of the united Provinces, have order'd us to testifie to your Royal Highness the high Esteem they have of a Zeal so necessary.

'From hence they have conceived the strongest Hopes that your Royal Highness will not refuse to support them in their Endeavours, to compleat the Security of Religion and Liberty, by the strictest Alliance, and by confirming the Union between these Kingdoms and their Dominions.

'*SIR*,

'Their High Mightinesses remember, with Pleasure, the Assurance of Friendship which you were pleased to give them, when they had the Satisfaction to express to you in Person the Respect and Esteem which they have for your Royal Highness.

'They earnestly press for the Continuance of that Friendship, and assure your Royal Highness, that nothing shall be wanting on their Part to manifest the Sincerity of their Intentions, and their inviolable Attachment to your Interests.

'By the happy Advancement of his Majesty to the Crown, the black and terrible Clouds which hung over these Kingdoms, over our Republick, and over the whole Body of Protestants, are entirely dispersed; and the Designs of your Enemies, the Favourers of Popery and arbitrary Power, quite overturn'd.

'What a Source of Fears and Terrors must it have been for those who love Virtue, had the Duration of this Happiness depended upon one Life only, and did we not see in your Royal Highness a worthy Successor, able to car-

'ry

'ry on the Glorious Work begun by your Auguſt Fa-
'ther!

'But that which crowns our Joy, and confirms us in the 'Poſſeſſion of ſo unexpected a Felicity, is the happy Offspring 'with which Heaven has been pleaſed to bleſs you. 'Tis the 'Crown firmly eſtabliſh'd in your Royal Family, from 'which, if our Prayers may be heard, it ſhall never depart 'while the World endures.

'Heaven grant (*Sir*) that you may be always the Object 'of its Bleſſings and of the Peoples Love; that admiring 'your Royal Highneſs's conſummate Valour, moſt happy 'Genius, great Wiſdom, and exact Juſtice, they may every 'Day be more and more devoted to you.

'May Heaven grant you a more long, and a more happy 'Life, than any Prince has hitherto enjoyed.

'That a Life ſo precious, ſo uſeful, and ſo neceſſary for the 'publick Welfare, may be crown'd with Proſperity, Satisfa-'ction and Glory.

'This (*Sir*) is what we wiſh from the Bottom of our 'Hearts; happy if perſwaded of our Eſteem and Veneration, 'your Royal Highneſs vouchſafe to grant us an Intereſt in 'your Protection, and in the Honour of your Favour.

To the PRINCESS.

Madam,

'WE have the Honour to approach your Royal High-'neſs with all the Reſpect due to your Rank; and at 'the ſame time with an entire Confidence that you will be 'pleaſed to grant what we deſire in the Name of our Lords 'and Maſters the States-General of the united Provinces.

'Their High Mightineſſes intreat your Royal Highneſs 'to believe that they have a high Eſteem and perfect Vene-'ration for your illuſtrious Perſon and ſhining Virtues.

'They pray that your Royal Highneſs would be pleaſed to 'ſupport, with your powerful Influence, the Intereſt of their 'Republick, and to continue thoſe Marks of Favour, of 'which they have already had ſuch convincing Proofs, as 'they ſhall ever keep in Remembrance.

'*Madam*,

'Our Confidence is founded upon that pious Zeal which 'has ſhone ſo bright in your Royal Highneſs for the good 'of the Proteſtant Religion, and upon that earneſt Deſire 'which you have teſtified to ſee the Union confirm'd 'betwixt theſe happy Kingdoms and our Republick. An 'Union! which, we dare venture to ſay, is the firmeſt Sup-'port of the Church, and of the Happineſs of both Nations.

''Tis with Orders to ſet about a Work ſo neceſſary, to re-'new Alliances, and make the Ties of them indiſſoluble, 'that their High Mightineſſes have ſent us to this Court; 'and 'tis for the Accompliſhment of this great Deſign, that 'we implore the Protection of your Royal Highneſs.

'In

'In your most tender Years, your Royal Highneſs gave 'ſuch illuſtrious Proofs of an Heart entirely devoted to God, 'you deſpis'd with ſo much Courage and Firmneſs thoſe daz- 'ling Grandeurs which combated the Duties you ow'd to 'Conſcience, that there's nothing too great for the Prote- 'ſtant Religion to expect from a Soul ſo noble!

'Beſides, your Royal Highneſs has given ſuch Proofs of a 'generous Friendſhip to our Republick, that we flatter our 'ſelves you will not deny our Maſters the Favour which 'they expect from you.

'We ſhall take the Liberty, *Madam*, to have Recourſe to 'your Friendſhip, and at the ſame time further to admire 'thoſe wonderful Qualities which, though your Birth and 'Rank be high, do ſtill raiſe you higher!

'That Sublimity of Mind, that Prudence, that Spirit of 'Diſcernment, that Charity, that Sweetneſs, that Affability, 'and that unwearied Diligence you make uſe of in the Edu- 'cation of your Royal Offspring, with ſuch a happy Suc- 'ceſs, as already makes all who ſee them admire them, and 'gives us a joyful Proſpect, that one Day they will poſſeſs 'the Virtues of their illuſtrious Anceſtors!

'May your Royal Highneſs be an Eye-witneſs of it.

'May ſo accompliſh'd a Princeſs be long the Darling of 'Mankind.

'And as God, who gave your Royal Highneſs Strength to 'refuſe the Temptations of the World, ſeems to have de- 'ſtin'd you to be the Protectreſs of the Proteſtant Church; 'may He enable you to ſupport it, both by your Royal In- 'fluence and by your Example.

'May your Royal Highneſs be ſo happy as to fall upon 'Methods for a perfect Union betwixt all its Members; and 'by the Execution of that Deſign which hitherto has been 'too hard for the greateſt Geniuſſes, draw down upon you 'more and more the Bleſſings of Heaven.

'Accept, *Madam*, with that Grace and Goodneſs, which are 'ſo natural to you, our ardent and ſincere Vows, and vouch- 'ſafe to grant us the Liberty to aſſure your Royal High- 'neſs, that we are entirely at your Devotion.

On the 17*th* of *March*, the Parliament of *Great Britain* met at *Weſtminſter*. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, in his Robes, was introduced into the Houſe of Peers by the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Lord Steward, and the Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, all in their Robes; preceded by Sir *William Oldes*, Gentleman Uſher of the *Black Rod*, *Clarenceux* King at Arms, (officiating in the Abſence of *Garter* King at Arms) the Lord great Chamberlain, and the Duke of *Argyle*, carrying on a Cuſhion his Royal Highneſs's Crown: The Prince's Patent being preſented to the Lord Chancellor, was read, as alſo his Writ of Summons, and then his Royal Highneſs was placed in the Chair on the

right

right Hand of the Chair of State on the Throne: Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, having the two Princeſſes with her, was placed on the right Hand of the Prince, in a Seat raiſed on Steps equal with the Throne. His Majeſty being ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, his Pleaſure was ſignified to the Commons by the Lord Chancellor, that they ſhould return to their Houſe, and chuſe their Speaker, and preſent him to his Majeſty on the *Monday* following. After his Majeſty retired, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* took the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, Declaration, and the Oath of Abjuration.

The Commons unanimouſly choſe for their Speaker the honourable *Spencer Compton*, Eſq; a Gentleman of great Abilities, Experience, and Integrity; and on the 21*ſt* preſented him to his Majeſty, who approved their Choice, and was graciouſly pleaſed to declare from the Throne, 'That he 'had ordered the Lord Chancellor to declare the Cauſes of 'calling this Parliament. Accordingly the Lord Chancellor read to both Houſes the following Speech, delivered into his Hands by his Majeſty.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THIS being the firſt Opportunity that I have had of meeting my People in Parliament, ſince it pleaſed Almighty God, of his good Providence, to call me to the Throne of my Anceſtors, I moſt gladly make uſe of it to thank my faithful and loving Subjects, for that Zeal and Firmneſs that hath been ſhewn in Defence of the Proteſtant *Succeſſion, againſt all the open and ſecret Practices that have been uſed to defeat it: And I ſhall never forget the* Obligations *I have to thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves upon this* Occaſion.

It were to be wiſhed, that the unparallell'd Succeſſes of a War, which was ſo wiſely and cheerfully ſupported by this Nation, in order to procure a good Peace, *had been attended with a ſuitable Concluſion: But it is with Concern I muſt tell you, that ſome Conditions, even of this Peace, eſſential to the Security and Trade of* Great Britain, *are not yet duly executed; and the Performance of the whole may be looked upon as precarious, until we ſhall have formed defenſive Alliances to guaranty the preſent Treaties.*

The Pretender, *who ſtill reſides in* Lorrain, *threatens to diſturb us, and boaſts of the Aſſiſtance which he ſtill expects here to repair his former Diſappointments.*

A great Part of our Trade is rendered impracticable: This, if not retrieved, muſt deſtroy our Manufactures, and ruin our Navigation.

The publick Debts are very great, and ſurprizingly increaſed, even ſince the fatal Ceſſation of Arms. My firſt Care was to prevent a further Encreaſe of theſe Debts, by paying off forthwith a great Number of Ships, which had been kept in Pay, when there was no Occaſion for continuing ſuch an Expence.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I rely upon you for ſuch Supplies as the preſent Circumſtances of our Affairs require for this Year's Service, and for the Support of the publick

publick Faith. The Eſtimates ſhall be laid before you, that you may conſider of them; and what you ſhall judge neceſſary for your Safety, I ſhall think ſufficient for mine.

I doubt not but you will concur with me in Opinion, that nothing can contribute more to the Support of the Credit of the Nation, than a ſtrict Obſervance of all Parliamentary Engagements.

The Branches of the Revenue, formerly granted for the Support of the Civil Government, are ſo far incumbred and alienated, that the Produce of the Funds which remain, and have been granted to me, will fall much ſhort of what was at firſt deſigned for maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And ſince it is my Happineſs (as I am confident you think it yours) to ſee a Prince of Wales, *who may, in due Time, ſucceed me on the Throne, and to ſee him bleſs'd with many Children, the beſt and moſt valuable Pledges of our Care and Concern for your Proſperity; this muſt occaſion an Expence to which the Nation has not of many Years been accuſtomed; but ſuch as ſurely no Man will grudge: And therefore I do not doubt but you will think of it with that Affection which I have Reaſon to hope from you.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Eyes of all Europe *are upon you, waiting the Iſſue of this firſt Seſſion. Let no unhappy Diviſions of Parties here at home, divert you from purſuing the common Intereſt of your Country. Let no wicked Inſinuations diſquiet the Minds of my Subjects. The eſtabliſhed Conſtitution in Church and State ſhall be the Rule of my Government; the Happineſs, Eaſe, and Proſperity of my People, ſhall be the chief Care of my Life. Thoſe who aſſiſt me in carrying on theſe Meaſures, I ſhall always eſteem my beſt Friends; and I doubt not but that I ſhall be able, with your Aſſiſtance, to diſappoint the Deſigns of thoſe who would deprive me of that Bleſſing, which I moſt value,* The Affection of my People.

Aſſoon as the King retired, ſeveral Peers newly created, or advanced to higher Titles, were introduced; after which the Houſe reſolved to preſent an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, and next Day the Committee appointed to draw it up, reported the ſame to the Houſe as follows:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to preſent to Your Majeſty our moſt humble and hearty Thanks for Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to your Houſes of Parliament, and to aſſure Your Majeſty, That altho' we met together with Hearts deeply ſenſible of the Goodneſs of Divine Providence to us, in bringing Your Majeſty with Safety, and at ſo critical a Juncture, to the Throne of your Anceſtors; yet we could not but become ſtill more affected with that inеſtimable Bleſſing, when we heard ſo very affectionate Expreſſions from Your Majeſty towards your People; ſo clear and full Aſſurances from a Prince of ſuch known Honour and Juſtice, that the eſtabliſhed Conſtitution in Church and State ſhall be the Rule of your Government; and ſo juſt and tender a Concern for our not having obtained thoſe Advantages by the Peace, which would have been but a

ſuitable

ſuitable Concluſion to ſo glorious and ſucceſsful a War; nor as yet a due Execution of ſome Conditions even of that Peace, eſſential to the Security and Trade of this Kingdom.

We are affected with Wonder, as well as with a juſt Reſentment, that a Pretender to Your Majeſty's Crown ſhould be yet permitted to reſide ſo near your Dominions, eſpecially after his publick boaſting of an Aſſiſtance he expects here, and his avowing a Deſign to invade this Your Majeſty's Kingdom.

We are but too ſenſible, that our Trade is render'd impracticable in the moſt valuable Branches of it, and of the ill Effects that muſt have upon our Manufactures and Navigation; but Your Majeſty may be aſſured, nothing ſhall be wanting on our Part, that may any way conduce to the retrieving it.

Theſe and other Difficulties Your Majeſty hath met with on your Acceſſion to the Crown, (and which we muſt obſerve, in Juſtice to your Wiſdom and Foreſight, would have been prevented, had Your Opinion been followed) we muſt confeſs are very great and diſcouraging; however, we do not doubt, but that your Majeſty, aſſiſted by this Parliament, zealous for your Government, and the Safety and Honour of their Country, may be able to take ſuch further Meaſures, as will ſecure what is due to us by Treaties, eaſe our Debts, preſerve the publick Credit, reſtore our Trade, extinguiſh the very Hopes of the Pretender, and recover the Reputation of this Kingdom in Foreign Parts; the Loſs of which, we hope to convince the World by our Actions, is by no Means to be imputed to the Nation in general.

And theſe good Ends cannot fail of being obtained, by Your Majeſty's purſuing with Steadineſs, as You have begun, the true Intereſt of this Your obedient and affectionate People: And Your Majeſty may, by God's Bleſſing, depend, that in Conjunction with ſo loyal a Parliament, You will be able to lay Foundations that can never be moved; not only of the Security and Glory, but even of the Eaſe and Tranquillity of your Government, and that of Your Majeſty's Poſterity; for which we offer up our moſt ardent Prayers, that it may for ever continue to reign after Your Majeſty on the Throne of theſe Kingdoms, and in the Hearts of a People truly happy, and fully ſenſible of their being ſo.

After reading this Addreſs, there aroſe a great Debate in the Houſe, chiefly about theſe Expreſſions, *And recover the Reputation of this Kingdom in Foreign Parts; the Loſs of which, we hope, to convince the World by our Actions, is by no Means to be imputed to the Nation in general.* Thoſe who had been concerned in the late Management, and their Friends, excepted againſt that Clauſe, alledging, among other things, 'That 'twas injurious to the late Queen's Memory, and claſh'd with that 'Part of his Majeſty's Speech, which recommended to both 'Houſes, the avoiding *the unhappy Diviſions of Parties*: And 'that 'twas unjuſt to condemn Perſons without firſt hearing 'them. The Lord *Bolingbroke* in particular was very warm on the Subject, and moved that the Words *recover*, &c. might be ſoftened into thoſe of *maintain the Reputation of this Kingdom*; and that the reſt of the Paragraph might be left out.

It

It was answered by the other Side, 'That they had all due 'Respect for the Memory of the late Queen, but could not 'approve the Mismanagements of her Ministry; that they 'did not condemn any particular Person, but only the Peace 'in general, because they felt the ill Consequences of it; 'That they who advised and made such a Peace, deserved 'indeed to be censured; but that the Words in the Address 'being general, no private Person was affected by them: 'And that the Alteration of the Word *recover* into that of '*maintain*, would signifie no more towards the *Justification* of 'the *Guilty*, than the Word *Recover* towards the *Condemnation* 'of the *Innocent*. After this the Question was put, and the Address carried by Sixty Six Voices against Thirty Three. Next Day the House, in a Body, presented it to the King, who returned the following Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you heartily for this Address: Your Duty and Loyalty to me can never be better express'd, than by shewing a just Concern for the Reputation and Interest of the Nation, since I have no other Thought or View, but to promote the Prosperity and Happiness of my People.

On the 23*d*, Mr. Speaker reported his Majesty's Speech in the House of Commons, when *Robert Walpole*, Esq; stood up, and made a very eloquent Speech, in which he set forth the great Happiness of these Nations by his Majesty's seasonable Accession to the Crown; ran thro' the Mismanagements of the Four preceding Years; and concluded with a Motion for an Address of Thanks to the King, conformable to the several Heads of his Majesty's Speech. Which being resolved upon, a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address, and Mr. *Walpole* chosen Chairman; and the following Address was agreed upon.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain *in Parliament assembled, return Your Majesty their unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.*

'Tis with inexpressible Joy, that we approach Your Majesty, peaceably seated upon the Throne of your Royal Ancestors; and being thoroughly sensible of the many open and secret Practices that have of late Years been used to defeat the Protestant *Succession, we cannot sufficiently adore the Divine Providence, that so seasonably interposed, and saved this Nation, by Your Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown.*

Your faithful Commons receive, with the highest Gratitude, your most gracious Assurances, That the established Constitution in Church and State shall be the Rule of your Government; and the Safety, Ease, and Prosperity of your People, the chief Care of your Life. We are sensible of your Goodness expressed to those who have distinguished themselves by their Zeal and Firmness for the Protestant *Succession: And as we doubt not but the Wisdom and Steddiness of your Government will unite the Hearts of all your faithful Subjects in Duty and*

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Affection to your ſacred Perſon, ſo we moſt humbly beg leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we not only highly reſent the wicked Inſinuations uſed to diſquiet the Minds of your Subjects, but are reſolved, to the utmoſt of our Power, to ſuppreſs and extinguiſh that evil Diſpoſition that is ſtill at work to deprive Your Maieſty of the Affections of your People.

We are ſenſibly touched not only with the Diſappointment, but with the Reproach brought upon the Nation by the unſuitable Concluſion of a War, which was carried on at ſo vaſt an Expence, and was attended with ſuch unparallelled Succeſſes: But as that Diſhonour cannot in Juſtice be imputed to the whole Nation, ſo we firmly hope and believe, that thro' Your Majeſty's great Wiſdom, and the faithful Endeavours of your Commons, the Reputation of theſe your Kingdoms will, in due Time, be vindicated and reſtored.

We are under Aſtoniſhment to find, that any Conditions of the late Peace, eſſential to the Security and Trade of Great Britain, *ſhould not yet be duly executed; and that Care was not taken to form ſuch Alliances, as might have render'd that Peace not precarious. And as no Care ſhall be wanting in your loyal Commons to enquire into theſe fatal Miſcarriages, ſo we entirely rely on Your Majeſty's Wiſdom, to enter into ſuch Alliances as you ſhall judge neceſſary to preſerve the Peace of* Europe; *and we faithfully promiſe to enable Your Majeſty to make good all ſuch Engagements.*

It is with juſt Reſentment we obſerve, that the Pretender *ſtill reſides in* Lorrain, *and that he has the Preſumption, by Declarations from thence, to ſtir up Your Majeſty's Subjects to Rebellion: But that which raiſes the utmoſt Indignation of your Commons is, That it appears therein, that his Hopes were built upon the Meaſures that had been taken for ſome Time paſt in* Great Britain. *It ſhall be our Buſineſs to trace out thoſe Meaſures whereon he placed his Hopes, and to bring the Authors of them to condign Puniſhment.*

Your Commons are under the deepeſt Concern, that a great Part of our Trade is render'd impracticable; which, if not retriev'd, muſt deſtroy our Manufactures, and ruin our Navigation: But tho' we are too ſenſible of thoſe fatal Conſequences, we are not yet without Hopes, that Your Majeſty's great Wiſdom, by the Aſſiſtance of your Commons, may find Means to extricate your People from their preſent Difficulties.

The Bleſſings derived to theſe Nations from Your Majeſty's auſpicious Reign, are not confined to the preſent Times; we have a Proſpect of future and laſting Happineſs entailed upon your People by a long Succeſſion of your Royal Progeny. And as this is a Bleſſing which theſe Kingdoms have a long Time wanted, ſo they cou'd never hope to have ſeen it ſo well ſupply'd, as in the Perſon of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, *and his Iſſue. Your faithful Commons ſhall therefore think it their Duty to enable Your Majeſty to ſupport the Dignity of the Crown, and to make an honourable Proviſion for the Royal Family.*

The ſurprizing Encreaſe of the Publick Debts, even ſince all Thoughts of carrying on the War were laid aſide, ſhall not diſcourage us from granting

granting such Supplies as shall be necessary for the Service of this Year, and for the Support of publick Faith: And we do entirely concur with Your Majesty in Opinion, that nothing can contribute more towards preserving the Credit of the Nation, than a strict Observance of all Parliamentary Engagements, which we are firmly resolved, upon all Occasions, inviolably to maintain.

Upon the Reading of this Address, there arose a warm Debate. The late Court-Party insisted much on their *Threadbare Topick*, 'That the condemning the Peace, and censuring 'the late Ministry, was a Reflection on the late Queen, 'whose Act the Peace was; and that the reflecting on the 'late Queen could not be agreeable to his present Majesty; but they were answered by Mr. *Walpole* and Mr. *Stanhope*, 'That nothing was farther from their Intentions than to 'asperse the late Queen; that they rather designed to vindi-'cate her Memory, by exposing and punishing those evil 'Counsellors, who deluded her into pernicious Measures; 'whereas the opposite Party endeavoured to screen and ju-'stifie those Counsellors, by throwing on the Memory of 'her late Majesty all the *Odium* of their evil Counsels. As to what was objected, that the censuring the late Ministers, without a hearing, and condemning the Peace, without examining into Particulars, was unjust and unprecedented: It was answered, 'That they must distinguish between cen-'suring Ministers, and condemning the Peace in general, 'and condemning particular Persons. That they might, in 'Equity and Justice, do the first, because the whole Nation 'is sensible that their Honour and true Interest were given 'up by the late Peace. That, in due Time, they would call 'them to an Account who made and advised such a Peace; 'but God forbid they should ever condemn any Person 'unheard. On this Occasion Mr. *Stanhope* took Notice of a Report industriously spread about, 'That the present Mini-'sters never design'd to call the late Managers to an Ac-'count, but only to censure them in general Terms: But he 'assured the House, that notwithstanding all the Endeavours 'which had been used to prevent a Discovery of the late 'Mismanagements, by conveying away several Papers from 'the Secretaries Offices; yet the Government had sufficient 'Evidence left, to prove the late Ministry the most corrupt 'that ever sat at the Helm. That those Matters would soon 'be laid before the House; and that it would appear, That 'a certain *English* General had acted in concert with, if not 'receiv'd Orders from, Mareschal *de Villars*.

Sir *William Wyndham* endeavoured to prove, that the Peace had been very beneficial to this Kingdom; and offer'd to produce a List of Goods, by which it appear'd, that the Customs had encreased near 100,000 *l. per Annum*. But he was answered by Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, who readily own'd Sir *William* might indeed produce a List of vast *Imports* from *France*,

but defy'd him to ſhew that our *Exports* thither, particularly of our Woollen Manufactures, had encreaſed ſince the Peace. He added, That *Imports* being only our *Conſumption*, rather prove our *Loſs* than our *Gain*; and that the Nation gets only by *Exports*, which keep up our Manufactures, employ our Poor, and bring in Returns in Money.

Then, upon the Queſtion, the Addreſs was carry'd 244 Voices againſt 138; and on *March* 25, the Commons, with their Speaker, attended his Majeſty at St. *James*'s with it, and had the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for the many kind Aſſurances you have given me, in your dutiful and loyal Addreſs.

No Endeavours ſhall be wanting on my Part to promote your true Intereſt, and endear my ſelf to all my People: And I will depend on your Zeal and Affection to defeat all evil Deſigns that may tend to diſquiet the Minds of my People, and diſturb the Tranquillity of my Government.

'This Anſwer being reported on the 26*th*, the Houſe reſolv'd on an Addreſs of Thanks to the King for it.

Some Members of the Houſe having received Information, That vaſt Quantities of *French* Gold had of late been imported, and brought into the *Tower* to be recoin'd; it was reſolved on the 26*th*, in order to find out the Perſons to whom the ſame had been remitted, which might give a Handle for further Diſcoveries: 'That an Addreſs be preſented to his 'Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to direct the proper Of-'ficers to lay before this Houſe, an Account of what Gold 'and Silver had be encoined in the *Tower* of *London* from *Lady-day* '1713, to *Lady-Day* 1715: And alſo an Account of what Gold 'and Silver remain'd in the *Tower*, in order for Coinage at *Lady-*'*day* 1715: And alſo an Account of the ſeveral Denominations 'and Species in which the ſaid Gold and Silver were brought in-'to the *Tower*. After this, the Houſe proceeded to read the Petitions left with their Clerk, relating to 112 controverted Elections, referr'd moſt of them to the Committee of Privileges and Elections; and a few were ordered to be heard at the Bar of the Houſe.

March 29, the Houſe voted a Supply to his Majeſty, and reſolved to addreſs him for ſeveral States, Accounts, and Eſtimates, *viz.* 1. An Account of the Deficiency of the Money granted in the Year 1714. 2. An Eſtimate of the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1715, with the Half-pay of the Officers of the Navy and Marines, and what may be further neceſſary for extraordinary Repairs of the Fleet. 3. An Account of the Extraordinaries for Guards, Garriſons, and Land Forces, for the Year 1714; and alſo of the growing Charges for the ſame, for the Year 1715. 4. An Eſtimate of the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service for the

Year

Year 1715. 5. A State of the Debt of the Navy to *Chriſtmas* laſt. 6. An Account of all the Ships in Sea-pay, employed in 1714. 7. A Liſt of the Regimental and Warrant Officers that are to be in Half-pay, for 1715. 8. An Account of the ſeveral Officers in Half-pay, for the laſt Year, that have been provided for, or are ſince dead. 9. An Account of the Capital and Annual Fund of the *South-Sea-Company* for the Year 1715. And, 10. An Account of what Ships have been paid off ſince the Ceſſation of Arms, by what Orders, when dated, and at what times paid off: All which Papers the King ordered to be laid before the Houſe, by the proper Officers. That Evening the grand Committee of Privileges and Elections ſat the firſt Time, and choſe for their Chairman *Richard Hambden*, Eſq; a Gentleman of great Abilities, who, in the worſt of Times, had diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by his Zeal for the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion. *March* 31. The Commons reſolved that Seven Addreſſes ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, That he would be pleaſed to direct the following Papers might be laid before the Houſe, *viz. Firſt*, All Powers, Inſtructions, Memorials, Letters, and Papers, relating to the late Negotiations of Peace and Commerce, and to the Ceſſation of Arms. *Secondly*, The Proceedings relating to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*. *Thirdly*, The Repreſentation from the *Ruſſia* Company, and the Merchants trading to the *Eaſt-Country*. *Fourthly*, The Repreſentations and Memorials from the Merchants trading to *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*. *Fifthly*, An Account of the Proceedings at the Courts of the *South-Sea-Company*, relating to the *Aſſiento* and *South-Sea* Trade. *Sixthly*, The ſeveral Memorials of the Clothiers to the Commiſſioners of Trade, and what Directions the ſaid Commiſſioners received relating to ſuch Memorials. And *Seventhly*, The Repreſentations and Memorials of the *Turkey* Company, and of the *Italian* Merchants.

The Conduct of the Earl of *Oxford* and Lord *Bolingbroke*, the two Chiefs of the late Miniſtry, was at this Time very remarkable. The Earl skulk'd about ſometimes in Town and ſometimes in the Country, affecting to appear very unconcerned, profeſſing his Innocence, and making great Boaſts of what he had done for ſecuring the *Hanover* Succeſſion: The other affected to act a more open Part, appeared every where, and ſpoke in Parliament with ſuch Boldneſs, as if he had not the leaſt Senſe of Guilt or Dread of Puniſhment. Yet it was obſerved, that the Earl ſold out all the Stock he had in his own Name in the *South-Sea-Company*, and the Lord *Bolingbroke* appeared at the Play-Houſe in *Drury-Lane* on the 25*th* of *March*, beſpoke another the next Night, and ſubſcribed to a new Opera that was to be acted ſometime after: yet when he heard that Mr. *Prior* was arrived from *France* on the 25*th*, and that it was reported he would diſcover all he knew, Lord *Bolingbroke* went off to

Dover in Diſguiſe as a Servant to *la Vigne*, one of the *French* King's Meſſengers, and there *William Morgan*, who had been a Captain in M. G. *Holt*'s Regiment of Marines, hir'd a Veſſel, and carried him over to *Calais*, where the Governour attended them with a Coach, and carried him to his Houſe, as appeared by the ſaid *Morgan*'s Examination.

March 31. The next Day after it was publickly known, that Lord *Bolingbroke* was gone to *France*, there was handed about in Writing, and Two Days after in Print, the following Letter, ſaid to be writ by him.

Dover, *March* 27.

My Lord,

'I Left the Town ſo abruptly, that I had no Time to take Leave of you, or any of my Friends: You will excuſe me when you know, That I had certain and repeated Informations from ſome who are in the Secret of Affairs, That a Reſolution was taken, by thoſe who have Power to execute it, to purſue me to the Scaffold. My Blood was to have been the Cement of a new Alliance; nor could my Innocence be any Security, after it had been once demanded from Abroad, and reſolved on at Home, that it was neceſſary to cut me off. Had there been the leaſt Reaſon to hope for a fair and open Trial, after having been already prejudg'd, unheard by the Two Houſes of Parliament, I ſhould not have declined the ſtricteſt Examination. I challenge the moſt inveterate of my Enemies to produce any one Inſtance of criminal Correſpondence, or the leaſt Corruption in any Part of the Adminiſtration in which I was concerned. If my Zeal for the Honour and Dignity of my Royal Miſtreſs, and the true Intereſt of my Country, has any where tranſported me to let ſlip a warm or unguarded Expreſſion, I hope the moſt favourable Interpretation will be put upon it. It is a Comfort that will remain with me in all Misfortunes, That I ſerv'd her Majeſty faithfully and dutifully, in that eſpecially, *which She had moſt at Heart*, relieving her People from a bloody and expenſive War: And that I have always been too much an *Engliſhman*, to ſacrifice the Intereſt of my Country to *any Foreign Ally whatſoever*; and 'tis for this Crime only, that I am now driven from thence.

'You will hear more at large from me ſhortly.

Yours, &c.

Some maintained this Letter to be *genuine*, and others *ſuppoſititious*; but the Generality of the *Tories* own'd it to be true; and others, juſtly look'd upon it as a Contrivance of their Leaders, to keep up the Spirits of their ſinking Party, and to aſ-

aſperſe the Miniſtry; but it plainly appeared afterwards, by the Report of the *Committee of Secrecy*, that his Lordſhip was guilty of High-Treaſon; and ſince he knew that would be proved againſt him, 'twas no Wonder that he made his Eſcape.

It is to be obſerved, that notwithſtanding all the plain Demonſtrations of the Treachery of the late Miniſtry, yet many of their Friends had the Inſolence to juſtifie their Conduct, of which the following Addreſs, preſented by Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh*, was a remarkable Inſtance.

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes of the Corporation of *Wigan*, in the County-Palatine of *Lancaſter*, at a Common-Hall aſſembled.

Dread Sovereign,

'WE beg leave humbly to condole with you the Death of her late Majeſty, whoſe Memory ought to be dear to the preſent Generation, and whoſe Reign will be eſteemed glorious and happy to the lateſt Poſterity; glorious! in the Triumphs of War, and carrying the Reputation of the *Engliſh* Arms to a Height unknown to former Ages; happy! in ſeeing that War terminate in a general, ſolid, and beneficial Peace for her People, herſelf being the Arbitreſs thereof.

'Give us Leave, as the firſt Fruits of that happy Peace, to congratulate your Majeſty's quiet Acceſſion to the Imperial Throne of theſe Kingdoms. Your Majeſty's conſummate Prudence in Government, Knowledge, and Abilities in War, give us Confidence; your Piety and Virtues give us Aſſurance; and your Royal Iſſue gives us a Proſpect of the long Continuance of all the Bleſſings that a grateful and dutiful People can wiſh for.

'We take this Opportunity to return our Thanks for your Majeſty's gracious Aſſurance of protecting the Epiſcopal Church of *England*: This, with your being in full Communion with that Church, muſt make you dear to all the Members thereof. We cannot but pleaſe our ſelves with the Hopes, that by the Eſtabliſhment of your Family amongſt us, the favourable Conjuncture (which has been ſo long wiſh'd for) is now come, to extend the Epiſcopal Government to the reformed Churches abroad; which, as we believe, is the only Foundation poſſible to unite the Chriſtian World upon, (if ever it muſt be ſo happy) ſo it muſt render you, above all things, glorious to the whole Reformation, by being the happy Inſtrument of ſo univerſal a Benefit.

'Upon all theſe Hopes and Proſpects, we are tied, as well by our Intereſt, as the Principles of our holy Church, to pay you our Allegiance in an inviolable manner; and to

'pray, that after a long Continuance of a proſperous Reign 'here, you may be tranſlated to one eternal hereafter.

In Teſtimony whereof we have hereunto affixed the Seal of our Corporation.

The Impudence of this Addreſs was evident by its being directly oppoſite to his Majeſty's Oath, and Speech upon his Acceſſion to the Throne, and contradictory to the Addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament, which condemn'd the Peace; and the Inſincerity of it was as evident, from the Rebellions and Tumults, and pulling down of the Meeting-Houſes in *Lancaſhire* by the Faction afterwards.

On the 17*th* of this Month, Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*, Chancellor of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and Fellow of the *Royal Society*, died at his Dwelling-Houſe near *Clerkenwell*, in the 73*d* Year of his Age. He had made his Name famous in the learned World by ſeveral excellent Works, on various Subjects; and merited well of the *Proteſtant* Cauſe, by his *Hiſtory of the Reformation*: But as this Work drew upon him the Hatred of all the *Roman Catholicks*, ſo did his political Writings, in Defence of the Revolution in 1688, together with the great Share he had in that happy Turn of Affairs, expoſe him to the unrelenting Malice of the *Jacobite* Party, who, by all ſiniſter Methods, endeavour'd to leſſen his Reputation when living; and ſtill continue to aſperſe his Memory, when dead.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to nominate the Right Reverend Dr. *Talbot*, Lord Biſhop of *Oxford*, and Dean of *Worceſter*, to ſucceed him in the Biſhoprick of *Sarum*: And Dr. *Potter*, Chaplain to his Majeſty, and *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity at *Oxford*, was nominated to the Biſhoprick of that City.

In this Month, Eight Perſons were try'd in *Dublin*, and found guilty of High-Treaſon, for liſting Men for the *Pretender*, and for harbouring ſome of thoſe liſted for that Service: And about a Month before, Captain *Dennis Doway*, who had been condemn'd for the ſame Crime in *July* 1714, was hang'd and quarter'd at *Killmainham*.

General *Ecklin* was removed from the Command of his Regiment of Dragoons, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to beſtow the ſame on the Earl of *Stair*.

The Treaty for ſettling the Barrier of the States-General in the *Netherlands*, which, above Half a Year before, had been ſet on Foot at *Antwerp*, between the Imperial Miniſters, and thoſe of the two Maritime Powers, being ſtill obſtructed by great Difficulties, the King of *Great Britain* ſent Lieutenant General *Cadogan* to *Vienna*, in order to remove the ſame. He arrived there on the 22*d* of *February*, N. S; and was admitted to Audience of the Emperor, who told him: 'That altho' 'a Reſolution was already taken upon what related to the

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Barrier, yet he would see if Means could be found to make the States-General easie; that he would do all he could in that Matter, *in Consideration of* the King of Great Britain and did give General *Cadogan* all possible Dispatch.

In the mean time, the Imperial Troops being on their March to the *Netherlands*, Monsieur *Vandenbergh*, Plenipotentiary of the States-General, wrote the following *Letter to the Council of State, appointed for the Government of the* Spanish Netherlands.

Gentlemen,

I See by your Letter of this Morning, the Orders which the Count *de Coningseck* has desired of you for the March of the Imperial Troops into the Towns mentioned in the List annexed to your Letter, by which you desire my Sentiments against Four of the Clock in the Afternoon; whereupon I must tell you, Gentlemen, that, according to your Instructions and Oath, you cannot do or resolve any thing about an Affair so important as this, but in concert with the Ministers of the Two Powers (*Great Britain* and the *States General*); and that having sent a Courier to their High Mightinesses, my Masters, I have just now received for Answer, that they cannot dispatch any Orders for the Reception of the said Troops in this Country, without the Concurrence of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* and his Ministers. Therefore, Gentlemen, you are most seriously required to suspend all Orders given by you for the Reception and Quartering of the said Troops in these Provinces. Done at *Brussels* in the Conference, *March* 11. 1715. signed,

John Vandenbergh.

To this Letter the Council of State return'd the following Answer.

SIR,

WE have Reason to flatter our selves, you are convinced, that we have always taken Care entirely to pay a Deference to the Requisitions you have made to us, as far as the Laws and Customs of this Country would allow, whenever you have been pleased favourably to hear us, and condescend to our Representations. Now that we are required on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, by his Minister the Count *de Coningseck*, to give Orders to the Towns in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, to receive the Troops of his said Imperial Majesty, which have been marching ever since the *9th* of this Month, and are to be at *Tirlemont* the *14th* instant, it seems to us, that we cannot excuse our selves from dispatching these Orders, without incurring the Displeasure of his Imperial Majesty, in whose Name we have the Honour to exercise here the Post of Counsellors of State;

'and without occaſioning extreme Prejudice to his Subjects, 'who would ſuffer irreparable Damage, if thoſe Troops 'were to continue at Diſcretion in the open Country, with-'out knowing where they are to be received. Matters be-'ing thus too far gone, and in a Condition to admit of no 'Alteration, we hope, Sir, from your uſual Equity, and 'alſo from that of the Lords States-General, your Maſters, 'that they will not take it ill, nor as a claſhing with our 'Inſtructions, that in ſuch a Conjuncture, when his Imperi-'al Majeſty does us the Honour to require Orders to his 'Subjects for his Service, we pay a due Deference thereto, 'and cauſe the ſame to be executed, in order chiefly to pre-'vent the Diſſatisfaction of the People, which might be at-'tended with diſagreeable Conſequences. *March* 11. 1715.

The Plenipotentiaries of the States delivered to Count *Coningſeck* the following *Memorial* by way of Reply.

'The underwritten Deputies, Plenipotentiaries of their 'High Mightineſſes, are order'd to repreſent to Count *Co-'ningſeck*, That their High Mightineſſes are very much con-'cern'd to find that the Affair of the March of the Impe-'rial Troops is gone ſo far, that Count *Coningſeck* has no 'Power to ſtop 'em; which gives 'em a proper Occaſion for 'Complaint, becauſe the Way of marching thoſe Troops in-'to this Country, while Mr. *Cadogan* is endeavouring at *Vi-'enna* to bring the Negotiation about the Barrier to a happy 'Concluſion, cannot be agreeable to them. That what 'Count *Coningſeck* alledges to juſtify the ſaid March, as found-'ed upon the Convention made for the Evacuation of *Luxem-'burg* and *Limburg*, is not ſatisfactory in the Opinion of their 'High Mightineſſes, ſince that Convention had no other End 'than the ſaid Evacuation, and cannot be interpreted to au-'thorize the ſaid March, it being only ſaid, That if the Bar-'rier be agreed upon before the Expiration of the Term of 'Six Weeks, the Troops might enter into this Country, im-'mediately after the ſigning of the Treaty. But it is not 'ſaid, nor indeed can it be inferr'd from the ſaid Conventi-'on, in Caſe the Affair of the Barrier ſhould not be deter-'min'd during the Six Weeks, That after the Expiration of 'the ſaid Term, the Troops might nevertheleſs enter into 'this Country without the Approbation and Concert of his '*Britannick* Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes, and that 'directly contrary to the Treaty of *Raſtad* and *Baden*; accord-'ing to which, the ſaid Troops may not enter into the *Ne-'therlands*, before the Barrier be ſettled, at leaſt it can't be 'done againſt the Will of his *Britannick* Majeſty and their 'High Mightineſſes. Moreover, their High Mightineſſes are 'aſſur'd, that the ſaid Troops might have ſubſiſted ſome time 'longer in the Quarters where they were, eſpecially if the

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‘ neceſſary Means had been made uſe of for that End; but
‘ however that be, the Difficulty of ſubſiſting thoſe Troops
‘ cannot in the leaſt derogate from, or make any Alteration
‘ in the Right acquir'd by the Two *Maritime Powers*, without
‘ Prejudice to whom (as has been already ſaid) thoſe Troops
‘ cou'd not enter into the *Spaniſh Netherlands* in this Manner.
‘ That their High Mightineſſes having no other Deſign or
‘ View, but the eſtabliſhing of a good Underſtanding and a
‘ ſincere Friendſhip with his Imperial and *Catholick* Majeſty,
‘ as the only Foundation of the Barrier, could heartily have
‘ wiſh'd that the Proceedings in this Affair had not been in
‘ a manner ſo contrary to Treaties; and ſo much the rather,
‘ becauſe his Majeſty of *Great Britain* hath a Joint-Intereſt
‘ with their High-Mightineſſes in this Affair, about which
‘ they will concert the neceſſary Meaſures with his ſaid Ma-
‘ jeſty. Mr. *Walpole*, his Miniſter at the *Hague*, not thinking
‘ himſelf to have ſufficient Authority to do any thing more
‘ in ſo unexpected a Caſe, without expreſs Orders from his
‘ Majeſty, and their High Mightineſſes not being able to
‘ form any farther Reſolution, till they know his Majeſty's
‘ Sentiments thereupon, reſerve to themſelves the full Title
‘ to their Right, without acquieſcing in the leaſt with what
‘ has been done herein by the Count *de Coningſeck*. But ſince
‘ the ſaid Troops are actually enter'd *Brabant*, in the Neigh-
‘ bourhood of *Tirlemont*, where they cannot continue long,
‘ their High Mightineſſes conſent, that their underwritten
‘ Deputies, without owning what has happen'd, and without
‘ Prejudice to the Right of their High Mightineſſes, and
‘ what may be reſolv'd upon in concert with his *Britannick*
‘ Majeſty, may treat with the Count *de Coningſeck*, and con-
‘ cert with him the Places where the ſaid Troops may be
‘ quarter'd proviſionally, without the leaſt Prejudice to the
‘ Troops and Country, and without making any Alteration
‘ in the preſent proviſional Government of the *Netherlands*,
‘ till the Barrier be agreed upon; and that the underwritten
‘ Deputies ſhall uſe their Endeavours, that the ſaid Troops
‘ ſhall be placed proviſionally, till a farther Agreement, in
‘ the ſmall Towns of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and *Hainault*, excluſive
‘ of *Bruſſels*, *Antwerp*, *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and the Towns where
‘ their High Mightineſſes have Garriſons along the *Demer*,
‘ as much as poſſible. That the underwritten Deputies ſhall
‘ alſo have a Right to redreſs the Informality committed by
‘ the Council of State here, in the Diſpatch of Orders for
‘ quartering the ſaid Troops, without the Conſent, and con-
‘ trary to the expreſs Requeſt of M. *Vandenbergh*; and that
‘ they ſhall demand of the Count *de Coningſeck*, a Declaration
‘ in Writing, That by the Entrance of the ſaid Troops into
‘ the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and their quartering in the Towns
‘ which ſhall be agreed on, no Alteration ſhall be made in
‘ the preſent proviſional Government of the *Netherlands*, and

‘ what

'what depends thereon, till the Barrier be agreed upon, 'which their High Mightineſſes wiſh may be very ſpeedily. 'That the underwritten Deputies ſhall give Aſſiſtance in 'facilitating all the neceſſary Means for ſubſiſting the ſaid 'Troops in ſuch manner as ſhall be agreed on, according 'to the Rules eſtabliſh'd by the preſent Government, and all 'this to be done, as is ſaid above, without in the leaſt own-'ing the Right of his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty to in-'troduce Troops into this Country, before the Concluſion 'of the Barrier-Treaty, and without Prejudice to what his 'Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightineſſes, may 'farther reſolve upon together, on this Subject.

Signed,

Johan Vandenbergh, *Borſele van Geldermalſen.*

The *French* Court having returned an unſatisfactory Anſwer to Mr. *Prior*'s Memorial about *Mardyke*, the Earl of *Stair*, ſoon after his Arrival at *Paris*, preſented the following *Memorial to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* on that Head.

THE underwritten Earl of *Stair*, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, Privy Counſellor, and Counſellor of State to the King of *Great Britain*, has Orders to repreſent to your Majeſty, that the King his Maſter having cauſed the laſt Anſwer that was given in your Name to Mr. *Prior*, to be examined, and having heard the Report of the experienced Perſons of whom he makes uſe at preſent, concerning the Execution of the 9*th* Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, he believes himſelf to have Reaſon to doubt whether your Majeſty has been informed to the bottom of the true State of that Diſpute.

The King my Maſter having extremely at his Heart the ſeeing that Article accompliſh'd, which is of ſo great Conſequence, as well for the Security as for the Commerce of *Great Britain*, and ardently wiſhing to eſtabliſh Friendſhip and good Correſpondence between the two Nations; which however cannot take Root and flouriſh while there remain Apprehenſions and Jealouſies upon Points ſo tender, as are the Deſtruction of the old Port of *Dunkirk*, and the building a new one; has ordered me to deduce at length to your Majeſty the true State of that Affair, and to put the Facts, which ſeem to have been hid from your Majeſty, into a clear Light.

With reſpect to what is reported in the ſaid Anſwer, concerning the filling up of the old Port and Haven of *Dunkirk*, I have orders to repreſent to your Majeſty, that without taking Notice that 22 Months are paſt ſince the Treaty of Peace was concluded, and that the ſaid Port was to have been fill'd up in 5 Months after it was ſigned; it is certain, that it is ſo little filled up at this Time, that there enter and go out daily

a great

a great Number of Ships, and divers of those Ships are actually of 7 or 800 Tons Burthen.

The Dykes that served for Foundation of the Jettees, which formed the Canal or Fort of *Dunkirk*, are still 6 or 7 Foot high above the Strand of the Sea-Coast; and are so well bound together by an infinite Number of great Piles and Fascinages, that it is most probable the Sea only, without the Assistance of Workmen, will not ruin them in a long Time; nay, it may be, not in many Years; besides a Number of large Piles upon which were placed the Chests of the Jettees, which will serve still for the same Use.

The Bason and Haven still subsist, and are in a Condition to receive as large Ships as formerly, by only removing the Batterdeau or Dam in the Canal of *Bergues*, to let it enter into the Town by the new Canal, which may be done in less than twice 24 Hours.

The Flood-Gates of the Sluice of *Bergues* is not a Quarter destroyed, and those of *Gurndall*, upon the Canal of *Furnes*, have not been touched yet. There remain besides that, many Pieces of the Fortifications, as the old Ramparts along the Haven, the Gates of the Town and the Cittadel, and the Gates by which we enter the Canals of *Moere* and *Furnes*, with all the Redoubts at *Machicoulis*, &c.

It does not at all appear, that the End of the Treaty was to leave the filling up the Haven of *Dunkirk* to Time and the Sea. All the Works which have been made by Art, to maintain and preserve the Port, ought to have been destroyed by the Work of Hands. The King therefore persuades himself that your Majesty, in order to execute the Treaty *bona fide*, and with Exactness, will not delay to give most exact Orders for razing the Digues and the Jettees, to the Level of the Strand; for entirely filling up the Bason and the Haven; and in fine, for finishing the Destruction of all that remains of the Sluices and other Works which serv'd to maintain the old Port.

With regard to the new Port which is carrying on by the new Canal as far as the Town of *Dunkirk*, the King my Master cannot but look upon it as an Undertaking contrary to the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

The Treaty says expressly, That the Port ought to be fill'd up, and the Dykes and Sluices, which served to fill it with Water, destroyed, without entring in any manner into the Consequences which may result from it; and if with the greatest Rigour the Country had been overflow'd by the total Destruction of the Sluices of *Dunkirk*, *Great Britain* was not at all concerned in that; your Majesty had stipulated it, and for many Reasons we ought to insist upon it.

But there is no Reason to be in Fear for the Country, it will run no Risque of suffering; and the Port of *Dunkirk* may be shut up without leaving any of it open for the Passage

of

of the Waters of the Country; for they may be let run out to the Sea at a very little Expence, by the Sluices of the River *Aa* at *Gravelin*, or without any Charge by the Sluices upon the River of *Yperle* near *Newport*, as the *British* Engineers have demonſtrably proved ſome Months ago.

It is to be noted, That there is not ſo great a Quantity of Water to be feared in that Extent of Country as has been inſinuated; and that there is no River of running Water between the River *Aa* and the River *Yperle*.

An evident Proof whereof is, That the ſaid Extent of Country furniſhes not Water enough to render any of the Canals navigable, without the Succour of the Sea Water, or of the River *Aa*, which they throw in from Time to Time, by the Sluices made expreſs for that Purpoſe; For the Canals of *Furnes*, of the *Moere*, *Bergues*, and *Bourbourg*, &c. contain only ſtanding Waters.

And to prove more evidently what we have now ſaid, it is already 7 Months ſince the Sluices of *Dunkirk* have been ſhut up, and that not a Drop of Water has run thro' them from the Country; and yet the Country hath ſuffered no manner of Damage by it: For tho' the ſaid Sluices have been ſhut, the Water has not riſen an Inch in Height in any one Place.

From what is mentioned in the ſaid Memorial concerning the 4 old navigable Canals of *Dunkirk*, and their Breadth of 48 Fathom; a Perſon, who is unacquainted with the true Situation of the Country, would believe that they were ſo many Rivers of running Waters, which furniſhed a great deal of Water, and by conſequence that it was neceſſary to make a new Canal, and a new Sluice, which ſhould bear ſome Proportion with the ſaid 4 Canals. But by the Explanations that have been already made, it will clearly appear to your Majeſty, that (the Country not furniſhing Water) that Way of reaſoning is deſtroyed; and the rather, becauſe it is certain, the ſaid Canals have been made of the Breadth and Depth they are, much more for the Sake of receiving that Quantity of Water from the Sea, for ſupplying with Water and making deep the Port, than for any other End or Purpoſe.

From all this it is very evident, that ſo vaſt a Work as the new Canal had never been made, and ſo great a Coſt expended, only for letting a little Water run out, which could have been carried off as well by *Gravelin*, for almoſt nothing; or by *Newport*, without any Charge at all; if they had not had in view, at the ſame Time, the making of this new Port, by the Means whereof all the Defects of the old one of *Dunkirk* would be corrected.

All which appears at firſt View, when we enter into the detail of this new Port.

The new Canal from that of *Bergues*, where it enters into the Town of *Dunkirk* to the new Sluice, is 20 Foot deep, and

and 170 Foot broad; and from the new Sluice to the Sea, it is 25 Foot deep, and enlarges it ſelf to the Breadth of 300 Foot, which is larger than the old Canal.

This Canal is ſo large and ſo deep, that it can receive moſt commodiouſly 400 great Ships, without reckoning the Canal of *Bergues*, or the Town of *Dunkirk*, with which it has Communication.

This Canal is ſo broad and ſo deep, that a Third Rate Man of War of 80 Guns, can paſs in and out, with all its Rigging, Cannon, Ammunition, Proviſion, *&c.*

And to prove, that the principal Deſign in making this Canal has been to receive ſuch Ships, rather than to make a Paſſage for the Water, we need but conſider the Greatneſs of the new Sluice, and compare it with thoſe of *Dunkirk*, by which will be ſeen, how much greater, and more conſiderable it is, than all thoſe of that Place joined together, whether for watering the Port, receiving Ships, or for drowning the Country, in Caſe of Need.

This new Canal having near upon a League in Length below the Sluice, and of that Depth and Breadth as it is, for receiving a moſt prodigious Quantity of Sea-Water, joined to the Water it receives from the other Canals, which ſerved formerly for watering the old Port of *Dunkirk*, furniſhes at leaſt twice as much Water to ſupply the new Port, as they had formerly for cleaning and watering the old Port of that Place.

The new Sluice has two Flood-Gates, one of 44, (two Foot broader than that of the Baſon of *Dunkirk*) and the other of 26 Foot Breadth, and 21 Foot Depth.

The old Sluices of *Dunkirk*, were the Sluice of *Bergues*, which was 28 Foot broad, and 18 Foot deep; the Sluice of *Moere*, which was 14 Foot broad, and 16 Foot deep; and the Sluice of *Furnes*, which was 11 Foot broad, and 19 Foot deep. The Breadth of all theſe Sluices joined together, makes but 53 Foot, which is 17 Foot leſs than the ſaid new Sluice; that of *Bergues* is not ſo deep by 3 Foot, that of *Moere* by 5 Foot, and that of *Furnes* by 7 Foot, as the new Sluice is.

All which clearly ſhews, that the Capacity of this new Sluice is expreſly made larger than all the Three Sluices that fed *Dunkirk*, in order to fill the new Port with Water, and render it capable of receiving great Ships, much rather than for the Purpoſe of carrying off the Waters from the Country.

With regard to the Declaration, That your Majeſty has no Intention to fortifie this new Canal, that contributes very little to calm the Diſquiets of *Great Britain* upon this Subject. For it is well enough known, that it cannot be approached, but by the Downs between *Furnes* and *Dunkirk*; and that the Extent of that Aperture is ſo ſmall, that it may eaſily be fortified in leſs than a Week's Time, by Works almoſt

most impregnable; and for the rest of the Country along the Canal, it can be laid under Water, by letting in the Sea-Water upon it.

As this new Canal is larger and deeper than the old Port of *Dunkirk*, and that it is capable of containing a much greater Number of Ships than the other Canal could hold, and that it goes up to the Town of *Dunkirk*; the King my Master cannot be satisfied with this Execution of the Treaty of *Utrecht*. He should have liked as well, if they had only changed the Name of *Dunkirk*, as to see another Port, larger and more commodious, open it self a League only more westward, behind the same Banks of Sand which formed the Road, and covered the old Port of *Dunkirk*.

The true Sense and Meaning of the Treaty, and the View which *Great Britain* had, was to have never any more the Port of *Dunkirk* its Neighbour: But this here is as much the Port of *Dunkirk* as the other, and at least as dangerous to the Commerce of the Subjects of the King my Master.

This is what the Earl of *Stair* has express Orders to represent to your Majesty. He is persuaded that your Majesty having given Attention to what is here said, will give your Orders for the entire Demolition of what still remains of the Port, the Jettees, and the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*; and particularly, will give Order to fill up the Bason and the Haven, according to the express Terms of the Treaty, which says, *Portus compleatur*.

And seeing your Majesty has declared, That your Intention in making the new Canal was only to have a Passage for the Waters, to hinder their overflowing of a great Extent of Country, and that you had no manner of Intention to make a Port there; and seeing that those who had the Charge of making that Passage for the Land-Floods, have, in the Execution of it, gone beyond the Intentions of your Majesty, in such a Manner, as to have actually made a Port capable of receiving a very great Fleet of Men of War; he is so persuaded of the Justice and Equity of your Majesty, that he cannot doubt that your Majesty will give such Orders, as may cure the Apprehensions which the Subjects of the King my Master have, that they are disappointed by this new Canal of all the Benefit of the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; and may be freed from the Apprehension that in this new Port a Scourge is preparing, more terrible to the Commerce and Safety of the Nation, than that which they thought themselves delivered from by the Treaty.

And as it appears by repeated Declarations of your Majesty, that those Apprehensions are extremely different from the true Designs of your Majesty, which are to live in Peace with your Neighbours, and in good Understanding with the King his Master, and to unite your Cares with those of the King of *Great Britain*, for the mutual Good of the Subjects

of

of both Nations, and for the Tranquillity of all *Europe*; the ſaid Earl of *Stair* hopes, that the Anſwer which your Majeſty ſhall make to this Memorial, will give entire Satisfaction to the King his Maſter, and ſerve to pacify and unite the Minds of both Nations, which have been ſowered and irritated by ſuch long and bloody Wars; in place whereof the King his Maſter earneſtly deſires to ſee ſucceed, Unity, Harmony, good Underſtanding, and Repoſe, with Happineſs and Wealth to both Nations.

At Verſailles, Feb. 5. 1715.

Signed,

The Earl of *Stair.*

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Anſwer to my Lord Stair's *Memorial.*

THE bare Inſpection of the preſent State of *Dunkirk*, would afford inconteſtable Proofs of the King's Exactneſs in the Execution of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, if any one could really doubt of his Majeſty's earneſt Deſire to be as good as his Word. He has therefore ground to believe, ſince he has ſeen the Complaints contain'd in the Memorial which the Earl of *Stair* has preſented to him, That the King of *Great Britain* is not exactly inform'd of the Truth; and ſo will repeat once more the Explanations he has already given, in Anſwer to the ſame Complaints; deſiring no leſs than that Prince, to contribute with all his Might to the Strengthening of the Friendſhip and good Correſpondence, which he has a ſincere Inclination to maintain with him, and to keep up between *France* and *Great Britain.*

It is with Reaſon, that the Earl of *Stair* lightly skips over the Delay uſed in the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; for he knows that it is to be attributed to *Great Britain* only; and that there had not been a Moment's Time loſt, either in demoliſhing the Fortifications, or in ruining the Harbour of that Town, if the *Engliſh* Officers and Commiſſaries had not themſelves hinder'd the Work.

It would be a difficult Task to prove, That ſince it is finiſh'd, the going in and out of the Harbour of *Dunkirk* is as eaſie and common, as the Earl of *Stair* advances in his Memorial: And if he would inform himſelf, by means of ſome *Engliſhmen*, who in all likelihood were deceived as to the preſent Condition of the Canal, they could aſſure him, that their Ships were caſt away upon the Banks of Sand, which have gather'd there, ſince the Moles of Timber were opened.

If the Evidence of *Frenchmen* avails any thing, they will make it appear, that they are obliged to put into *Oſtend*, becauſe the Harbour of *Dunkirk* is now of no Uſe.

So that thoſe Remains of Peers much higher than the Strand, thoſe Moles ſo well compacted together, that Heap of Stakes, Stones, Faſcines, and Piles, the Enumeration whereof ſerves to adorn a Memorial, do not in Effect hinder the Sea, as it flows twice a Day over thoſe Works which are cut thro'

thro' in ſeveral Places, from lowering them more or leſs every Day, and filling ſuch Parts of the Canal with Sand, as are not already fill'd.

In the Condition it is, all Communication with the Baſon and Harbour would be uſeleſs, tho' it ſhould yet be maintain'd; but it is broke off by a Dam of 110 Toiſes in Length: So that the Waters retain'd in the old Harbour, without running off, may by their Exhalations occaſion Diſtempers in the Town of *Dunkirk*; but it is impoſſible that they ſhould ever be of the leaſt Uſe.

It is juſt the ſame, in reſpect of the Communication which the Earl of *Stair* ſeems to apprehend between the Canal of *Bergues* and the Harbour of *Dunkirk*. The Quantity of Water being multiply'd, would increaſe the Evil; and as it would have no Outlet, it would drown the Town; but this uſeleſs and dangerous Communication, is not ſo eaſie neither, as the Memorial repreſents it: For it would not ſuffice to break thro' one Dam only, there being Three, one after another, made on purpoſe to cut off that Communication entirely.

There is room to believe therefore, that the King of *Great Britain* is as much at Eaſe in regard to that Article of the Memorial, as his Commiſſaries ſeem'd to be about that of the Sluices; notwithſtanding it makes a Part of the Complaints which the Earl of *Stair* is commanded to preſent to the King. Probably they will not talk a different Language in *England*, from what they did after having view'd both the Sluice of the Baſon, and thoſe of the Canals of *Bergues*, *La Moere*, *Furnes*, and their Timber-Work. They own'd, that neither Labour nor Expence had been ſpared, abſolutely to deſtroy them.

As to the pretended Works of Fortification mention'd in the Memorial to be yet ſubſiſting, no Body will call by that Name the Remains of an old Wall, againſt which ſeveral Houſes of the Town are built; and was ſo far from being look'd upon as a Fortification, that the King left it ſtanding when he built the Citadel, from which this Wall was but 50 Toiſes diſtant.

Neither were the Gates of a Town or Citadel ever comprized under the Name of a Fortification: Nor the Vaults which gave Paſſage to the Canals, and whoſe only Uſe for the future will be, to ſerve as Bridges of Communication between one Part of the Town and another.

If a few Redoubts at *Machicoulis* do yet remain within the Extent of the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*; the King of *Great Britain* may aſſure himſelf, they ſhall be immediately razed.

He is not exactly inform'd of the true State of the new Canal, if he thinks it has a Communication with the Town of *Dunkirk*. The Waters of the Three Canals of *Bergues*, *Furnes*, and *La Moere*, which formerly us'd to diſcharge themſelves by the Way of *Dunkirk*, do now fall into the Canal of *Bourbourg*,

bourg, which is without that Town; and from thence they are carry'd into the new Canal, to run into the Sea.

This Work, which is one of the principal Subjects of Complaint contain'd in the Earl of *Stair*'s Memorial, was not altogether voluntary on the King's Part, the Charge thereof is exceedingly great; and his Majesty would not have been at it, had it been possible for him to obtain of the late Queen of *Great Britain*, the leaving one of the old Sluices, formerly made at the Expence of the Country, only to hinder its being overflow'd, before *Dunkirk* belong'd to the King, and consequently before his Majesty set Men at Work upon the Harbour there.

That Princess was inflexible, and only propos'd, as the Earl of *Stair* repeats it in his Memorial, the turning off of the Waters of the Country, either thro' *Graveling*, or thro' *Newport*.

Now the Timber-work of the Sluices at *Graveling* is 10 Foot higher than that of the Sluices at *Dunkirk*. To propose such an Expedient therefore, was to propose a thing impossible.

The Expedient of letting out the Waters thro' *Newport*, submitted the Safety of the Country to the Good-Will of a Foreign Prince then at War with the King; and tho' it may be hoped, that the Union and Intelligence which are happily restored between his Majesty and the Emperor, will always subsist; he yet thought it prudent at that time, not to make the Governours of that Place Masters of his Subjects Destiny.

The States-General of the united Provinces were of the same Sentiments; for they refus'd the Queen of *Great Britain* to be Guarantee of the Liberty which the Governours of *Newport* should give, for drawing off the Waters; being persuaded, that it did not suit with the Wisdom of the Republick, to be answerable for the Conduct of the Officers of a powerful Prince, independent of *Holland*.

Never did Sovereign engage, by a Treaty of Peace, to leave his Country exposed to a certain Submersion; neither was such a Condition ever demanded.

The King, as Father of his People, was obliged therefore to provide for their Security; and if, in spight of the Peace, it were possible for *Great Britain* to contemplate their Ruin with Indifference, such Sentiments, which will never be look'd upon as those of a friendly Nation, would not excuse his Majesty's from employing all possible Methods to prevent the Desolation which the Waters, without an Outlet, would infallibly have caus'd in the lowest Part of the Country, which is crossed by Three running Streams, *viz.* the *Aa*, the *Colome*, and the *Lyser*, and by a great many navigable Canals. The Example of the Country drown'd by *La Moere*, proves that the Danger is not imaginary; and that it would savour too strongly of Imprudence, to judge and determine, by a Year of Drowth, that Men need never fear Inundations.

Wherefore, the Knowledge of the Country, and the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Refusal, obliged the King to open this Canal, the Undertaking of which appear'd to the *English* Commissaries, as a Subject of Derision, rather than a ground of just Complaint: For they saw the Necessity of drawing off the Waters from the Country, but could not think the Work would succeed.

Had it been his Majesty's Intention to repair the Loss of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, by opening the new Canal, he might have spared so many Instances made in vain, for the Preservation of one of the old Sluices; for, by literally performing the Articles of the Peace of *Utrecht*, he promoted the Execution of the secret Design which is now laid to his Charge: But far from forming any such, he saw, with deep Regret, the Necessity of an Expence which was absolutely indispensable for the Preservation of the Country. He was obliged therefore to undergo it, and to allow the new Works all the Dimensions necessary to make them useful and substantial.

The Earl of *Stair* is not exactly inform'd of those he mentions in his Memorial; but without entring into the Detail, it is owned, That the new Sluice is deeper than that at *Bergues*, because it is in a lower Ground, and nearer to the Sea, than the Sluices which are ruined; also, that it is bigger, because it is proportionable to the new Canal, made on purpose to receive, and carry into the Sea, the Waters of Four navigable Canals.

There is room to hope, That the Peace between the King and the King of *Great Britain*, will be so substantially confirmed, that there will be no Occasion to pursue the Advice which the Earl of *Stair* gives, for fortifying, e'er it be long, the new Canal. Mean while his Majesty declares, That he will not make any Work of Fortification there; and that, for the publick Tranquillity-sake, he imposes upon himself a Law, which no Man can find in the Articles of the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

They do not prescribe to the King the Necessity of suffering the Submersion of his Country. They do not deprive his Majesty of the natural Right which all Sovereigns have, of making what Works they think proper for the Preservation of their Subjects.

The King engages to cause the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be demolish'd, to fill up the Harbour of that Town, and to ruin its Sluices, with the express Condition, never to make them good. If these Conditions are perform'd, will any one presume to say, his Majesty has not satisfied his Engagements? A Treaty, whose Terms are clear, and Sense evident, needs no Interpretation. In vain does one of the Parties declare, that he is not satisfied with the Execution: He has no Reason to complain, when that Execution is perfect; for his Judgment is not to decide the Signification of Terms

Terms not equivocal, but alike underſtood by all that read them.

It is in Terms thus clear, that the King is pleas'd to repeat once more the Declaration his Majeſty has already voluntarily, and for the Good of the Peace, made, That he will raiſe no Work or Fortification for the Security of the Canal which he has been obliged to open, for hindring the Submerſion of a conſiderable Extent of Country, for preventing the Ruin of his Subjects who inhabit it, and by no Means for keeping Fleets there, to terrifie his Neighbours. He deſires nothing more than to maintain with them the Peace that has been happily re-eſtabliſhed; to contribute, according to his Deſire, towards the flouriſhing of their Commerce; to unite *France* and *Great Britain* by the Bands of Correſpondence, and the ſtricteſt Friendſhip; laſtly, to diſſipate the Umbrage capable of diſturbing this perfect Intelligence. He perſuades himſelf, that the King of *Great Britain*, ſhewing the ſame Sentiments to him, will employ all his Power and Authority to preſerve an Union ſo neceſſary to the general Tranquillity of *Europe*.

About the Beginning of *April*, the upper Houſe of Convocation agreed upon an Addreſs to the King, and ſent it on the *4th* to the lower Houſe, where ſome Objections were made to it by the high Party, they moved to have the Word *Hereditary* added to the Words *Legal Succeſſion*, and to have an Encomium inſerted on the late Queen's Bounty to the poor Clergy; and that the laſt Clauſe, which they thought was a tacit Reflection on ſome of their Brethren, who, in their Pulpits, had meddled too much with political Affairs, might be alter'd, or left out. After ſome Debates, the Matter was adjourn'd to the *6th*, when, being put to the Vote, there was an equal Diviſion of 24 on each Side; upon which Dr. *Stanhope*, the Prolocutor, gave his caſting Voice for agreeing to the Draught of the upper Houſe. And on the *7th*, both Houſes, with the Biſhop of *London*, who acted as Preſident, becauſe of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Indiſpoſition, attended the King with it, as follows.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Arch-Biſhop, Preſident of the Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury*, and of the Biſhops (and Clergy) of the ſame Province, in Convocation aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Arch-Biſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation aſſembled, having offer'd our ſincereſt Praiſes and Thankſgivings to Almighty God for your Majeſty's peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne, do take the firſt Opportunity of congratulating your Majeſty, and theſe Kingdoms, upon that moſt ſignal Teſtimo-

'ny of the Divine Favour and Goodneſs in proſpering thoſe 'wiſe Proviſions made by King *William*, and ſtrengthned and 'improved by her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, whoſe Memo-'ries will ever be moſt dear to us, for ſecuring to us the 'free Profeſſion of our holy Religion under a legal Succeſſi-'on of *Proteſtant* Princes.

'The early Aſſurance which your Majeſty was pleaſed to 'give of your firm Reſolution to maintain the Church of '*England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed; and the more publick De-'claration which you have ſince been pleaſed to make, That 'the eſtabliſhed Conſtitution in Church and State ſhall be 'the Rule of your Government, have been received with 'the utmoſt Satisfaction by your Clergy: To whom alſo it 'affords a moſt comfortable Proſpect, to ſee a Prince upon 'the Throne of *Great Britain*, upon whoſe known Courage, 'Conſtancy, and Zeal, the *Proteſtant* Cauſe in *Europe* hath ſo 'juſt Ground to depend for Support and Protection.

'And next to the Bleſſings which we enjoy and foreſee in 'your Majeſty's Reign, That which calls for further Ac-'knowledgment to God, and further Congratulations to your 'Majeſty, and theſe Kingdoms, is the Enlargement of our 'Views of Safety and Happineſs in a numerous Iſſue de-'ſcended from you.

'As we ſhall never ceaſe to render our moſt hearty Thanks 'to God, the great Author of theſe Bleſſings; ſo we ſhall al-'ways think our ſelves indiſpenſably obliged to pay all du-'tiful Submiſſion and Obedience to the happy Inſtrument 'of them, your Majeſty, his Vicegerent, and our rightful and 'lawful Sovereign, and to uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to 'make your Reign proſperous, and your Government eaſie.

'And we ſolemnly promiſe your Majeſty, not only to 'uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to inſtil into your Subjects a 'conſcientious Regard and Reverence to your ſacred Perſon 'and Authority, but moreover, (as becomes the Preachers of 'the Goſpel of Peace) to be our ſelves the Patterns of Peace, 'and Quietneſs, and Order, among the People committed 'to our Care.

His Majeſty return'd the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

My Lords, and the reſt of the Clergy,

I *Thank you for your very dutiful and loyal Addreſs; and as I have great Confidence, that you will, according to the Principles of our holy Religion, ſtudy to promote Peace, and to make my Government eaſie; ſo you may be aſſured, that I will always ſupport and defend the Church of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſhed, and make it my particular Care to encourage the Clergy.*

The ſame Day the *Artillery Company* of *London* waited on his Majeſty with the following Addreſs.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Treaſurer, Court of Aſſiſtants, and Body of the Artillery-Company of London, *at the General Court held at* Guild-Hall, March 23, 1714.

'WITH

WITH joyful Hearts we adore that Almighty Providence which placed your Majesty on the Imperial Throne of *Great Britain*; and with the greatest Sincerity we dutifully own and acknowledge your Majesty to be our only rightful and lawful King.

'We strenuously asserted, and were resolv'd to maintain to the utmost of our Power, your Majesty's undoubted Right, and the legal Establishment of your Succession to these Realms, at a time when by many it was deem'd a Crime to be zealous for it: But now (blessed be God) we enjoy the End of our Prayers and Wishes, and feel the happy Influences of your Majesty's just Government.

'In great Humility we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will cheerfully concur with our Fellow Citizens, and all other your faithful Subjects, in Defence of your sacred Person and Royal Family, (as the greatest Security of our *Religion* and *Liberties*) against all Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors.

'We are religiously determined to pay a constant Obedience to your Majesty, and humbly hope you will be graciously pleased to appoint us a *Captain-General*, as has been done by your Royal Predecessors.

'We most devoutly pray, That your Majesty's Reign may be long and glorious, and that the Crown may descend to your Royal Issue, and continue in your most illustrious Family for ever.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer was:

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address, and as a Mark of my particular Regard for you, I will appoint the Prince of Wales. *your Captain-General.*

On the *8th*, the following Address was presented by the Earl of *Clare*.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Earl of Clare, *Lord Lieutenant, and the Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of* Middlesex, *and City and Liberty of* Westminster.

'WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of *Middlesex*, and City and Liberty of *Westminster*, beg leave, upon our first publick Meeting, to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe and peaceable Accession to your undoubted Right. We receive the invaluable Blessing with all the proper Sentiments of undissembled Joy, Affection, and Zeal.

'Our Joy is the Joy of Men, whose past Fears heighten their present Satisfaction: Fears, which have no other Proof that they were imaginary, but that Providence hath been much more merciful to us than we could in reason expect.

'The Liberty and Happineſs of Mankind was the glorious Cauſe, and the glorious End of that Revolution, which tranſmitted to us our preſent Security. A Tranſaction, which, ſince your Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, ſhines with redoubled Luſtre, and bears upon it ſuch Characters of Glory, as they who have not hitherto been able or willing to ſee, cannot eſcape enjoying in its Influences upon the publick Welfare.

'This Happineſs appears confirmed to us, when we behold a *Britiſh* Parliament once more anxious for the *Britiſh* Honour, equally diſpoſed to enquire into the Behaviour of thoſe who diminiſh'd it, and to reſcue the injured Reputation of the illuſtrious Men, by whoſe Councils and Actions it was once raiſed to the higheſt Pitch of Greatneſs.

'From theſe concurring Circumſtances we aſſure our ſelves, that the time is now come, wherein Integrity and Uprightneſs ſhall no longer be diſtinguiſhed from true Policy; wherein Cunning ſhall no longer paſs for Wiſdom, nor Deceitfulneſs for Prudence; but the Meaſures of a wiſe, juſt, beneficent and ſteady Adminiſtration ſhall eſtabliſh the Proſperity of theſe Realms, by a ſtrict Alliance with thoſe Powers, the abandoning of whom has ſo manifeſtly appeared fatal to them and our ſelves.

'On this Occaſion, permit us further to congratulate your Majeſty, in that we cannot but daily obſerve Numbers of your Majeſty's Subjects act according to their real Sentiments, and to extricate themſelves from the ill Impreſſions under which they were miſled, by artful Men, to make choice of ſuch as favoured Deſigns deſtructive of the Liberties of that very Conſtitution which they were elected to preſerve and defend.

'As for us, whom your Majeſty has entruſted with the Militia of this County, we ſolemnly promiſe, that we will faithfully execute the Truſt repoſed in us; that we will be ſo far from encouraging or conniving at any of thoſe Riots and Diſorders which your Majeſty has juſtly complained of, as the Reproach of ſome late Years, that no Endeavours, on our Part, ſhall be wanting to prevent and ſuppreſs the leaſt Tendency to any Commotion.

'We flatter our ſelves that our lateſt Poſterity ſhall enjoy thoſe Bleſſings we now do in your Majeſty's Reign, from the eminent Virtues of the Prince of *Wales*, and the pleaſing Proſpect of his numerous Iſſue: Which that they may do, are the ſincere Prayers of,

'Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects.

His Majeſty anſwered thus:

I thank you for your very loyal and dutiful Addreſs.

And as a Mark of his ſpecial Favour, beſtow'd the Honour of Knighthood on Three of the Deputy-Lieutenants, *viz Robert Thornhill*, *Richard Steele*, and *George Cooke*, Eſquires.

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The Proceedings of Parliament at this time were thus. The Houſes met, according to the Adjournment, on the *1ſt*, when the Lords adjourn'd to the *11th*; but the Commons proceeded, and on the *3d*, agreed to the following Reſolutions: That Ten Thouſand Men be allowed for Sea-Service for 1715, beginning from the *1ſt* Day of *January* 1714. That a Sum not exceeding Four Pounds *per* Man *per* Month, be allow'd for maintaining the ſaid 10000 Men for 13 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service. That a Sum not exceeding 538678 *l.* 1 *s.* be granted to his Majeſty, to make good, for the Service of the Navy, the like Sum which in the Year commencing from *Chriſtmas* 1714, is to be paid by the Treaſurer of the Navy, by Quarterly Payments, to the *South-Sea-Company*, purſuant to the Act of Parliament in that Behalf.

Several Eſtimates relating to the Office of Ordnance, and the Navy, were laid before them, purſuant to former Addreſſes; and it was reſolv'd, to preſent others to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to direct the proper Officers to lay before the Houſe, *Firſt*, 'An Eſtimate of the Half-pay of the 'Officers and Chaplains who had ſerv'd well in the Trains 'of Artillery in *Flanders* and *Spain*, and on ſeveral Expeditions; with what Allowances they have on the Eſtabliſhment 'in the Office of Ordnance, and what would be required to compleat their Half-pay. *Secondly*, That the reſpective 'Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for *England* and *Scotland*, do lay before this Houſe an Account of all Woollen Manufactures, and of all Lead, Tin, and Fiſh, that have been exported from *Great Britain* in the ſeveral Years from *Chriſtmas* 1708, to *Chriſtmas* 1714, reſpectively; and to what 'Places, and in what Ships exported; and alſo an Account 'of the Groſs and neat Produce of the Cuſtoms for the 'ſame Time; and alſo an Account of the Produce of the 'Cuſtoms for Wine and Brandy for the ſame Time; and alſo an Account of all Woollen Manufactures exported from *England*, from *Chriſtmas* 1697, to *Chriſtmas* 1699. *Thirdly*, That the Propoſitions of *France*, to exclude themſelves from 'all Trade of their Subjects and Ships to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, with a Reſervation of the *Aſſiento-Contract*, and licenſed 'Ships granted to *Great Britain*, be laid before this Houſe. *Fourthly*, That an Account of the Fiſhing-Ships and Saicks employed at *Newfoundland* from *Chriſtmas* 1708, to *Chriſtmas* 1714; and alſo a State of the Trade there for the ſame Time, 'with all Memorials and Repreſentations relating thereto, 'and to the Ceſſion of Cape *Breton* to *France*; and alſo a Repreſentation of the Fiſhery and Trade of the Iſland of St. *Peters*, yielded on the Peace from *France* to *Great Britain*, be laid before this Houſe. *Fifthly*, All Repreſentations and Memorials preſented in the Four laſt Years by the *Swediſh* 'Miniſter reſiding here, relating to the Navigation and

'Trade of the *Baltick*; and alſo all Repreſentations and 'Memorials preſented by him relating to fitting out Ships 'of War here for the Service of the Czar of *Muſcovy*. *Sixthly*, 'An Account of what Logwood, Fuſtick, Indigo, and other 'Materials or Drugs for dying, have been ſent to *France* 'ſince the late Peace concluded at *Utrecht*. And, *Seventhly*, 'An Account of the groſs and neat Produce of the Exciſe 'and Cuſtoms in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, 'ſince the Union of the Kingdoms, and to what Uſes the 'ſaid Revenues have been applied.

The next Day Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* reported to the Houſe, That their ſeveral Addreſſes of the 31*ſt* of *March*, and of the 1*ſt* of *April*, having been preſented to the King, his Majeſty had been pleaſed to give Directions for the laying before them the Accounts and Matters therein mentioned.

April 5*th*. The Commons reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty, that all Powers, Inſtructions, Memorials, Letters, and Papers relating to the Negotiations of Peace at the *Hague* in 1709, and the Preliminaries negotiated at *Gertruydenberg*, together with the ſaid Preliminaries, and the Ratification of them, be laid before them: After which the Houſe agreed, 'That towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, 'the Sum of Two Shillings in the Pound, and no more, be 'raiſed in 1715. upon all Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Penſions, Offices, and Perſonal Eſtates, in that 'Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, *Wales*, and Town of '*Berwick upon Tweed*; and that a proportionable Ceſs, according to the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Union, be laid 'upon that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*. And a Bill was order'd accordingly.

Then a Motion was made, *That the Houſe would appoint a Day to take into Conſideration his Majeſty's Proclamation of the* 15*th of* January *laſt, for calling a new Parliament*; and the ſame was read. Sir *William Whitlock*, Member of Parliament for the Univerſity of *Oxford*, made Exceptions to the Proclamation as *unprecedented* and *unwarrantable*, and was call'd upon by ſome Members to explain himſelf; upon which he made an Excuſe for what he had ſaid. Notwithſtanding this, Sir *William Wyndham* ſaid, the Proclamation was not only *unprecedented and unwarrantable, but even of dangerous Conſequence to the very Being of Parliaments*. He was call'd upon to juſtifie his Charge, which he declin'd, but ſaid, *That as he thought ſome Expreſſions in the ſaid Proclamation of dangerous Conſequence, ſo he believed every Member was free to ſpeak his Thoughts*. He was anſwered, That *No doubt every Member had that Liberty, Freedom of Speech being one of their eſſential Privileges. But that the Houſe at the ſame time had both Liberty and Power to cenſure and puniſh ſuch Members as tranſgreſs the Rules of Decency; treſpaſs upon the Reſpect due to the Crown; and ſo abuſe the Privilege of the Houſe within Doors, as to render it contemptible without*. Sir *William* being

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again call'd upon to explain himſelf, and ſtill refuſing, ſome Members cry'd, *The Tower, the Tower:* But Mr. *Robert Walpole* warded off the Blow, and ſpoke to this Purpoſe. 'Mr. *Speaker*, I am not for gratifying the Deſire which the 'Member who occaſions this Debate ſhews, of being ſent 'to the *Tower*: 'Twould make him too conſiderable. But as 'he is one who ſets up for a warm Champion of the late Mi'niſtry, and was in all their Secrets, I would have him be 'in the Houſe, when we come to enquire into the Conduct 'of his Friends; both that he may have an Opportunity to 'defend them, and be a Witneſs of the Fairneſs with which 'we ſhall proceed againſt thoſe Gentlemen; and that it may 'not be ſaid, That we take any Advantage againſt them. After ſeveral other Speeches, which prolong'd this Debate from one till Half an Hour paſt Five in the Afternoon, *a Motion was made, and the Queſtion put, That the Houſe do now adjourn?* Which being carried in the Negative by 212 Voices againſt 134, 'A Motion was made, and the Queſtion pro'poſed, That Sir *William Wyndham* having reflected upon his 'Majeſty's Proclamation of the 15*th* of *January* laſt, for call'ing a new Parliament, and having refuſed to juſtifie his 'Charge, although often called upon ſo to do, is guilty of 'a great Indignity to his Majeſty, and of a Breach of the Pri'vilege of this Houſe. This Motion occaſioned a freſh Debate, that laſted till Seven: The Houſe ſtill inſiſted that Sir *William* ſhould juſtify his Charge, and he as obſtinately declin'd to do it, ſaying, He *was ready to undergo whatever a Majority would inflict upon him.* At laſt the Queſtion being put, that he ſhould withdraw, the ſame was carried in the Affirmative by 208 Voices againſt 129: Whereupon he withdrew, as did all the 129 Members who had been for the Negative. Then the Houſe unanimouſly reſolv'd upon the Queſtion, as above, and ordered, 'That Sir *William* be (for 'the ſaid Offence) reprimanded in his Place, by Mr. *Speaker*. 'And that he ſhould attend next Morning, when Mr. Speak'er rebuked him thus.

Sir William Wyndham,

I Am to acquaint you, that the Houſe has come to this Reſolution; That you be reprimanded in your Place by me.

You have preſumed to reflect on his Majeſty's Proclamation, and made an unwarrantable Uſe of the Freedom of Speech granted by his Majeſty.

This Houſe has made their Moderation appear, and ſhewn their Lenity, by laying the mildeſt Cenſure your Offence was capable of; I am ordered to reprimand you, and do reprimand you accordingly.

To which Sir *William* replied:

SIR,

I Return you my Thanks for what you have done by the Duty of your Office, in ſo candid and ſo Gentleman-like a Manner: As I am a Member of this Houſe, I very well know I muſt acquieſce in the Determination of this Houſe.

But

But I am not conſcious of any Indignity to his Majeſty, or any Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe; and therefore I have no Thanks to give thoſe Gentlemen, who, under Pretence of Lenity, have brought this Cenſure upon me.

It has appeared plain enough ſince, that Sir *William*'s Obſtinacy was occaſioned by his Confidence, that the Deſign which he and his Friends had form'd to Rebel, would ſucceed.

On the *6th* of *April*, Mr. *Farrer* preſented to the Houſe a Bill for granting an Aid to his Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in *Great Britain*, which was receiv'd, read the Firſt, and order'd to be read a ſecond Time. It was alſo order'd, 'That the Agents for Taxes do lay before the Houſe, an 'Account of what Money has been paid in for the firſt half 'Year of the Land-Tax and Window-Tax for 1714, and 'what remains in Arrear of former Years, diſtinguiſh'd un-'der the proper Heads, *&c.*

Next Day, after the ſecond Reading of the Land-Tax-Bill, and committing it to a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Commons reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty *for an Account of the Deficiency at* Michaelmas 1714, *of the Yearly Fund of* 186670 l. *of the Claſſis-Lottery of Two Millions in* 1711, as alſo for *an Account of the Deficiency at* Michaelmas 1714, *of the Yearly Fund of* 168003 l. *for the Claſſis-Lottery of* 1800000 l. *in* 1712. Then the Return for the Burghs of *Elgine*, *Bamf*, *Cullen*, *Kintore*, and *Inverurie*, in *Scotland*, was read; and the Cauſe being heard, it was reſolved, That *John Campbell* of *Mamore*, Eſq; ought to have been return'd for the ſaid Diſtrict, and order'd, that the Clerk of the Crown ſhould amend the ſaid Return, which he did immediately; and 'That the honourable *James Murray*, 'Eſq; have Liberty to petition the Houſe within Fourteen 'Days next, if he thought fit, in relation to the ſaid Election.

'Tis fit to obſerve here, that Mr. *Murray* went afterwards to the Pretender, and is now in the Rebellion with the Earl of *Mar*, where he acts as Secretary of State for *Scotland*.

On the *9th* of *April*, the Commons agreed, '*Firſt*, That 'there be allow'd 9950 Men (Commiſſion and Non-Commiſ-'ſion Officers included) for Guards and Garriſons in *Great* '*Britain*, *Jerſey*, and *Guernzy*, and for his Majeſty's Plantations 'in *America*, for 1715, over and above the Twelve Compa-'nies of Invalids, and Three independent Companies in *North* '*Britain*. *Secondly*, That there be granted to his Majeſty '425900 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* for maintaining Guards and Garriſons 'in *Great Britain*, *Jerſey*, and *Guernzy*, the Forces in *America*, 'and the Twelve Companies of Invalids, and Three inde-'pendent Companies in *North Britain*, for 1715. *Thirdly*, '57759 *l.* 17 *s.* 7 *d.* for maintaining his Majeſty's Forces and 'Garriſons in *Minorca*, for 1715. *Fourthly*, 37192 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* 'for maintaining his Majeſty's Forces and Garriſons in *Gibral-'tar*, for 1715. And, *Fifthly*, 35912 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* for maintain-'ing the Three Regiments in *Flanders*, for 1715. The ſame Day,

Day, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Pulteney*, Secretary at War, a *Bill* was ordered *for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.* After this, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* presented to the House, pursuant to their Address to his Majesty, all the Powers, Instructions, Memorials, Letters, and Papers, relating to the late Negotiation of Peace and Commerce, and to the Cessation of Arms, which he deliver'd in at the Table in Twelve Volumes, bound up and number'd, and Three other small Books. He took this Occasion to tell the House: 'That nothing had been omitted that might either answer the Desire they had express'd of being throughly inform'd of what had passed in those important Negotiations; or satisfie the whole World, that the present Ministry acted with the utmost Fairness and Candor, and design'd to take no manner of Advantage over the late Managers, in the intended Inquiries: That, indeed, the Papers now laid before the House were only Copies, but that the Originals would be produced if Occasion required: Concluding, That those Papers being too many, and too voluminous to be perused and examined by all the Members; He therefore moved, That they might be referr'd to a select Committee of twenty Persons, who should digest the Substance of them under proper Heads, and report the same, with their Observations thereupon, to the House.

The Earl of *Oxford* being come to Town the Night before, his Brother Mr. *Edward Harley*, a Member of the House, took that Opportunity to say, 'That 'twas easie to see, that one of his nearest Relations was principally aimed at, in the intended Inquiries; but he might assure the House, That the said Person, notwithstanding the various Reports which had been spread concerning him, would neither fly his Country, nor conceal himself, but be forthcoming whenever he should be call'd upon to justifie his Conduct. That he hoped, he would be able, upon the severest Tryal, to make his Innocence appear to all the World; but if he should be so unhappy as to have been guilty of the Crimes that were laid to his Charge, he would think all his Blood too small a Sacrifice to attone for them. No Body opposed Mr. *Stanhope*'s Motion, only Mr. *Hungerford* excepted against the Number of *Twenty*, and moved that one more might be added, which being readily agreed to, it was resolved, 1*st*, That the Books and Papers beforementioned be referr'd to a Committee. 2*dly*, That the said Committee be a *Committee of Secrecy*. 3*dly*, That the Number of the said Committee be One and Twenty. 4*thly*, That the said Committee be chosen by way of balloting. 5*thly*, That the Members of the House should, on the *Monday* following, at Twelve of the Clock, prepare Lists to be put into Glasses, of One and Twenty Persons, to be the said Committee: And order'd, That

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the ſaid Books do remain with the Clerk of the Houſe, ſealed as they were then, until the ſaid Committee were choſen.

On the 11*th* of *April*, the Clerk and Clerk-Aſſiſtant went on each Side the Houſe with Glaſſes, to receive from the Members the Liſts of Perſons Names to be the *Committee of Secrecy*; and the ſame being receiv'd, and brought up to the Table, a Committee was appointed, and order'd to withdraw immediately into the *Speaker*'s Chamber; and that they ſhould report to the Houſe, upon which One and Twenty Perſons the Majority fell. On the 13*th*, Mr. *Bladen* reported from that Committee, that the Majority had fallen upon the One and Twenty Perſons following, *viz.*

Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Bart.
Robert Walpole, Eſq;
Spencer Cowper, Eſq;
James Stanhope, Eſq;
Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq;
William Pulteney, Eſq;
Nicholas Lechmere, Eſq;
Daniel, Lord *Finch*.
John Aiſlaby, Eſq;
Thomas Vernon, Eſq; of *Worceſter*.
Algernoon, Earl of *Hertford*.
Edward Wortley Montague.
Sir *David Dalrimple*, Bart.
George Bailie, Eſq;
Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Kt.
Thomas Erle, Eſq;
Richard Hampden, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Marſham*, Bart.
Alexander Denton, Eſq;
Thomas Pitt, Senſ. Eſq;
Thomas, Lord *Coningsby*.

Then 'twas order'd, 'That the Books and Papers, in the 'Cuſtody of the Clerk, be delivered to the ſaid Committee; 'and that they do examine the ſame, and report to the 'Houſe what they found material in them: and that they, 'or any Five of them, ſhould meet this Afternoon, and ſit '*de die in diem*; *Secondly*, That the ſaid Committee have 'Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records.

Accordingly, the *Committee of Secrecy* met that Evening, and choſe *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; for their Chairman: But that Gentleman, being the next Day afflicted with a violent Fit of the *Colick*, the Committee choſe Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, to ſupply his Place; and, for Diſpatch, ſubdivided themſelves into Three Committees, to each of which a certain Number of Books and Papers were allotted.

On the 14*th*, the Houſe agreed, 'That *Chriſtopher Wren* 'and *Robert Gayer*, Eſqs; were not duly elected for the Bo- 'rough of *New Windſor*, in the County of *Berks*; and that Sir 'Henry *Aſhurſt*, Bart. and *Samuel Travers*, Eſq; were. That ſame Day, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* preſented to the Houſe Memorials and Papers of the Proceedings relating to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; and an Account of the Proceedings at the Courts of the *South-Sea* Company, relating to the *Aſſiento* and *South-Sea* Trade: Which were referr'd to the *Committee of Secrecy*. Then it was order'd, That the ſaid Committee have Leave to ſit during the Adjournment, which was for Ten Days.

The

The 25th of *April*, the Commons being met again, it was reſolved to Addreſs his Majeſty, That an Account of the Moneys iſſued for the Service of the Navy out of the Funds granted by Parliament for 1714, and to what Uſes applied, diſtinguiſh'd under the ſeveral Heads thereof; as alſo, an Account of what *South-Sea* Stock had, at any Time, between *Chriſtmas* 1713, and *Chriſtmas* 1714, been in the Hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, and how that Stock had been diſpoſed of, might be laid before the Houſe. Then Mr. *Pulteney*, Secretary at War, preſented to the Houſe a Liſt of the Regimental Officers in Half-Pay for 1715, and alſo a Liſt of the Half-Pay Officers, dead or provided for within the Year 1714. After which it was order'd, That the grand Committee on the Land-Tax Bill, have Power to receive two Clauſes, *viz.* one of *Credit*, the other for transferring to the ſaid Bill the Deficiency of the Loans and Intereſt upon the Act of the laſt Parliament, for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in *Great Britain* for 1714.

Next Day Mr. *Lowndes* preſented to the Houſe Accounts of the Deficiencies of the reſpective Funds of the Claſſes Lotteries in 1711, and 1712, at *Michaelmas* 1714.

On the laſt of *April*, the Commons reſolved to preſent Three Addreſſes to his Majeſty, That he would be pleaſed to direct, *1ſt*, The Commiſſioners of the Navy to lay before the Houſe, 'An Account of the Number of Men born for 'the Years 1711, 1712, 1713, and 1714, and what the Wages 'of thoſe Men, after the Rate of One Pound Ten Shillings 'per Man *per Menſem*, for thoſe Years, amount to; alſo the 'Charge of Wear and Tear for the aforeſaid Number of 'Men, according to the Proportion of one Pound Seven 'Shillings *per* Man *per Menſem*: And likewiſe an Account of 'the Charge of the Ordinary of the Navy upon the ſeveral 'Heads thereof for the ſaid Four Years, and how much has 'been ſupplied to the Navy in Money or Credit upon the 'aforeſaid Heads of Wear and Tear, and Ordinary. *Secondly*, 'To direct the proper Officers to lay before the Houſe, an 'Account of the Charge of the victualling for the ſaid Number of Men, and the Charge of Ordnance for Sea-Service for 'the Years 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714. And *Thirdly*, An Account 'of the Annual Charge of the Four Men of War appointed 'for the Service of the *South-Sea* Company

The Military Preferments in this Month were as follow: The Duke of *Montague*, was made Captain and Colonel of his Majeſty's firſt Troop of Horſe-Guards. The Earl of *Hertford*, of the Second. The Lord *Newburgh*, of the Third. The Lord *Lumley*, of the firſt Troop of Horſe-Grenadier-Guards. The Earl of *De Loraine*, of the Second. The Earl of *Stair*, Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons, lately commanded by *Robert Echlin*, Eſq; *William Ker*, Eſq; Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons. *Henry Harriſon*, Eſq; Colonel of the Regiment of Foot lately commanded by the Earl of *Hertford*. On

On the 12*th* of *April*, died *Thomas*, Marquiſs of *Wharton*, Lord Privy-Seal, in the 67*th* Year of his Age.

He was deſcended of the ancient Family of *Whartons* of *Wharton-Hall* in *Weſtmoreland*, their ancient Patrimony. The firſt of his Anceſtors that was made a Lord, was Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Knight, Governour of the Town and Caſtle of *Carliſle*, and Warden of the Marches, who, in 34 of *Hen.* VIII. having ſignalized himſelf againſt the *Scots*, was the next Year created a Baron, and in the 7*th* of *Edward* VI. had an Augmentation of Arms granted him in Conſideration of the ſaid Serviee, and was afterwards made General Warden of all the Borders near *Scotland*, and Governour of *Berwick*. The Marquiſs's Father was *Philip*, Lord *Wharton*, a true Patriot, who conſtantly adhered to the Liberty of his Country, and the Proteſtant Religion, in the worſt of Times, and gave ſuch Education to his Son, the ſaid Marquiſs, that while he was a Member of the Houſe of Commons, he conſtantly oppos'd Tyranny and Popery, was one of the chief Inſtruments in bringing about the Revolution, and when he came to be Lord, after his Father's Death, he always made the nobleſt and boldeſt ſtands againſt the Pretender and his Friends, and particularly in the Reign of the late Queen *Anne*, when they were moſt inſolent, and fluſh'd with Hopes. He was a Perſon of the readieſt Wit and manlieſt Elocution that the Age produc'd, had ſo great an Intereſt in the Nation, and was ſo indefatigable in getting honeſt Men to be choſe Members of Parliament, that he became the greateſt Object of the Faction's Malice; but his Courage was ſuch, that inſtead of overawing him, he was a conſtant Terror to them; ſo that his Death, at this Juncture, was extremely lamented by all loyal Subjects, and was equally grateful to the late Tory-Miniſtry, of whom, had he liv'd, he wou'd have been one of the ſevereſt Proſecutors. His Majeſty King *George* was ſo ſenſible of his Merit, that he advanc'd him to the Degree of a Marquiſs, made him Lord Privy-Seal, and deſign'd to have created him a Duke. He was after ſome time ſucceeded in his Poſt of Lord Privy-Seal by the preſent Earl of *Sunderland*.

On *Friday* the 22*d* of this Month happened the moſt remarkable Eclipſe that had been ſeen in *Great Britain* for about 500 Years. It began in *London* Six Minutes Thirteen Seconds paſt Eight in the Morning, and ended at 20 Minutes 15 Seconds paſt Ten. It was almoſt central; for the Diſcus of the Sun was hid from us by that of the Moon 3 Minutes 23 Seconds. During the total Emerſion, there appeared a luminous Circle round the Diſcus of the Moon, about which our Mathematicians were divided in Opinion. Some thought it to be occaſioned by the Atmoſphere of the Moon; but moſt of them were afterwards of Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s Opinion, that it was caus'd by the Atmoſphere of the Sun. Some Minutes

nutes before and after the total Darkneſs, not only the Planets *Jupiter*, *Mercury*, and *Venus*, were ſeen to the Weſt about the ſame Height above the Horizon with the Sun, but ſeveral fix'd Stars were alſo diſcover'd. The Skie being clear, and the Air calm, our Aſtronomers had an Opportunity to obſerve this Phænomenon with the utmoſt Nicety. Several of the greateſt Mathematicians in *France* came over hither upon that Occaſion with their Inſtruments, and were civilly entertained by our Royal Society, with whom they join'd in making their Obſervations. Mr. *Whiſton* acquir'd a great deal of Reputation by his exact Calculation of the Nature and Duration of the Eclipſe, in which the *French* Mathematicians agreed with him. Dr. *Haley* did alſo publiſh a Scheme of the Eclipſe, and ſaid, that he thought it not improper to give an Account of it, that the ſudden Darkneſs, wherein the Stars would be viſible about the Sun, might give no Surprize to the People, who would, if unadvertiſed, be apt to look upon it as Ominous, and interpret it as portending Evil to our Sovereign Lord King *George*, and his Government. This drew ſome Reflections upon the Doctor, as a Piece of deſigning Officiouſneſs, which occaſioned the following Letters to him, which were publiſh'd in the News Paper, called the *Flying-Poſt*, of the 19*th* and 21*ſt* of *April*. Theſe Letters, tho' the Deſign of 'em ſeem'd principally to banter the Doctor, yet happening, as appears by the Event, to have advanc'd Conjectures, which came exactly to paſs, and upon that Account were much taken Notice of, 'tis thought proper to inſert them.

To Mr. *E. H——ly.*

SIR,

'THE approaching Eclipſe of the Sun being for its Greatneſs a rare and unuſual *Phænomenon*, I was pleas'd when I heard that you deſign'd to oblige the World with a Deſcription of the Paſſage of the Moon's Shadow over *England* therein; but when I ſaw your Performance, I own I was equally ſurprized at the Reaſon given for it, which, as you word it, is, *That the ſudden Darkneſs*, &c.— Really, Sir, if you had no other Motive than this for your Undertaking, you might e'en have ſav'd your ſelf the Labour, and the Publick the Charge of your Scheme; for, in Truth, I think the *Play is ſcarce worth the Candle*. It muſt be acknowledged indeed, that the common People of *England* have ſhewn themſelves of late to be none of the wiſeſt; and we have ſeen them once within theſe Four Years, like the Dog in the Fable, *to drop the very Meat out of their Mouths, to catch at a little Moonſhine*; but God forbid it ſhould therefore follow, that they are arriv'd to that Degree of Stupidity, as to be frighten'd at the *Shadow* of that Planet: This I dare ſay for 'em, had you treated this Subject Aſtronomically only, as the Reverend Mr. *Flamſtead* and Mr. *Whiſton* have done,

'not

'not a Soul of 'em had ever dreamt that this Eclipſe was 'ominous to his Majeſty, or his Government, or that a little '*Moonſhade* could hurt either him, or it; or had you left its 'Effects to be treated of by our common *Almanack-Writers*, no 'Body would have broke an Hour's Reſt for the Matter, tho' 'they had kill'd Half a Score Kings, and laid deſolate Three 'Parts of *Europe*, with its Influence. But when Men of your 'Figure in the learned World will be playing the Fool, and 'dabble in Prognoſticks, 'tis apt to raiſe Peoples Expectati-'ons; and the very Suggeſtion of Danger, with a Deprecati-'on tagg'd to the End on't, alarms their Fears; the Populace 'being like Children, who uſually receive the firſt fright-'ful Impreſſions of Bugbears and Hobgoblins, from the im-'pertinent Cautions of their ſilly Nurſes. Men of your Cha-'racter have this unhappy Power of doing Miſchief, that 'your very Names can add Weight to Things of no Impor-'tance, and give Significancy to Trifles. But, ſay you, '*Hereby they will ſee, that there is nothing in it more than natu-'ral, and no more than the neceſſary Reſult of the Motions of the Sun 'and Moon*, &c. But pray, Sir, how will they ſee this? Not 'by your Diagrams ſurely, which they underſtand no more 'of than they do of *Arabick*.

'You know, Sir, that a mathematical Demonſtration has 'no more Force to convince a Perſon ignorant of that Sci-'ence, (and ſuch the common People are ſuppoſed to be) than 'the lending your Spectacles to a Man who has never learnt 'his Alphabet, will enable him to read. In ſhort, Sir, you 'ſeem to me to have gone a little out of your Way for an 'ill-natur'd Hint; and tho' I am willing to put the beſt 'Conſtruction I can on your Performance, I can aſſure you, 'there are ſome who pretend to know you and your Com-'munication better than I do, who ſuſpect it to be done 'with a Deſign, which I care not to mention, becauſe no 'honeſt Man can avow.

'Well, Sir, ſince you have ſhot your Bolt, I hope you will 'give me Leave (tho' I am no publick Profeſſor) to diſcharge 'mine; and as you have told us after your Manner, what this 'Eclipſe does not portend, I may have Liberty to tell the 'World, what, in my Opinion, it does. I ſhall only claim 'this *Poſtulatum*, which you know is univerſally granted by '*us Aſtrologers*, pardon me, I mean *you Aſtrologers*, viz. That 'Eclipſes exert their Influences chiefly in thoſe Countries 'that are ſubject to the Sign in which they happen, and the 'Signs oppoſite to them, and on ſuch Perſons on the Angles 'of whoſe Nativities they chance to fall, ſo that other Coun-'tries may not only receive no Detriment therefrom; but, 'on the contrary, much Good; and this is verify'd by long 'Experience.

'Thus Eclipſes of the Sun in *Taurus* (the Sign in which 'the preſent Eclipſe happens) have always portended great

'Hap-

'Happineſs to *England*, whilſt *France*, *Spain*, *Sweden*, and '*Norway*, &c. have felt dire Effects from their Influence. 'To be particular. — In the Year 1688, we had Two E-'clipſes of the Sun, one in *Taurus*, the other in *Scorpio*, That 'Year King *William*, of glorious and immortal Memory, re-'ſcu'd us from thoſe Twin-Evils, *Popery* and *Slavery*; and ſe-'cured to us every thing that was valuable to Men or *Chri-'ſtians*, from impending Ruin; a Year ſo glorious, that it 'ſtands in our Calendar as the happy *Æra*, whence we date 'our preſent Happineſs and future Hopes, and which our 'Church commemorates by an Anniverſary Thankſgiving; 'and tho' 'tis true, that during the whole Reign of that great 'Prince, we had but one Eclipſe of the Sun in *Taurus*, yet '*tis* worthy Obſervation, that the moſt conſiderable Actions 'of his Reign, and particularly the ſettling the Succeſſion 'on his Majeſty King *George*, were done under the Influence 'of that Eclipſe. But to proceed.

'In 1704 and 1705, we had again Two Eclipſes of the 'Sun, in the ſame Signs; in thoſe Years we took *Barcelona* and '*Gibraltar*, forc'd the *French* Lines, and gain'd the Victories 'of *Schellenberg* and *Hockſted*.

'In 1706, we had Two Eclipſes of the Sun, in the ſame 'Signs: This Year will be ever memorable for the Relief of '*Barcelona*, and the infamous Retreat of the *French* Army 'from that Place, the March of the *Engliſh* to *Madrid*, and the 'famous Battles of *Turin* and *Ramellies*.

'In 1707, we were bleſt with Two more Eclipſes in the 'ſame Signs, which co-operating with thoſe of the former 'Year, we felt the happy Effects for Three Years together, 'during which Space, Succeſſes crouded in upon us inceſ-'ſantly, and every Year ſeem'd a Jubilee; we won the Bat-'tles of *Oudenard*, *Winnendale*, *Blaregnies*, *Saragoſa*; took *Liſle*, '*Tournay*, *Mons*, *Doway*, *Air*, *Bethune*, *Bouchain*, &c. In ſhort, '*Great Britain* was now the Glory of the World, and held in-'deed the Ballance of *Europe*, whilſt *France* was reduc'd to the 'loweſt Diſtreſs, by Sword, Sickneſs, Poverty, and Famine; 'and Death made Havock in its Royal Palace. But alas! 'The Viciſſitude of humane Affairs, — Who can proceed 'without a Tear? The Eclipſes of the ſucceeding Years hap-'pening in airy, double bodied Signs, always inimical to 'theſe Kingdoms, we ſoon felt the pernicious Influence; we 'ſaw a Set of as noble Patriots as ever Nation had, diſcarded, 'to make way for a Pack of Fools and Knaves, publick Faith 'violated, ſacred Treaties broken, faithful Allies deſerted, 'and a Nation fallen from its Glory into the Suſpicion of its 'Friends, the Contempt of a vanquiſh'd Enemy, and the De-'riſion of all the World. Thus things continued till the lat-'ter End of the Year 1714, when an Eclipſe of the Sun hap-'pening in *Scorpio*, Affairs preſently put on a new Face, the

'*Protestant* Succession took Place in his present Majesty, and a new Scene of Happiness opens to future Generations.

'To conclude, we are now expecting the famous Eclipse of the Sun, the 22*d* instant, which happens in *Taurus*; 'tis very remarkable, that as in the first Year of King *William*, we had two Eclipses of the Sun in *Taurus* and *Scorpio*; so the first Year of King *George* we have Two Eclipses in the very same Signs; and as the former laid the Foundation of our Happiness, these can signifie no less than the compleating of it; for Effects are always produc'd in Proportion to the Energy of their Causes. The former Eclipses were only partial, and yet we felt their benign Influence: what then can we expect less from this, which is central and total? I am not over sanguine, but if, during the Effects of this Eclipse, which will last Three Years, we do not see both Church and State in a most flourishing Condition; if Credit does not advance, our Trade encrease, our Manufactures flourish, our Poor find Employment; and, in a Word, if all Conditions of Men amongst us, from the Peer to the Peasant, are not happy beyond their most extensive Hopes, I am content to forfeit all Pretensions to Astral Predictions, and you will acknowledge I have some Reputation at Stake, when I have told you that I am, *Sir*,

Your Humble Servant,
MERLIN.

SIR,

'DID we not know that the Jacobites and their Friends have fed themselves with Visions and false Hopes ever since the Revolution by the glorious King *William*, we might wonder at their present fantastical Expectations, that Heaven is about to declare for them by the total Eclipse of the Sun, which is to be visible in *England* on *Friday* next, after Nine in the Morning. To animate their Hopes, it has been advertis'd in some of the Publick News-Papers, that no such Eclipse has happen'd in the Southern Parts of *Great Britain*, since the Reign of King *Stephen*, whom our Histories brand as an *Usurper*.

'But however the Faction may please themselves with this *lucky Hit*, as they call it, 'tis the most unlucky Passage, and looks with the most ominous and threatning Aspect to their Cause, that is to be found in our History; for every one knows, that *Stephen* was a false Pretender to the *English* Crown, and had no other Title to it but what was given him by the Pope, our High-flying Clergy in those Days, and the perjur'd Faction who adher'd to them, against the Parliamentary Title of *Maud* the Empress, to which all the Nation was sworn. But the People being deluded by the villainous Clergy, who were their Leaders in Perjury and Rebellion, a Parliament was pack'd for that Purpose, and *Stephen* declared King.

'This

'This was what our Faction aim'd at in favour of the St. *Germain*'s Impoſtor; but, Thanks to God, their Deſign was prevented from taking Effect, by a wonderful Turn of Providence.

'We come now to the Eclipſe which happen'd in *Stephen*'s Reign. Our Hiſtorian *Malmsbury*, who liv'd in that Time, gives this Account of it: *That upon the* 11th *of the Calends of* April, *which was our* 21ſt *of* March, 1140. *there happened ſo great an Eclipſe of the Sun in the Morning, that People were forc'd to light Candles.* And *Malmsbury* adds, *That thoſe who ſat at Table where he was, feared the Return of the ancient Chaos; for, going out, they could perceive divers Stars near the Sun.*

'The ſame Hiſtorian with *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, and others, give us the following Account of the Effects that attended this extraordinary Phenomenon.

'*Thoſe who were for the Empreſs* Maud's *juſt Parliamentary Title, took Arms againſt the perfidious Uſurper* Stephen, *defeated him in a Battle near* Lincoln, *and took him Priſoner; upon which the Clergy, to ſave their* Bacon, *ſubmitted to the Empreſs, whom they had formerly curs'd; and tho' they continued Villains in their Hearts, and afterwards tack'd about again in favour of the Uſurper, who re-obtained the Throne for a Time, yet he was forc'd at laſt, in Excluſion of his own Poſterity, to agree to the Settlement of the Crown on the Empreſs's Son* Henry II. *whom he traiterouſly endeavoured to have murder'd: But it pleaſed God to prevent it, by putting an End to the hateful Life and Reign of this Uſurper, who died ſuddenly of a violent Fit of the* Hemorrhoids.

'This ſhews what little Reaſon the giddy Faction has to apply the great Eclipſe that happen'd in King *Stephen*'s Reign to their treaſonable Purpoſes; for the Omen turns directly againſt them, and prov'd fatal to the then perjur'd Faction, whoſe Conduct they now follow.

'They are deſir'd to obſerve, that their Patron, the *French* King, has arrogantly aſſum'd the Son for his Device, with this Motto, *Nec pluribus impar*. And that Providence, to chaſtiſe his blaſphemous Pride, has given him ſevere Rebukes in that very Emblem. Two of them are ſo very late and remarkable, that he cannot yet have forgot them, tho' it would ſeem our Faction has.

'The firſt was, that glorious Victory which Admiral *Ruſſel*, now Earl of *Orford*, obtain'd over his Fleet at *La Hogue*, in *May* 1692. when, among others, he burnt the beſt Man of War the *French* King ever had, which was call'd, *The Riſing Sun*, and had that arrogant Device and Motto upon it.

'The Second was, that when the laſt great Eclipſe of the Sun happen'd, *May* 1. O. S. 1706. about a Quarter paſt 9 in the Morning, and continued for 6 Minutes ſo dark that the Day look'd like Night, his Army under the Marſhal *de Teſſe* was oblig'd to march off from before *Barcelona*, leaving all their Artillery, Ammunition and Proviſions, with the

' greateſt Part of their heavy Baggage behind, and his Grand-
' ſon the Duke of *Anjou*, was obliged to quit *Spain*.

' Theſe Diſaſters being conſider'd, it may naturally be in-
' ferr'd, that the Eclipſe threatens him more than any other,
' eſpecially if it be true what ſome learned Aſtrologers ob-
' ſerve, That this Eclipſe will fall out in the *7th* Houſe of his
' Nativity, and in Oppoſition to his Aſcendant.

' 'Tis likewiſe obſerv'd by others, that whatever may be
' the Effects of this Eclipſe, they will fall out in the *North*
' Parts of *Europe*, and by conſequence are like to affect the
' King of *Sweden*, the other great Hopes of the Faction.

' But whether there be any thing preternatural in Eclipſes,
' or not, this we may boldly aſſert, that a Faction who has
' declared War againſt Heaven, has no Reaſon to expect its
' Favour. We are told by the ſacred Records, that *the Hopes*
' *of the Hypocrite ſhall periſh*; and that the Faction are ſuch in
' the higheſt Degree, can be deny'd by no Man who obſerves
' their Conduct. 'Tis known they pretend high for the
' Church of *England*, yet avow their Rebellion againſt her
' Civil Head King *George*, a zealous *Proteſtant*, and eſpouſe the
' Intereſt of the abdicated *Popiſh* Line. 'Tis as well known,
' that they have made a notorious Schiſm from the greateſt
' Part of the Reverend Fathers of the Church, and of her
' true Sons, whom they revile every Day, and have renoun-
' ced all Love and Charity, tho' the diſtinguiſhing Badge of
' true Chriſtianity. Nor is it leſs evident, that they act con-
' trary to the Doctrine and Canons of the Church, which they
' are ſworn to obſerve and maintain. 'Tis as plain, that tho'
' they pretend to be the only Patrons of the *Britiſh* Conſtitu-
' tion, they are ſworn Enemies to it, and have always endea-
' voured to ſet up arbitrary Power in oppoſition to a limi-
' ted Monarchy, which is our known Eſtabliſhment. Nor
' can they ever wipe off the Ignominy of abjuring the Pre-
' tender, tho' they don't forget him, but to the utmoſt of
' their Power, promote his Intereſt. Let the World judge
' then what Reaſon thoſe Men have to think that Heaven is
' about to declare in their Favour, by the approaching E-
' clipſe.

' On the contrary, we have good Reaſon to ſay to them as
' the Prophet ſaid to the Apoſtate Faction of the *Jews*, *Iſa.* 47.
' 13. *Let now the Aſtrologers, the Star-Gazers, the Monthly Prog-*
' *noſticators, ſtand up and ſave thee from thoſe things that ſhall come*
' *upon thee.* Whereas all honeſt *Britons*, who firmly adhere to
' the *Proteſtant* Religion, and our Civil Conſtitution, have no
' Reaſon to be diſmay'd at this extraordinary Phænomenon,
' but to follow the Advice of the Prophet *Jeremiah*, Chap. x.
' Ver. 2. who gave this Caution to the honeſt *Jews*; *Thus ſaith*
' *the Lord, learn not the Way of the Heathen, and be not diſmay'd*
' *at the Signs of Heaven, for the Heathen are diſmay'd at them.*

' If there's any Cauſe of being diſmay'd at this Eclipſe,

' the

'the Faction, who make themſelves worſe than Heathens 'by their abovementioned Conduct, are the chief Perſons, 'who have Reaſon to dread it; for it looks ominous upon 'them, in that it falls out at a time when the grand Inqueſt 'of the Nation is examining the Conduct of their Leaders, 'which we have Reaſon to believe will open ſuch a black 'Scene of Villany, as to make the *Moon confounded, and the Sun 'aſhamed*, according to the Saying of the Prophet *Iſaiah*, 'xiv. 13.

Saturday the 23*d* of *April*, being the Anniverſary of the late Queen's Coronation, the Faction, who had been at Pains and Expence ſome Time before, to prepare a raſcally Mob, employ'd their Tools to aſſemble them in the Evening. The chief Place of Rendezvous, was at the Conduit on *Snow-Hill*, where they hung up a Flag and a Hoop, and with the Money contributed by ſeveral Neighbours and others of the Faction, they were accommodated with Wine, a Bonefire, and Illuminations. The Queen's Picture was fix'd upon the Conduit, with this Inſcription under it,

Imitate Her who was ſo Juſt and Good,
Both in her Actions and her Royal Word.

As ſoon as the Rabble was heated, they were detach'd in Parties to diſturb the Peace of the City and Suburbs, imperiouſly commanding the People to illuminate their Windows, and contribute to their Bonefires. They were ſo intent upon Miſchief, that they not only threw Stones, *&c.* at ſuch Windows as were not illuminated, but at ſuch People as were ſetting up Candles to prevent their Windows being broke; and threw Flint-Stones of ſuch a Size and Weight, as were enough to have kill'd any Perſon they had hit. They likewiſe ſtopt Coaches, to extort Money from the Paſſengers; inſulted thoſe that were paſſing the Streets about their lawful Occaſions, robb'd them of their Hats, Wigs, *&c.* buffeted them, and threatn'd farther Miſchief if they would not Huzza, *God bleſs the Queen and High Church.*

The Rioters ſpread themſelves from their Place of Rendezvous to the middle of the City on one Side, and as high as *Holbourn-Bars*, &c. on the other. The Villany appeared to have been premeditated, for the Stones found in Peoples Houſes were moſt of a Size, and generally Flints, which they had prepared on purpoſe, and carried in their Pockets. They vented their Spite particularly upon the Houſes and Perſons of *Diſſenters*, where they knew them.

'Twas a Shame that ſuch Riots ſhou'd happen ſo frequently within the Juriſdiction of a City ſo much renowned in all times, for being the moſt orderly and beſt governed in the World; and which has, ſince the Reformation, been always eſteem'd the chief Bulwark of Religion and Liberty in the Iſland, and perhaps in *Europe*; but after the coming in of the late *Tory Miniſtry*, there had been ſuch In-

duſtry uſed by the High-flying Clergy, and their other Tools, to corrupt the Minds of the Citizens, by Principles of Tyranny with Reſpect to Politicks, and of Bigottry and Uncharitableneſs. with Reſpect to Religion; that the City became after that Time, a common Scene of the moſt ſcandalous Mobs and Tumults that ever were known in a civiliz'd Nation; and the deluded Populace were ſo far from thinking it a Crime, that they were taught to believe it a Merit, and what entitles them to the Name of true Sons of the Church. The Infection is gone ſo deep, and ſpread ſo wide, that of late Years, too many of the Common-Council of this City, which formerly us'd to be very inſtrumental in keeping good Order, and checking ſuch Abuſes, have been the chief Encouragers of them, and a Clog upon honeſt Magiſtrates in the Execution of their Duty; and ſome Pulpits at the Eaſt and Weſt End of the City, as well as in its Centre, are become Stages of Sedition and Diſloyalty: Nay, too many of the Charity-Schools (contrary to the Deſign of the Founders, and of moſt of thoſe who contribute to ſupport them) are made Nurſeries of Bigottry and Sedition, and the Children bred up in them, with the Badges of common Charity on their Backs, have been taught of late to join in thoſe common Diſturbances, as appear'd at the Time of the *Brentford* Election, *&c.*

The firſt of *May*, the Earl of *Rothes*, Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, and Lord Commiſſioner from his Majeſty to the General Aſſembly of the Clergy of that Church, arriv'd at *Edinburgh*. On the *4th*, the Aſſembly met, his Majeſty's Commiſſion to the Earl was read; as was likewiſe his Majeſty's moſt gracious Letter to the Aſſembly, which was thus:

Supraſcribitur *George*, R.

Right Reverend and Well-beloved, We Greet you well:

WE are ſo well ſatisfy'd with the Proofs the Church of Scotland *have given of their ſteady Adherence to the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion in our Family; the Loyalty and Affection they have ſhewn to our Perſon and Government, and their conſtant Zeal for the* Proteſtant *Intereſt, that we very willingly countenance with our Authority this firſt Aſſembly of our Reign.*

We have made Choice of our Right Truſty and entirely Beloved Couſin, John, *Earl of* Rothes, *to be our Commiſſioner, and to repreſent our Royal Perſon in this Aſſembly, believing that none can be more acceptable to you than he, who, upon all Occaſions, has eminently diſtinguiſh'd himſelf for the Intereſt of the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion, and of the eſtabliſhed Church of* Scotland. *We cheerfully embrace this Opportunity of aſſuring you, that we will inviolably maintain the* Presbyterian *Church of* Scotland, *her Rights and Privileges, as we engag'd to do upon our Acceſſion to the Crown, and will protect her from any illegal Inſults and Encroachments being made upon her, of what kind ſoever.*

Nothing can be more acceptable to us, than the promoting of

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true Piety, ſuppreſſing of Vice and Immorality, and preventing the Growth of Popery, *as we have declared in our Royal Proclamation, and we doubt not but you, on your Parts, will do every thing that can contribute thereto.*

We earneſtly wiſh, that the vacant Churches may be ſupplied with Men of Learning and Probity; and we recommend to you to take effectual Care, on your Parts, to do every thing that may tend to ſo good and pious an End, and in all your actings to ſtudy Unanimity and Charity; and make our People ſenſible of the Bleſſings they enjoy, and of the bad Conſequences any kind of Diviſions would have to the preſent Tranquillity, as well as to their future Happineſs.

We have had ſuch ſatisfactory Accounts of your former good Conduct, as gives us full Confidence, that you will act in ſuch a Manner as we ſhall have Reaſon to be ſatisfy'd with: So we bid you heartily farewel. Given at our Court at St. James's, *the* 23d *of* April, 1715. *In the firſt Year of our Reign. By his Majeſty's Command.*

Sic Subſcribitur *Montroſe.*

After the Reading of this Letter, his Majeſty's high Commiſſioner addreſs'd himſelf to the Aſſembly in the following Speech:

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

'IT muſt be a very agreeable Reflection to us all, when 'we conſider the great Share which this Church has in 'thoſe Advantages which have accrued to the *Proteſtant* 'Churches in general, by the happy and peaceful Acceſſion 'of a *Proteſtant* Prince to the Throne of *Great Britain*, whoſe 'conſummate Wiſdom and Prudence, and ſteady Adherence 'to the *Proteſtant* Intereſt, does at once leave our Enemies 'without Hope, and makes us entirely ſatisfy'd, that our Religion and Civil Rights are thereby (under God) fully ſettled and ſecured. What high Value ought we to put upon 'this happy Settlement, when we have ſo fair a Proſpect of 'its being continued to us, by a Succeſſion of *Proteſtant* 'Princes, deſcended of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon.

'It's the greateſt Satisfaction to me, that I have the Honour, by his Majeſty's particular Commands, to give you 'new Aſſurances, in his Name, at this your firſt Meeting under his Reign, of his firm Reſolution to protect and maintain the *Presbyterian* Church-Government in *Scotland*, and to 'ſupport you in the Poſſeſſion of your Rights and Privileges, againſt all illegal Inſults and Encroachments whatſoever.

'His Majeſty's pious Intentions for promoting Religion 'and Virtue, and effectually diſcouraging all Prophaneneſs 'and Immorality, and his Zeal againſt *Popery*, are ſo conſpicuous, in the ſeveral Acts of his Government, and his gracious Letter to you, that I need but mention them.

'The conſtant Zeal which this Church has, at all Times, 'ſhewn for the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, and whereof I my ſelf 'have, with great Pleaſure, been a Witneſs, as it has united 'your Intereſt to that of his Majeſty's; ſo your ſteady pur-

'ſuing of theſe ſame Meaſures, muſt infallibly ſecure to 'you his Royal Favour and Countenance.

'I muſt earneſtly recommend to you, that Unanimity and 'Moderation in your Proceedings, which is ſo becoming and 'eſſential a Character of a *Chriſtian Church*: you cannot give 'a better Proof to his Majeſty of your entire Confidence in 'him, than by diſcouraging every thing that may tend to 'Diviſion; and ſure 'tis the moſt effectual way to diſappoint 'your Enemies, who would always be ready to improve it 'to your Hurt.

'I ſhall believe, that my Concern and Intereſt in this 'Church are ſo well known to you, as I may hope ye will 'all cheerfully concur with me in bringing this Aſſembly 'to ſuch an Iſſue, as may be for the Advantage of Religion, 'the Credit of the Church, and his Majeſty's Satisfaction.

The Aſſembly being by the Lord Commiſſioner directed to chuſe a *Moderator*, the Choice fell on the Reverend Mr. *William Carſtairs*, one of his Majeſty's Chaplains, and Principal of the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, who immediately took the Chair, and made the following Anſwer to his Grace's Speech:

May it pleaſe your Grace,

'THE great things that the God of Heaven hath done 'ſince the Meeting of the laſt General Aſſembly of 'this Church, for preſerving and ſecuring our holy Religi-'on and valuable Civil Liberties, which ought to be our 'deareſt Concerns, as we are Men and *Chriſtians*, are of ſo ſur-'prizing a Nature, that they may force an Acknowledg-'ment of Divine Providence, even from thoſe that deny 'it, and cannot but raiſe Admiration in thoſe who believe 'and reverence it.

'That the *Proteſtant* Succeſſor, upon the Demiſe of our 'late Sovereign Queen *Anne*, ſhould be brought to the Poſ-'ſeſſion of that Throne, to which he alone had the juſt and 'undoubted Title; and that thoſe who were inveterate Ene-'mies to his Right, and devoted Friends to the Intereſt of 'a *Popiſh Pretender*, ſhould not dare to make the leaſt Oppoſi-'tion thereunto, is plainly the Work of him who doth in 'the Kingdoms of Heaven and of Earth what pleaſeth him.

'When we conſider the Miſery and Confuſion that theſe 'Nations muſt have been involv'd in, and that *Popery* and '*Slavery* would have been their Plagues, had the Wiſhes and 'Deſigns of the Enemies to the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion taken 'Effect; we cannot but magnify the Divine Wiſdom and 'Goodneſs in giving us, with ſo much Tranquillity, ſo hap-'py a Settlement as now we enjoy, under the great King '*George*, whoſe ſteady Adherence to the *Proteſtant* Intereſt, 'whoſe Zeal for the Liberties of *Europe*, whoſe Juſtice, Faith-'fulneſs to his Word, Abhorrence of Oppreſſion, and of 'ſtretching the Royal Prerogative beyond its juſt Bounds,

'and

'and his many other heroick Virtues, are bright Ornaments 'to the Crown he is rightly poſſeſs'd of.

'As this great Bleſſing was that which ſome former Aſ-'ſemblies did earneſtly recommend to all the Members of 'this Church, to be earneſt in their Prayers to God for; ſo 'tis not to be doubted, but 'tis with a peculiar Satisfaction 'and Joy, that this venerable Meeting doth ſee conſpicuous 'Proofs of the wonderful Goodneſs of their God, in giving 'ſuch ſurprizingly kind Returns to their Prayers; and that 'it will be their particular Care to manage themſelves, un-'der Divine Direction, ſo as it may be ſeen they have a juſt 'Senſe of the ſignal Mercies of the Father of Lights, and the 'Duty they owe to ſo gracious a Sovereign as they are now 'bleſſed with.

'The gracious Letter with which his Majeſty hath been 'pleaſed to honour this Aſſembly, is ſo full of Goodneſs, and 'gives us ſuch an Aſſurance that nothing ſhall divert him 'from making good his Royal Word and ſolemn Engage-'ments, in protecting this Church in all her legal Rights and 'Privileges, and ſecuring her againſt all tumultuary and ille-'gal Inſults, as that we may be fully at Eaſe as to this Mat-'ter.

'There are indeed ſome Grievances that we groan un-'der, to which our Sovereign alone cannot give a Redreſs, 'which yet we hope in good Time we may, through his 'Majeſty's kind Interpoſition, be eaſed of. But as there is 'a Seaſon for every thing, in which alone 'tis beautiful; ſo, 'I hope, this venerable Aſſembly ſhall be ſo guided by the 'good Spirit of God, as to have a Conduct that ſhall be with-'out Offence, either to God or their Sovereign; and ſhall 'give no Handle to the Enemies of our happy Settlement 'in Church and State, to flatter themſelves with Hopes of 'having any Advantage, either by Diviſions among our 'ſelves, or cooling in Affection to our gracious King *George*.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

'We cannot but with all Thankfulneſs acknowledge it to 'be a ſignal Proof of his Majeſty's particular Favour to this 'Church, that he hath honoured your Grace to repreſent his 'Royal Perſon in this Aſſembly. Your Grace's noble Birth, 'your Chriſtian and pious Education, your ſteady and im-'moveable Zeal in all Circumſtances for the *Proteſtant* Succeſ-'ſion, and your known good Affection to our eſtabliſhed 'Church, which was ſo far from being abated, that it was 'the more inflamed by the Oppoſition that was made to it 'by many of your Grace's Neighbours, who were poſſeſſed 'with groundleſs Prejudices againſt it: Theſe things, and 'many other commendable Qualities that adorn your Grace, 'cannot but indear your Grace to this Aſſembly, and poſſeſs 'them with ſuch thankful Reſentments of your kind Ap-'pearances for the Intereſt of this Church, as will influence

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'them to have a Management that may be a Proof of the 'high Value they have for your Grace, and their ſincere Con-'cern for your Satisfaction; and I aſſure your Grace, it ſhall 'be my Endeavour, in my Station, to contribute what I 'can to its being thus.

The Aſſembly ſpent the *5th* Day wholly in praying to God Almighty, for his Bleſſing on their Proceedings; and on the *6th*, the Committee appointed to draw up an Anſwer to his Majeſty's moſt gracious Letter, reported the ſame as follows:

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'IT was with a particular Joy and Satisfaction that we re-'ceived the gracious Letter with which your Majeſty was 'pleaſed to honour us. We eſteemed your peaceable Ac-'ceſſion to the Throne of theſe Nations, upon the Demiſe of 'our late Sovereign Queen *Anne*, ſo great a Bleſſing, that we 'were fervent in our Prayers to God for it, and we can never 'be thankful enough for the merciful Return he hath given 'to our Requeſts: For it is to your Majeſty, under God, we 'owe the Preſervation, both of our holy Religion and our 'valuable Civil Liberties; and we muſt have been Betray-'ers of both, if we had not been zealouſly concerned for the 'Succeſſion in your Royal Family. And tho' your Majeſty, 'in your great Goodneſs, is pleaſed to expreſs a kind Re-'ſentment of our firm Adherence to it, yet we preſume not 'to plead Merit upon the Account of that to which both 'Duty and Intereſt did oblige us: But your Majeſty's counte-'nancing us with your Authority, gives us no ſmall Comfort, 'and engageth us to thankful Acknowledgments of your 'Royal Favour to us, and to be concerned to manage our 'ſelves ſo, as not to loſe the Happineſs of the good Opinion 'your Majeſty is pleaſed to have of us.

'We cannot but look upon it as a ſignal Proof of your 'Majeſty's Favours to us, that you honour us with ſuch a no-'ble Perſon as the Earl of *Rothes*, to repreſent your Majeſty 'in our Aſſembly: None cou'd have been more acceptable 'to us than he, who, in all Turns and Changes of Affairs, did, 'with a peculiar Zeal, ſtand up for the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, 'as the true Intereſt of his Country, and who was never, either 'afraid or aſham'd to manifeſt his unbyaſs'd Affection to our 'Church; and, we hope, that there ſhall be nothing in our 'Management that ſhall give him the leaſt Uneaſineſs, in 'the Diſcharge of the Duties of his high Truſt.

'The ſolemn Engagement your Majeſty did cheerfully 'come under, at your firſt Acceſſion to the Crown, to main-'tain inviolably the Rights and Privileges of the *Presbyterian* 'Church of *Scotland*, of which you have the Goodneſs to give 'us renewed Aſſurances, as alſo of protecting us againſt 'all illegal Inſults and Encroachments being made upon us, 'of what kind ſoever, leaves us no Place for Doubts and 'Fears, as to any Succeſs that our Enemies may have in

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'their Deſigns againſt us, under your Majeſty's happy Government, and obligeth us to all the Returns of Gratitude and Duty that we are capable of.

'Your Majeſty's pious Concern for ſuppreſſing Vice and Immorality, and preventing the Growth of *Popery*, cannot but endear your Royal Perſon and Government to all truly wiſe and good Men, and we hope, ſhall bring down Bleſſings from Heaven, upon your Majeſty and Royal Family, and prevent Judgments from God upon your People; and we have good Grounds to be aſſured, that under your Majeſty's auſpicious Reign, ſuch ſhall be employed as ſhall faithfully execute the Laws againſt *Popery*, and all ſuch Practices as are a Stain to the *Chriſtian* Profeſſion, and againſt which your Majeſty hath ſignified your Diſpleaſure in your Royal Proclamation.

'We are deeply ſenſible of the Neceſſity of a holy and well-qualified Miniſtry for advancing the great Ends of the Goſpel of our Redeemer, and that prophane Church-Men are one of the greateſt Plagues that either a Church or Civil Society can have; and we ſhall not be wanting in uſing our utmoſt Endeavours to anſwer what your Majeſty can expect of us in our preſent Circumſtances as to this Matter.

'We ſhould be unworthy of your Majeſty's Favour, if we had not a dutiful Regard to what you are in your great Goodneſs pleaſed ſo kindly to recommend to us, even with Reſpect to our own Intereſt, as to Charity and Unanimity. We are, Sir, very ſenſible that it muſt be a great Unhappineſs, eſpecially to religious Societies, to be plagued with Diviſions; and therefore we look upon our ſelves as under peculiar Obligations to be aware of them: And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that as we have unanimouſly, at all Times, witneſſed our hearty Zeal and Affection for the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in your Royal Family, ſo it is our firm Reſolution to teſtifie, by all Methods proper to be taken by us, the Senſe that we have of the wonderful Goodneſs of God in bleſſing us with ſo good and ſo wiſe a Sovereign, and to poſſeſs all under our Charge with juſt Impreſſions of the Mercy of the over-ruling God, in bringing your Majeſty to the Throne, which hath confounded the Hopes of Enemies to the true Intereſt of theſe Nations, and given a comfortable Proſpect of great Advantages to the *Proteſtant* Churches at home and abroad: And it ſhall be our Care, to manage our ſelves ſo in all our Proceedings in this Aſſembly, as it may appear, that, next to our Duty to God, it is our ſincere Deſire to approve our ſelves to your Majeſty, in bringing this Aſſembly to ſuch an Iſſue as ſhall ſhew our hearty Concern for the Honour and Quiet of your Government.

'That your Majeſty may be always under Divine Protection

'ction and Conduct, and may be long preſerved for the 'Defence of the true *Proteſtant* Religion, the Welfare and 'Proſperity of all your Dominions, and of this Church in par-'ticular; that their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Prin-'ceſs of *Wales*, and their Royal Iſſue, and all your Royal 'Family, may be highly favoured of God, and long preſerv'd 'for publick Bleſſings in the World; and that there never 'may be wanting one of your Royal Progeny to ſway the 'Scepter of theſe Nations; and that all Deſigns againſt our 'happy Settlement under your Majeſty, the Peace of your 'Government, and the Security of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion 'in your Royal Line, may be brought to nought, is, and ſhall 'be, the conſtant and fervent Prayers of,

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal Subjects,

The Miniſters and Elders met in this General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland.*

Edinburgh, 6th of May, 1715. *Signed in our Preſence, in our Name, and at our Appointment, by*, Sic ſubſcribitur, Will Carſtairs, *Moderator.*

This Anſwer having been unanimouſly approved, was preſented to the High Commiſſioner, to be tranſmitted to his Majeſty.

Mr. *James Maitland*, Miniſter of *Innerkethie*, and his Brother Mr. *John Maitland*, Miniſter of *Forgus*, having been ſuſpended by the Provincial Synod of *Aberdeen*, for not obſerving the 20*th* of *January* laſt, as the Day of Thankſgiving for his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, and for not praying for his Majeſty by Name, they did appeal from the ſaid Synod, to the General Aſſembly, who, having conſidered the Appeal, and the Reaſons alledg'd for and againſt it, did, on *Monday* the 9*th* of *May*, by an unanimous Vote, approve the Synod's Proceeding in that Matter; and the two ſaid Miniſters refuſing to anſwer any Queſtions for removing the Suſpicion they lay under of Diſſaffection to his Majeſty, the General Aſſembly did, by another Vote, depoſe them *ſimpliciter* from the Office of the Miniſtry, and appointed their Churches to be declared vacant.

The Aſſembly had a difficult Part to act in this nice Juncture; for ſeveral of the Presbyteries had given Injunctions to their Deputies, to move for an Addreſs to the King, that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to uſe his Endeavours that the Church of *Scotland* might be delivered from the Hardſhips brought upon her in the late Reign, by the unlimited Toleration granted to the Epiſcopal Preachers, and the Act for reſtoring Lay-Patronages, which were both contrary to the Treaty of Union. They had alſo ſome Difficulty to avoid Remonſtrances againſt the Union's being continued; be-

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cauſe of the Grievances which many honeſt People conceive to reſult to the Nation from it; but they managed their Affairs with ſo much Prudence, as to prevent any Heats about thoſe Matters in the Aſſembly, and uſed their Endeavours, with Succeſs, to keep the honeſt Part of the Nation from puſhing thoſe things; ſo that they were willing to refer the Redreſs of their Grievances to a more fit Seaſon, when his Majeſty and the Parliament might do it without interrupting the great Affairs which then lay before them. Thus the General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland* ended quietly, and another was appointed to meet the *1ſt Thurſday* of *May* 1716, according to Cuſtom. This was a great Mortification to the Jacobite-Party in both Nations, who flattered themſelves with creating Diviſions in the Church of *Scotland*, by thoſe popular Topicks; but the Presbyterians being ſenſible of their traiterous Deſigns, they refuſed to give in to their Addreſſes, or other Meaſures.

I return to the Proceedings of Parliament.

May 3*d*, upon a Motion by Mr. *Hampden*, the Statute of the 7*th* and 8*th* of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entituled, *An Act, that the ſolemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called* Quakers *ſhall be accepted inſtead of an Oath in the uſual Form*, and the Statute of the 13*th* and 14*th* of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for continuing the ſame, were read, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in, *to continue the* ſaid *Act of the* 7*th* and 8*th* of King *William* and Queen *Mary*. And upon a Motion made by Sir *David Dalrymple*, for reading the Act of the 10*th* of her late Majeſty, entituled, *An Act for repealing Part of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of* Scotland, *entituled, An Act for diſcharging the Yule* or *Chriſtmas Vacance*; 'twas ordered, That a Bill be brought in *for ſhortening the Time of the Yule Vacance in that Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland. After this, it was order'd, *Nemine contradicente*, That Leave be given to bring *in a Bill for the more effectual preventing the Abuſes of Sheriffs and other returning Officers, in not returning the Writs of Summons in due Time, and for preventing Bribery and Corruptions in the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*. Then the Houſe *reſolved*, 'That 'Edward Nicholas, Eſq; and *Samuel Ruſh*, Eſq; ſitting Mem'bers, and *Henry Andrews*, Eſq; one of the Two Petitioners, 'were not duly elected, and that *William Benſon*, Eſq; the o'ther Petitioner, was duly elected a Burgeſs to ſerve in this 'preſent Parliament, for the Borough of *Shaftsbury* in the 'County of *Dorſet*. After which they order'd a Writ for electing one other.

On the *Fourth*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in *for making the Act of the* 10th *of her late Majeſty, entituled, An Act* for regulating, emproving, and encouraging of the Woollen Manufacture of mix'd or medley Broad-Cloth, *&c. more effectual for the Benefit of Trade in general*.

On the 5*th*, upon reading a Petition of the Officers of Lieutenant

tenant General *Hamilton*'s late Regiment of Foot, (Subjects of *Great Britain*) broke in the Service of the States General of the *United Provinces*; praying, That (in Regard of the Petitioners long and faithful Services) their Case may be considered, and that Provision may be made for their Relief: Mr. *Pulteney* acquainted the House, That Application had been made to his Majesty; and that his Majesty had commanded him to signify his Consent to the Petitioners Relief in such Manner as the House should think fit. It was *resolved*, That an Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to direct, that a List of the Officers of Lieutenant General *George Hamilton*'s late Regiment of Foot be laid before this House. After this, upon another Petition of the Protestant Officers of the Baron *de Borle*'s (Son to the Baron *de Walef*) late Regiment of Dragoons, praying, That (in Regard of their long and faithful Services) a Provision be made for Half-pay for them: Mr. *Pulteney* acquainted the House, That his Majesty had been likewise applied to on Behalf of those Officers; and had commanded him to acquaint this House, That his Majesty consented that the said Officers might be added to the List of Officers in Half-pay, if the House thought fit; whereupon it was *resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That he would be pleased to direct, that a List of the Protestant Officers of the Baron *de Borle*'s late Regiment of Dragoons be laid before this House. Then it was *ordered*, that a Bill be brought in for continuing the Imprisonment of *Robert Blackborn*, and others, for their horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Person of his late sacred Majesty King *William* the Third. The House taking into Consideration, that Brass Money was of late grown very scarce, which was a great Hindrance to the small Retail Trade, it was resolved to address his Majesty, 'That he would be pleased to direct the Lords of the Trea-'sury to lay before this House, an Account of what Proposals 'had been made to them in relation to the Coinage of Far-'things and Half-Pence, and what had been done thereupon.

On the *Sixth*, the engrossed *Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty, to be raised by a Land-Tax in* Great Britain, *for the Service of* 1715, was read the Third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

On the *Seventh*, the Commons resolv'd to present Seven Addresses to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to direct the proper Officers to lay before them: *First*, An Account of the clear Produce of the Branches of the Revenue which were settled for the Service of the Houshold and Family, and other Expences of their late Majesties K. *William* and Q. *Anne*, and of his present Majesty respectively, from *Christmas* 1699, to *Lady-day* last; and how any of the said Branches have been abridg'd, alter'd, taken away, or incumber'd by any Act or Acts of Parliament since that Time. *Secondly*, Of all the

Civil

Civil Liſt Expences for one Year before her late Majeſty's Death. *Thirdly*, The ſeveral Eſtabliſhments of the Houſhold and Family made during the Reigns of King *Charles* and King *James* the Second, King *William* and Queen *Anne*. *Fourthly*, What Penſions have been granted, and alſo what Warrants for beneficial Grants have been directed to the Lords of the Treaſury, ſince his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne. *Fifthly*, What Penſions were granted either in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland* during the Reign of her late Majeſty. *Sixthly*, A State of her Revenue at the Time of her Death, diſtinguiſhing the Money that was at that Time in the *Exchequer* applicable to the Uſes of the Civil Government, what paid into the *Exchequer* ſince on that Account, and how it has been applied; what remains in Money, or other Effects, to diſcharge the Debts of her Majeſty's Civil Government, and what thoſe Debts are. And *Seventhly*, An Account of the Diſtribution of the Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds granted by Parliament for the Payment of her late Majeſty's Debts. After this, upon a Motion, The firſt Section of the Act of the Tenth and Eleventh of the late King *William*, *for preventing irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers in making Returns of Members choſen to ſerve in Parliament was read*, and *ordered*, That it be an Inſtruction to the Gentlemen, who were to prepare and bring in *a Bill for the more effectual preventing the Abuſes of Sheriffs, and other returning Officers, in not returning the Writs of Summons in due Time; and for preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*, That they do bring in a Clauſe or Clauſes to repeal ſo much of the ſaid Act as relates to the Sheriffs and other returning Officers not making Returns of the Writs of Summons to Parliament in due Time.

On the 10th of *May*, the Houſe reſolv'd to grant the following Sums, *viz. Firſt*, 35,574 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* for Half-pay to the Sea Officers, for the Year 1715. *Secondly*, 197,896 *l.* 17 *s.* 5 *d.* for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1715. *Thirdly*, 237,277 *l.* for the extraordinary Repairs of the Navy, rebuilding of Ships, and other extraordinary Works; as alſo compleating the Furniture and Stores of the Ships in Repair, and to be repair'd in the Year 1715. And *Fourthly*, 90,797 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service, for the Year 1715: The ſame Day, Mr. *Lowndes* laid before the Commons an Account of the clear Produce of the Branches of the Revenue ſettled for the Service of the Houſhold and Family, and other Expences of the late King *William*, Queen *Anne*, and his preſent Majeſty, from *Chriſtmas* 1699, to *Lady-Day* 1715; a Paper ſhewing how the *Civil Liſt* Branches have been abridged; Liſt of *Salaries*, Annuities, and Penſions in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and other Papers; which were order'd to lie on the Table: Then the Houſe, upon a final hearing of the Merits of the Election

ction for the Borough of *Bridport*, in the County of *Dorset*, reſolv'd, that *John Strangwayes*, Eſq; ſitting Member, was not, and, on the contrary, That *Peter Walter*, Eſq; was duly elected a Burgeſs to ſerve in this Parliament for the ſaid Borough.

On the 11th of *May*, his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to *an Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in* Great-Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1715. The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, conſider'd further, in a Grand Committee, of Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply, and reſolv'd, 'That the Duties on Malt, Mum, 'Cider, *&c.* be further continued from the 23d of *June* 1715, 'to the 24th of *June* 1716.

Next Day, the Reſolution for the *Malt-Tax* was agreed to, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon. The ſame Day, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, they went through the *Bill, for continuing the Impriſonment of* Robert Blackburne, *and others, for the horrid Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late Sacred Majeſty King* William *the Third*: And ſome Members having ſpoke in their Favour, a Petition was afterwards offer'd to the Houſe, with a Paper, entituled, *The moſt ſad and deplorable CASE of* Robert Blackburne, John Bernardi, Robert Caſſills, Robert Meldrum, *and* James Chambers,

Humbly preſented to the Parliament of Great-Britain.

'IN *March* and *April* 1696, we were committed to *Newgate*. The Crime mentioned in the Warrants was for 'High-Treaſon, in conſpiring the Murder and Aſſaſſination 'of his late Majeſty King *William*, but without any Proof, 'not ſo much as the Oath of one ſingle Witneſs againſt any 'of us: Nor is it otherwiſe ſpecified in the Warrants.

'Upon our Commitment, no Perſon but our Jaylor and 'his Servants was permitted to ſpeak with us: We were de'nied the Uſe of Pen, Ink, and Paper, debarred of all Com'forts and Conveniencies, and under great Hardſhips as to 'the very Neceſſaries of Life; our Confinement being ſo 'ſtrict, that even our Food and Linen were ſearched, to 'prevent the leaſt Communication.

'This rigorous Treatment we ſuffer'd for the ſpace of 'Two Years, without the leaſt Intermiſſion or Relaxation, 'ſave that in *September* 1696, *Blackburne* was bail'd at the *Old-'Baily*, and in *Michaelmas* Term following *Chambers* was 'brought up by *Habeas Corpus* to the Court of *King's Bench* 'at *Weſtminſter*, but remanded, becauſe one of his Bail could 'not ſwear to the Value the Court required. And *Bernardi*, '*Caſſills*, *Meldrum*, and *Chambers*, were once carried to the 'Seſſions-Houſe in the *Old-Baily*, (their Prayers being enter'd 'there by ſome Friends) but immediately ſent back to their 'former cloſe Confinement. And in *January* next following, '*Blackburne* was by a Warrant from the Secretary of State re'committed to *Newgate*.

In

'In the 7th and 8th of King *William*, and ſince, ſeveral Acts of Parliament have been made for continuing our Impriſonment from Time to Time, but all of them expired at the Demiſe of her late Majeſty Queen *ANNE*; and in the laſt of theſe Acts, *viz. Primo Annæ Reginæ*, it is expreſſed, that we ſhould be then ſet at large, unleſs ſome farther Proviſion were made for the continuance of our Impriſonment.

'In laſt *Michaelmas* Term, we having entered our Prayer to be tryed, purſuant to the Directions of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, were brought up the laſt Day of the Term by *Habeas Corpus*, and had our Bail in readineſs, according to the Directions of the Court, but were remanded to Priſon. When we were brought up, the Court declared to us, that they had a diſcretionary Power to bail or diſcharge us, but wou'd not do it till after another Seſſion of Parliament, although there then had been one Seſſion ſince the Demiſe of her late Majeſty, in which no Proviſion was thought fit to be made for continuing us in Priſon; but ſeveral other Laws were continued, there being Proviſions then made for all Laws that were expiring, or lately expired.

'When we entered our Prayers at the *Old Baily*, it was objected to us, that we cou'd have no Benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, becauſe we had not claimed it the firſt Seſſion after our Commitment: But how was it poſſible for Perſons under ſuch unhappy Circumſtances, and ſo ſtrict Confinement? If the reſtraining us from Pen, Ink, and Paper, and all other Friends, was Illegal; ſurely, no Advantage of that ought to have been taken againſt us. If Legal, then it is a Juſtification for our not entering our Prayer in Time: For *Lex non cogit ad impoſſibilia*. And if ſuch Confinement be good in Law, there is an End of the *Habeas Corpus* Act: For in caſe the committing Power does but direct the Priſoner to be kept without Pen, Ink, and Paper, and the Acceſs of Friends; he muſt be under an utter Incapacity of entering his Prayer in Time; and conſequently, the whole Force of that Law, which is the great Barrier of the Liberties of *Engliſh* Subjects, may be entirely eluded.

'We had no Opportunity of being heard againſt the ſeveral Acts that have been made againſt us; being without Liberty, Friends, Money, or Council. We ſcarcely knew that ſuch a Bill was brought in, before it was paſſed; and now we are informed, that there is a new Bill againſt us in Parliament, entituled, *An Act for continuing the Impriſonment of* Robert Blackburne, *and others, for the horrid Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late Sacred Majeſty King* William *III.* Of this Charge, we, and each of us, do ſolemnly declare our ſelves to be not Guilty, and only deſire a fair and legal Opportunity to make our Innocence appear: We have already undergone a Confinement worſe than Death, and the

'not clearing our Innocence, is worſe than our Confine-
'ment. And all this, without any legal Evidence given, or
'ſo much as offered to be produced againſt us, either in Par-
'liament, or elſewhere. Nothing more than a bare ground-
'leſs Preſumption of Guilt. This ſurely is without all Pre-
'cedent: God grant it may never hereafter be made one!
'Though now 'tis our Caſe alone, yet the Liberties of all
'*Engliſhmen* are highly concern'd in it.

'The former Acts that were made againſt us, were tem-
'porary, and of a ſhort Duration, made upon a Suppoſition
'that ſome Proof would appear, that could have convicted
'us. But ſince none hath hitherto been found, ſince thoſe
'Acts were limited to a determin'd Time, the Intention of
'them could not be, to make our Impriſonment perpetual.
'Even thoſe very Acts do now ſeem to give us a Right of
'being reſtor'd to Liberty. And in this Bill, which is now
'depending againſt us, there is, as we are inform'd, a Clauſe
'which ſays, *That we ſhould now be diſcharged, unleſs farther*
'*Proviſion be made for our Confinement.*

'Preſumptions of Law are always in Favour of Innocence.
'The Maxim of the Common Law is, *Quiſque eſſe innocens*
'*præſumitur, donec in contrarium probetur.* We, as Subjects of
'*England*, do humbly pray the Benefit of *Engliſh* Laws.
'We pray the Benefit of *Magna Charta*, wherein it is
'enacted: *Nullus Liber homo capiatur vel impriſonetur, nec ſu-*
'*per eum ibimus, nec ſuper eum mittemus, niſi per legale judi-*
'*cium parium ſuorum, vel per legem terræ. Nulli vendemus,*
'*nulli negabimus, aut differemus juſtitiam vel rectum.* We humbly
'pray the Benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the Common
'Law of *England*, the Law of God, and the Law of Nature,
'and the late moſt Gracious Declaration of his preſent Ma-
'jeſty, whereby he promiſes inviolably to defend and main-
'tain the Rights, Liberties, and Properties of all his Subjects.

Robert Blackburne, *Robert Meldrum*,
Robert Caſſills, *J. Chambers.*
John Bernardi,

'Ye ſhall not reſpect Perſons in Judgment; but you ſhall
'*HEAR* the Small, as well as the Great, *Deut.* i. 17.

'*Nicodemus* ſaith unto them, —— Doth our Law judge
'any Man, before it *HEAR* him? *John* vii. 50, 51.

A Motion being made that the ſaid *Petition* be brought up, ſeveral *Tory* Members ſpoke in behalf of the *Petitioners*; but the Majority of the Houſe was againſt them; and the Queſtion being put, was carried in the Negative. This may probably ſeem a hard Caſe, but the barbarous Plots, and the open Rebellions of the Faction that have appear'd ſince, is enough to juſtify the Caution of the Commons on this Head. The ſame Day the Commons reſolved to addreſs the King, that he would pleaſe to direct the proper Officers to lay before the Houſe, *Firſt*, The Eſtabliſhment of the Houſhold

and

and Family for his Royal Highneſs Prince *Henry*, Eldeſt Son of King *James* I. or any ſubſequent Eſtabliſhment of the Houſhold and Family for any Prince of *Wales*; 2*dly*, An Account of the Incomes and Revenues of the late King *James*, when Duke of *York*.

After this, the *Bill* in Favour of the People call'd *Quakers* was read the Second Time, and committed: Which done, there was preſented to the Houſe the following *Petition and Caſe of the People call'd* Quakers, with Reſpect to many of their Friends in *South-Britain*, and their Friends in general in *North-Britain*, who conſcientiouſly ſcruple the taking of the preſent AFFIRMATION.

'OUR late Gracious Sovereign King *William* and the Parliament, being generouſly diſpoſed in Favour of *Liberty of Conſcience*, were pleaſed in the Year 1696, to grant us a *Solemn Affirmation*, inſtead of an *Oath*, for which we were very thankful to *God* and the *Government*; whereby many of us have been not only delivered and defended from Impriſonments, vexatious Suits, Loſs of Goods and Eſtates; but alſo have been enabled to ſerve our Country, and promote the Trade and Intereſt thereof: Although in the Courſe of our Sollicitation for Relief it happened, that in the ſaid *Parliament* the *Affirmation* was formed in Words different from what we deſired, and many of our Friends ſcrupling to *Atteſt* the Sacred Name of *God* therein; notwithſtanding they ſincerely acknowledge his *Omnipreſence*, and all other his Divine Attributes, have, by Means thereof, been deprived of its intended Benefit, and have been, and ſtill will be (if not relieved) liable to great Sufferings and Diſcouragements in their lawful Callings, and the advantageous Manufactures of this Kingdom.

'Wherefore We, the People call'd *Quakers*, being very ſenſible of the good Diſpoſition of our preſent Gracious King and the Parliament towards *Liberty of Conſcience*: And We having a tender Regard to our ſaid Friends, and being deſirous that They may be rendred Uſeful (when wanted) to their Neighbours, as *Witneſſes*; as alſo that They may be the better Qualified to contribute towards the Support of the preſent *Happy Eſtabliſhment*, as well as the *Trade* of their Country; Do humbly entreat the Honourable Houſe of Commons, to make ſuch an Alteration in the preſent Bill before the Houſe, as that our *Affirmation* may be in the following Terms, *viz. I* A. B. *do ſincerely Declare and Affirm*; which, on Enquiry, We find will be generally eaſy to our Friends, and, with Submiſſion, conceive will very well Anſwer the intent of Law and Juſtice, ſince the Penalties here, in Caſe of Falſhood, will carry the ſame Legal Security as they do in Perjury. An Indulgence of the Nature of what we here deſire, hath been granted to the *Menniſts* by the States of *Holland*, which they have enjoyed more than One Hundred Years.

A Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, That this Petition be referr'd to the Conſideration of the Committee, to whom the Bill before-mention'd was commited, it paſs'd in the Negative.

On the 13th of *May*, Mr. *Lowndes* preſented to the Houſe an Abſtract of the Produce of the Revenue of his Royal Highneſs *James* Duke of *York* for the Year 1678: But Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* reported, that upon their Addreſs of the Day before, his Majeſty had given Directions to the ſeveral Officers to enquire after the Eſtabliſhment for his Royal Highneſs Prince *Henry*, Eldeſt Son of King *James* I, or any other ſubſequent Eſtabliſhment for any Prince of *Wales*; but that none other could be found but an Old Book, entituled, *Anno Nono Regis* Jacobi, *A Book of Diet, Wages,* &c. *of the Prince's Houſe*: Which was order'd to lye on the Table. Then the Houſe reſolv'd, that the ſeveral Accounts and other Papers, relating to the Matter of the *Civil Liſt*, which had been preſented to the Houſe, ſhould be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe: After reading of ſome of the Papers that lay before them, the Courtiers offer'd the following Queſtion, *viz.* 'That it appears to this Committee, that the Sum of '700,000 *l per Annum* was ſettled upon his late Majeſty King '*William*, during his Life, for the Support of his Majeſty's 'Houſhold, and other Neceſſary Occaſions; and at the Time 'of his Majeſty's Demiſe, (after the Deduction of 3700 *l.* a 'Week that was apply'd to the publick Uſes) was the Pro'duce of the Civil Liſt Revenues that were continued and 'ſettled upon her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, during her Life: Which Queſtion occaſion'd a warm and long Debate. They who propoſed it, had Two Things principally in View; firſt, to vindicate the *preſent Miniſtry* from the Aſperſion caſt upon them, and induſtriouſly ſpread about, by the Emiſſaries of the *late Managers*, that the *Whigs* deſign'd to give the King a larger Revenue than his Majeſty's Predeceſſors had enjoy'd; and, in the Second Place, to make good the Branches of the Revenue aſſign'd for the Support of the Civil Liſt, which had been alienated, or abridged, ſo that the whole Neat Produce might amount to the Sum of 700,000 *l. per Annum*. The leading Men among the *Tories*, being ſenſible of the firſt; and, at leaſt pretending to be ignorant of the Conſequence of this *Preliminary Queſtion*, inſiſted a long while, *That it was enſnaring; that what had been done by former Parliaments ought not to be a ſtanding Rule for the ſubſequent; That ſuppoſing the Parliament had given King* William *a Revenue of* 700,000 l. per Annum, *for the Civil Liſt, they ought to conſider that he was to pay out of it* 50,000 l per Ann. *to the late Queen, then Princeſs of* Denmark; 15 *or* 20,000 l. per Ann *for the late Duke of* Glouceſter; *and* 40,000 l. *for the Dowry of King* James's *Queen. That after the late Queen's Acceſſion to the Throne, the Parliament taking Notice, that the Produce of the* Civil Liſt *Revenues*

exceed-

exceeded what they had been given for, the Sum of 3700 *l.* per *Week*, (*that is* 192400 l. per Annum) *was taken out of them, and applied to other Uſes; notwithſtanding which Deduction, the late Queen had honourably maintain'd her Family, and ſupported the Dignity of the Crown. However, if the preſent Revenues of the* Civil Liſt *were not ſufficient, they were ready to conſent to an Addition.* The *Courtiers* anſwered, 'That the Queſtion before them was 'founded upon Facts, which, if deny'd, they were ready to 'prove by the Records of the Houſe: But Sir *William Wyndham* ſtill urging, that the Queſtion was enſnaring, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* anſwered, 'That he would be very plain 'with them, and own, that as 'twas notorious, that great 'Endeavours had been uſed to alienate the Affection of the 'People from the King and his Government, by falſe Sug-'geſtions, that they deſign'd to plunge the Nation into ex-'traordinary Expences, they thought it highly neceſſary to 'clear his Majeſty and his Miniſters from that malicious 'Aſperſion. To this a Lord reply'd, *That the Diſaffection of the People, if any, did not proceed from his Majeſty, but from the Hardſhips his Miniſters put on the* Tory-Party: To which it was ſmartly return'd, 'That as ſoon as 'twould be made 'known to the World, how the late Miniſtry had uſed, not 'only the *Whigs*, but the *whole Nation*, nothing that could be 'done againſt them would then be thought a Hardſhip; but, 'however, that neither that noble Member, nor any of his 'Family, had Reaſon to complain of *Hardſhips*. After ſome other Speeches, which prolong'd the Debate from Two till about Five in the Afternoon, the *Tories* endeavour'd to drop the *Queſtion*, by moving, *That the Speaker reſume the Chair:* But the Queſtion being put upon this Queſtion, the ſame was carried in the Negative by 244 Voices againſt 148: After which, the firſt Queſtion was put, and carried in the Affirmative by about the ſame Majority. Then 'twas moved, 'That to enable his Majeſty to ſupport the Dignity of the 'Crown, and to make an honourable Proviſion for the Royal 'Family, there be granted to his Majeſty, during his Life, '(which God long preſerve) an Additional Revenue, which, 'together with the neat Produce of the Civil-Liſt Branches, 'may make up the clear Yearly Sum of Seven Hundred 'Thouſand Pounds for the Service of his Majeſty's Houſe-'hold and Family, and for other his neceſſary Expences and 'Occaſions. The Queſtion being put upon this Motion, the ſame occaſioned another great Debate. Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Mr. *Bromley*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Cæſar*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and ſome other leading Members among the *Tories*, did not at firſt directly oppoſe the Queſtion, but inſinuated, That before they came to that Reſolution, *It ſhould be proper that a Particular of the King's Expences ſhould be laid before the Houſe.* Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Stanhope*, Mr. *Lechmere*, and others, having exploded that Propoſal, as altogether inconſiſtent with the

King's Honour, to have all the private Expences of his Family and Houſhold look'd into, as if he had need of a Guardian: The *Tories* then moved that the Sum of 600,000 *l. per Annum* be given to his Majeſty, and 100,000 *l. per Annum* ſettled on the Prince of *Wales*. The Courtiers perceiving, that the Propoſal of giving the Prince of *Wales* a ſeparate Revenue, was only a Deſign to *divide the Royal Family*, by leſſening the Dependance of the next Heir apparent on his Majeſty, oppoſed it; and the Queſtion being put upon that Motion, the ſame was carried in the Negative, by a great Majority. The *Tories* having loſt theſe Two Points, ſome of that Party more openly oppoſed the main Queſtion. Among the reſt, Sir *William Wyndham* ſaid, *He had the Honour to ſerve Her Majeſty; and had the Opportunity to look both into her Revenue and her Expence, and he could aſſure the Houſe, that about* 500,000 l. per Annum, *was ſufficient for the Support of her Family, and Civil-Liſt: Tho' ſhe reſerved about* 50,000 l. *a Year for the late King* James's *Conſort*. The Courtiers were glad of this laſt Confeſſion; and Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* deſired the Committee to take Notice of what that Gentleman had advanc'd; becauſe it would ſerve to confirm ſome Matters which the *Committee of Secrecy* had found in the Papers that were laid before them. The Queſtion being put upon the Motion beforemention'd, (about Seven a-clock in the Evening) the ſame was carried in the Affirmative, without dividing, and the Two Reſolutions beforemention'd were agreed to by the Houſe of Commons the *Munday* following.

On the 18*th*, the Commons reſolv'd themſelves into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the ſeveral Liſts and Accounts of Annuities, Penſions, and Bounties, granted by her late Majeſty, or his preſent Majeſty; upon which there aroſe a warm Debate. The leading *Tories*, and others, exclaimed againſt the Penſions given by the Crown to ſeveral Perſons of Quality, (ſome of whom they named) who had no Occaſion for them: And a Motion was made, that an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, *That he would be pleaſed to retrench all unneceſſary Penſions, and grant no more any ſuch for the future*. Hereupon Mr. (*Robert*) *Walpole*, with his uſual Eloquence, argu'd, 'That they ought not to ſtint the King's 'Beneficence, nor debar his Majeſty from the Exerciſe of 'the moſt glorious Branch of his Royal Prerogative, which 'is to beſtow his Favours on ſuch as diſtinguiſh themſelves 'in his Service. He was ſeconded by Mr *Hampden*, who obſerved, that all the Penſions about which ſo much Noiſe was made, did not amount to above 25000 *l.* and to wave the Motion made by the *Tories*, he moved, *That the Chairman ſhould leave the Chair*; which being put to the Vote, paſs'd in the Affirmative by 191 Voices againſt 188. The ſame Day, the Commons reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to direct the proper Officers to lay before the

the Houſe, *an Account of the groſs and neat Produce of the Duty upon Malt, in that Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland; and on the 19*th*, they alſo reſolv'd to addreſs his Majeſty, *Firſt*, for *an Account of all Ships that have paſſed into any Parts beyond the Seas from any Ports of* England *from* Chriſtmas 1709 *to* Chriſtmas 1714, *diſtinguiſhing the Number of Ships departed each Year reſpectively. Secondly*, for *an Account of the Number of Seamen employed in any* Engliſh *Merchant Ships from* Chriſtmas 1709 *to* Chriſtmas 1714, *diſtinguiſhing each Year reſpectively.*

On the 20*th* of *May*, the Commons reſolved, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to direct the proper Officer to lay before this Houſe an Account at what Time, and by what Warrant — *Counter* was releaſed, who was continued in Priſon during her late Majeſty's Pleaſure, by an Act of the firſt Year of her Reign, entituled, *An Act for the continuing the Impriſonment of* ——— Counter, *and others, for the horrid Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late ſacred Majeſty King* William *the Third.* The ſame Day, the Houſe came to the following Reſolution about the Election for the Borough of *Malden*, in the County of *Eſſex*: That *John Comyns*, Serjeant at Law, having, at the late Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament for the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Eſſex*, wilfully refuſed to take the Oath of Qualification, as is directed by an Act of Parliament of the Ninth Year of the late Queen, (intituled, *An Act for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons*) though duly required ſo to do, and not having, at any Time before the Meeting of this Parliament, taken the ſaid Oath, his Election is thereby void; and that *Thomas Bramſton* and *Samuel Tuffnel*, Eſqs; are duly elected.

On the 21*ſt* of *May*, the Commons reſolved to preſent four Addreſſes to his Majeſty, *Firſt*, for an Account how the 3000 *l.* given by the laſt Parliament to the Chaplains of the Fleet, unprovided for, had been diſtributed. *Secondly*, What Quantities of Wool had been imported into this Kingdom from *Spain*, from *Chriſtmas* 1708 to *Chriſtmas* 1714. *Thirdly*, What Quantities of Cochineal had been imported from *Chriſtmas* 1708 to *Chriſtmas* 1714, and from thence to the firſt of *May* 1715; diſtinguiſhing the Places from whence the ſaid Cochineal came, *&c.* And, *Fourthly*, what Quantities of Wines have been imported from *France* or *Spain*, from *Chriſtmas* 1708 to *Chriſtmas* 1714; together with the Account of the Duties of ſuch *French* and *Spaniſh* Wines.

May 24. The Commons agreed, 'That to enable his Majeſty 'to ſupport the Dignity of the Crown, and to make an ho-'nourable Proviſion for the Royal Family, there be granted 'to his Majeſty, during his Life, (which God long preſerve) 'an additional Revenue of One Hundred and Twenty Thou-'ſand Pounds *per Annum*; which, together with the neat 'Produce of the Civil Liſt Branches, may make up the clear

'yearly Sum of Seven Hundred Thouſand Pounds for the 'Service of his Majeſty's Houſhold and Family, and other 'his neceſſary Expences and Occaſions.' After which, *a Bill* was order'd to be brought in, *for ſhortening the Time for future publick Mournings*; and *the Bill* for continuing the *Impriſonment of* Robert Blackburne, *and others, for the horrid Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late ſacred Majeſty King* William *the Third*, was read the third time, paſs'd, and ſent up to the Lords. Then the Houſe proceeded to the final hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Hertford*, and *reſolved*, that *Charles Cæſar*, Eſq; and *Richard Goulſton*, Eſq; ſitting Members, were not duly elected; but that Sir *Thomas Clerk*, Knight, and *John Boteler*, Eſq; Petitioners, were: 'That *Joſeph Calton*, 'Mayor of *Hertford*, is guilty of acting in an illegal and ar-'bitrary manner in the late Election of Burgeſſes for the ſaid 'Borough, in Contempt of the *Act to prevent falſe and double 'Returns of Members to ſerve in Parliament*, and in Breach of 'the Privilege of this Houſe; and *ordered*, that he be for 'the ſaid Breach of Privilege taken into the Cuſtody of the 'Serjeant at Arms.

On the 27*th*, the Commons, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, came to a Reſolution, That towards the Supply granted to his Majeſty, the Duties laid by an Act of the Ninth Year of her late Majeſty, entituled, *An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops* be continued, from the firſt Day of *June* to *Michaelmas* next, which was reported, and agreed to the *Monday* following.

That ſame Day the Houſe agreed, that Sir *John Hynd-Cotton*, Bart. and *Samuel Sheppard*, Junior, Eſq; were duly elected for the Town of *Cambridge*.

On the 31*ſt* of *May*, the Houſe agreed to grant his Majeſty the following Sums. Firſt, 2832 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* for the Military Officers and Chaplains, who have ſerved in the Train of Artillery in *Flanders* and *Spain*, and in ſeveral Expeditions, to compleat their Half-pay for the Year 1715. Secondly, 33525 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* for the Pay of Seven Battalions, conſiſting of the Royal Regiment of Foot, and the Regiments of *Web*, *Forfar*, *Hill*, *Orrery*, and *Sutton*, brought lately from *Flanders*, from the 29*th* of *September* 1714, (to which time they were provided for by Parliament) until the 25*th* of *March* 1715, at which Time they were transferr'd to the Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland*. Thirdly, 8461 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* for the Pay of the Three Battalions of *Harriſon*, *North and Grey*, (now *Grove*) and *Sterne*, now in *Flanders*, from the 29*th* of *September* 1714 to the 25*th* of *December* following. Fourthly, 8183 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Charge of Officers Servants of the Regiments in *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, from the 25*th* of *June* 1713, to the 24*th* of *December* 1715, being One Year and a Half. Fifthly, 468 *l.* for Bounty-Money to disbanded Men of ſeveral Regiments, which were reduced in Order to be transferr'd to the Eſta-

ſtabliſhment of *Ireland*. Sixthly, 20000 *l.* for Support of the Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſea*, and Pay of the Out-Penſioners for the Year 1715, over and above the ſeveral Poundages and Day's-Pay, applicable thereunto. Seventhly, 53322 *l.* for ſupplying the Deficiency of the Fund of the Claſſis-Lottery in the Year 1711, for the Year ending at *Michaelmas* 1714. And, Eighthly, 52938 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* for ſupplying the Deficiency of the Fund for the Claſſis-Lottery in the Year 1712, for the Year ending at *Michaelmas* 1714.

I come next to the Proceedings of the Houſe of Lords. On the 26*th* of *April* there was a Petition laid before them by Mrs. *Mary Forreſter*, Maid of Honour to the late Queen, and now to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, ſetting forth, that about 13 Years ago, when ſhe was but 12 Years of Age, ſhe had been married to Sir *George Downing*, then about 15; that Sir *George* going then to travel, he did, upon his Return, ſhew his Diſlike to the Match, which had prevented their Cohabitation, therefore they prayed that they might be ſeparated, and at Liberty to marry again. Several of the Lords, and particularly the Biſhops, ſpoke againſt allowing a Divorce; and the Matter being put off till the 3*d* of *May*, it was, upon Debate, carried by 50 againſt 48, to reject the Petition, all the Biſhops being againſt a Divorce, leaſt it ſhould weaken the Obligation of Marriage.

A few Days after, another nice Caſe came before the Houſe, as follows: The eldeſt Son of the Lord *Digby* (an *Iriſh* Baron) being a Lunatick, and having, as was ſuggeſted, made ſeveral Attempts on his Father's Life, his Lordſhip petitioned the Houſe of Peers, for Leave to bring in a Bill to diſinherit him. Their Lordſhips finding, upon ſtrict Examination, that he was extream weak in his Underſtanding, ordered *a Bill* to be brought in *for appointing Perſons to take Care of the Perſon and Eſtate of* John Digby, *Eſq*; *eldeſt Son and Heir apparent of* William *Lord* Digby, *in the Kingdom of* Ireland; which afterwards paſs'd the Houſe.

On the 30*th* of *May*, the Houſe of Peers, in a grand Committee, conſider'd of the *Bill for regulating the Land-Forces*: When there aroſe a great Debate about a Clauſe for confining the ſeveral Regiments to thoſe Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions, for which they are allotted: As for Inſtance, the 12000 Men that are on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment, to *Ireland*; and ſo forth. The Duke of *B*————*m*, the Lord *T*——*r*, the Lord *N*——— and *G*———, the Bp. of *R*——*r*, and ſome others of thoſe who affect to be called the Church-Party, ſpoke for the ſaid Clauſe; but the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſome other Lords ſhewed the fatal Conſequences it might be attended with, in caſe of an Invaſion from Abroad, or an Inſurrection at Home, by a Number of Enemies, Foreign or Domeſtick, ſuperior to the Number of Forces actually on the Spot, where either of them ſhould happen. The *Whig* Lords

Lords urged further, 'That his Majeſty having truſted his 'Royal Perſon and Family entirely in the Hands of the Na-'tion, and at the Opening of this Seſſion, told the Parliament, '*That what they ſhould judge neceſſary for their Safety, he ſhould 'think ſufficient for his own:* The leaſt they could do for his 'Majeſty, was to leave to his great Wiſdom and Diſcretion, 'the Diſpoſal of the few Troops that were kept on Foot. Some *Tory* Lords moved, on the other Hand, that the Foreign Officers might be excluded from that Number: But the Duke of *Marlborough* ſpoke in their Favour, and argu'd, 'That to exclude Officers, who, like the *French* Refugees, 'had, for above Five and Twenty Years, ſerved *England* with 'diſtinguiſh'd Zeal and untainted Fidelity, would be a 'Piece of Injuſtice, unprecedented in the moſt barbarous Na-'tions. After ſome other Speeches *pro* and *con*, the Queſtion was put, whether the Clauſes beforementioned ſhould be inſerted, and 'twas carried in the Negative, by 81 Voices againſt 35. Next Day, the Lords read the Bill the Third Time, which, with ſome Amendments, was approved, and ordered to be ſent back to the Commons.

From this Debate, and the Rebellions which have ſince happened, one may conclude, without Breach of Charity, that thoſe Rebellions were then actually deſigned, and that the Faction did what they could to have the Nation left without a ſufficient Force to oppoſe them.

The Convocation is what, in the next Place, requires our Attention.

His Majeſty having granted his Royal Licenſe, under the Great Seal, to the Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury*, was pleaſed to ſend therewith the following Letter to his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop, their Preſident.

George *R.*

MOST Reverend Father in God, our right truſty and right entirely beloved Counſellor, we greet you well. Whereas by our Royal Licenſe to the preſent Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, *we have, among other things, empowered and authorized them to confer, treat, debate, conſider, conſult and agree of and upon ſuch Points, Matters, Cauſes and Things, as we, from Time to Time, ſhould deliver, or cauſe to be delivered to you in Writing, under our Sign-Manual, or Privy-Signet, to be debated, conſidered, conſulted and agreed upon, we do accordingly hereby tranſmit unto you the Heads of ſuch Matters as we think proper for the Conſideration of the ſaid Convocation, which are as follow:*

The regulating Proceedings in Excommunication and Commutation of Penance.

The making Proviſion for preſerving and tranſmitting more exact Terriers and Accounts of Glebes, Tythes, and other Poſſeſſions and Profits belonging to Benefices.

The regulating Licenſes for Matrimony according to the Canon, in order to the more effectual Prevention of clandeſtine Marriages.

The

The preparing a Form for conſecrating Churches and Chappels.

The better ſettling the Qualifications, Titles, and Teſtimonials of Perſons who offer themſelves for holy Orders.

The making the 75th *Canon, relating to the ſober Converſation required in Miniſters, more effectual.*

The making the 47th *Canon, which provides for Curates, where Miniſters are lawfully abſent from their Benefices more effectual, as likewiſe the* 48th *Canon touching the licenſing of ſuch Curates.*

Rules for the better inſtructing and preparing young Perſons for Confirmation, required by the 61ſt *Canon, and for the more orderly Performance of that Office.*

All which Points, Matters, and Things, we do hereby direct to be debated, conſidered, and treated by the ſaid Convocation, purſuant to our Licenſe aforeſaid, that when they ſhall be agreed on, they may be laid before us for our Royal Conſideration: And ſo we bid you very heartily farewel. Given at our Court at St. James's *the Fifth Day of* May 1715, *in the firſt Year of our Reign.*

By His Majeſty's Command.

Townſhend.

Superſcribed, To the moſt Reverend Father in God, our Right Truſty and Right Entirely Beloved Counſellor, *Thomas,* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury,* Primate of all *England,* and Metropolitan, and Preſident of the Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury.*

What the Convocation will do in theſe things, muſt be left to Time; but we have not yet any Account of their Proceedings upon thoſe Heads, nor are they like to make a Reform without great Oppoſition from the high Party, as may appear by the following Inſtance.

On the 20*th* of this Month, the *learned* and *ingenious* Dr. *Chetwood,* Dean of *Glouceſter,* made a very *ſeaſonable* and *loyal Speech* in the *Lower-Houſe,* upon the Subject Matter of the late *Tumults* and *Riots,* as follows:

'THERE being no particular Buſineſs appointed for this Day's Seſſion, I take leave to lay before you my plain Thoughts, in a Matter which ſeems to concern us in general: Submitting them entirely to the Judgment of this venerable Synod.

'Paſſing through *Weſtminſter-Hall* this Morning, a Pamphlet was put into my Hand, with this Title, *The Neceſſity of a Regulation of the Pulpit and Preſs.* As to the latter, the *Licentiouſneſs* of it is grown to ſuch a Pitch, that it may be thought to have done as much Miſchief to Religion of late, as it did Service in the Beginning of the Reformation.

'As for the other, I am perſuaded that no one here, and I hope none of our Brethren without, has been ſo indiſcreet, or preſumptuous, as to give juſt Reaſon for ſuch an Accuſation.

'The Church of *England* has always look'd upon her Obedience, according to the Laws, to be one of her brighteſt

'and

'and diſtinguiſhing Characters. Some of our Writers have 'been blam'd for carrying it too far, in the Heat of Diſpute, 'to the Prejudice of our good Conſtitution, which ought 'to be Sacred to us, and weakning the Foundation of our 'happy Eſtabliſhment.

'To determine the *Qua* and *Quatenus* in any Subject, with 'the utmoſt Præciſion and Exactneſs, is ſaid by a wiſe Wri-'ter of Antiquity, to be a very difficult Task; but to do it 'in Moral and Political Subjects, (and that we are forbid to 'treat of the latter, I look upon as a very *gracious Indulgence*, 'not a *ſevere Injunction*) is by Reaſon of the endleſs Variety of 'Circumſtances, almoſt impoſſible. Communities as well as 'Particulars, in extream Danger and Neceſſity, act by meer 'Principles of Nature, and Inſtinct, not of Reaſon and ma-'ture Conſideration: To direct Men in ſuch a Condition is 'as abſurd, as gravely to adviſe a Man that is ſtark Mad, and 'raving in a malignant Fever, how he ſhould behave him-'ſelf, or what Subject he ſhould think upon.

'But as ſuch Speculations are, at leaſt at this Time, Need-'leſs and Impertinent, the preſſing upon our People the Du-'ty of Obedience to Superiors, is an indiſpenſible Duty upon 'us of the Clergy: And there are thoſe who blame us for 'not doing it with more than ordinary Diligence and Appli-'cation, at this Time. More Riots have been committed, 'without any the ſlighteſt Colour of Reaſon, in a ſhort time, 'than perhaps any Perſon in this Aſſembly can remember. 'The giddy Populace riſes like a Spring Tide (and both ſeem 'to be influenc'd by the ſame Planet) to a ſtrange height, threat-'ens and overflows Cities, and ſome Countries, commits 1000 'Inſolencies. Nor ſhould I ſpeak of this here, were it not that 'I hear, whilſt they do this, that they pretend to be the 'Friends of the Religion by Law eſtabliſh'd. Thoſe who 'diſſent from us diſclaim them, I dare ſay none of our 'Communion will in the leaſt Degree countenance them. 'They ſay they are our Friends, but I fear theſe miſtaken 'poor People are ſecretly ſet on by our implacable Adver-'ſaries. We have a King of our own Communion, he has 'given us ſuch ſtrong Aſſurances, ſo convincing Proofs of 'his Favour, that if any one of us ſhould diſtruſt, he de-'ſerves to forfeit them. We have no need of theſe Auxili-'aries; if we had, it is directly againſt our Principles to make 'uſe of ſuch unlawful Methods.

'It may be ſaid, that the Secular Power will puniſh ſuch 'Diſorders: No doubt of it, ſo they will puniſh Theft, 'Murder and Adultery; but it is a Duty incumbent on us 'to prevent them, to the utmoſt of our Power. St. *Paul* or-'ders *Titus* to put the *Cretans* (who were *Iſlanders*, and the 'Safety of their Situation from Foreign Dangers made them 'more inclin'd to Civil Diviſions) *to put them in Mind* (for-'getful enough of themſelves) *that they be ſubject to Princi-*

'*palities*

'*palities* and *Powers*, and *to* obey *Magiſtrates*. For the Ma-
'jeſty of the Prince is violated, in the Affront of the meaneſt
'Perſon who acts by his Authority. The maiming of a Sta-
'tue of a *Roman* Emperor was puniſh'd with Death. This
'was the Crime of *Antioch* and *Theſſalonica* (and thoſe great
'Cities had like to have been ruin'd for it.) To aſperſe
'and abuſe his *Living Images*, is a Crime of a much higher
'Nature. And yet ſome in the moſt eminent Stations might
'have found better Quarter in *France*, which they have
'brought ſo low, from ſo formidable a Power, than from
'ſome People in their native Country, which they have ſo
'faithfully ſerv'd, and even in the Capital City it ſelf.

'The King moſt certainly obſerves our Behaviour; if we
'do not exert our ſelves to the utmoſt for his Service, and
'the Tranquillity of his Reign, we ſhould be very Sanguin,
'or Confident, if we pretend to an eminent Degree in his
'Favour.

'The firſt Impreſſions are of longeſt Continuance, eſpeci-
'ally with the Great.

'I move therefore, that we conſult of the moſt effectual Me-
'thods for reclaiming theſe deluded People, and repreſſing
'their Violences, and pray the Aſſiſtance and Authority of
'the upper Houſe. That we warn Parents, and Maſters of
'Families, as well as others, of the dreadful Conſequences of
'ſuch Tumults, both in Reſpect to this World, and the o-
'ther. This was the Conduct of St. *Chryſoſtom*, and the Sub-
'ject of his eloquent Orations on the like Occaſion: It had
'very good Effect there, and your lively Remonſtrances
'from the Pulpit, and if Occaſion require, *from Houſe to Houſe*,
'will not fail, by God's Bleſſing, of Succeſs here. If it ſhould
'not, which I cannot imagine, at leaſt we ſhall acquit our
'ſelves before our moſt Gracious Sovereign, recommend our
'ſelves to the reaſonable Part of Mankind, and, which is
'above all, ſatisfy our own Conſciences.

Every one muſt own, that this Worthy Divine propoſed a very good Method to ſuppreſs Riots and Tumults, and ſuch as highly became Miniſters of the Goſpel to put in Practice; but the Event has ſhew'd how little his good Advice was follow'd, and how much, on the contrary, the ſeditious Conduct of the High Church Clergy contributed to raiſe a formidable Rebellion.

I proceed to other things.

On the 17th of *May*, a Woman in *Grace-Church-ſtreet* brought forth a Female Child, with a perfect Mark of the late Eclipſe on its Fore-head, the Mother having been frightned at the ſight of the ſaid Eclipſe, which is a new Inſtance of the Power of the Mother's Fancy upon the Fætus.

On the 18th of *May*, Sir *John Norris*, Admiral of the *Blue*, with a Squadron of Twenty Men of War, and a Fleet of Merchant Ships under his Convoy, ſailed from the *Nore* for the

Baltick

Baltick, to protect the Trade of his Majesties Subjects in those Seas; which was interrupted by the *Swedes*, according to the private Agreements betwixt the Kings of *France* and *Sweden*, as has been already mention'd; and there's no doubt but 'twas part of the Plot to make us send so many of our Men of War abroad, as to leave our Coasts without Defence against an Invasion by the Pretender, which now appears plain to have been concerted betwixt him and *Lewis* XIV, and might in all Probability have taken Effect, had not God by his own immediate Hand taken off the *French* King.

The Earl of *Halifax*, first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, dyed on the 19th of this Month; and a few Days after, his Majesty appointed *Charles* Earl of *Carlisle*, Sir *Richard Onslow*, Bart. Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, Sir *William St. Quintin* Bart. *Edward Wortley*, and *Paul Methuen*, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the Execution of the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's *Exchequer*.

His Majesty directed a Commission to pass the Great Seal constituting the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being, the Lord Chancellor of *Great-Britain*, or Keeper of the Great Seal for the Time being, the Lord Archbishop of *York* for the Time being, the Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, *Ely*, and *Glouceſter* for the Time being, the Lord Mayor of *London* for the Time being, his Majesty's Attorney and Sollicitor General for the Time being, Sir *Gilbert Heathcoat*, and Sir *Charles Piers*, Knights and Aldermen, the Official Principal of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury* for the Time being, the Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Diocese of *London* for the Time being, the Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being, his Majesty's Advocate General for the Time being, *James Johnson* Doctor of Laws, Master of the Faculties, and *John Harwood* Doctor of Laws, the Sheriffs of *London* for the Time being, the Dean and Residentiaries of the Cathedral Church of St *Paul*, *London*, for the Time being, the Surveyor General of his Majesty's Works for the Time being, Sir *Henry St. George*, Sir *Isaac Newton*, Kts. *William Faulkner* and *Whitlocke Bulstrode*, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for carrying on, finishing and adorning the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, *London*.

On the 27th the following Address was presented to his Majesty by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *York*, accompanied by the rest of the Commissioners.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Commissioners appointed for building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof.

May it please your Majesty,

'WE crave Leave humbly to represent to your Majesty, that having used our best Diligence to give

'Dis-

'Diſpatch to th Buſineſs of the Commiſſion intruſted with 'us; and there being ſome Chappels that may ſoon be ready 'to be made Pariſh Churches, and ſome Churches in good 'Forwardneſs, we find our ſelves under a Difficulty how to 'proceed in perfecting the Eſtabliſhment of ſuch Chappels 'and Churches, for want of a due Maintenance for the Mini-'ſters who are to attend the Service of the ſame: Without 'which, as we conceive, no Biſhop can regularly Conſecrate 'a Church or Chappel, nor can we effectually treat with any 'Patron concerning the Right of Patronage, which by Act 'of Parliament we are directed and empower'd to do, nor will 'the pious End of this Commiſſion for advancing the true 'Religion, as profeſſed in our Church, be fully anſwered, un-'til a ſufficient and aſcertained Maintenance be provided.

'Obliged by theſe Conſiderations, and invited by your 'Majeſty's moſt gracious Promiſe, that this good Work ſhall 'find all the Encouragement you can give it: We preſume 'to approach your Majeſty with our moſt humble Requeſt, 'that you wou'd vouchſafe to perfect the glorious Deſign be-'gun by your pious Predeceſſor, our late moſt Excellent 'Queen, by recommending it in the Manner your Majeſty 'ſhall think moſt proper, to the Care and Wiſdom of your 'Parliament to provide ſuch Maintenance.

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

I *Shall very readily comply with what you deſire, being reſolved to embrace all Opportunities of encouraging and perfecting a Work, in which the Honour of the Church of* England, *and the Advancement of our Holy Religion are ſo much concerned.*

I chuſe to inſert theſe things at large, though ſome Peo-ple may think them too minute, that the Publick may have uncontrovertable Vouchers to prove his Majeſty's extraor-dinary Care for the Church of *England*, tho' the Faction have made the Danger of the Church under his Majeſty's Admini-ſtration, their principal Topick to excite the People to Rebel.

The Faction being ſo Inſolent as to raiſe Mobbs and Tu-mults almoſt on every publick Day; the Juſtices of *Weſtmin-ſter* and the County of *Middleſex* publiſh'd the following Order againſt them.

'IT having of late frequently happened, by the Inſtigation 'and Encouragement of ſome wicked, ſeditious, and ill-'minded Men, under falſe Pretences of Joy, but with real 'Deſign to diſturb the Peace of the Government, that ſeveral 'idle, looſe, diſorderly, mean Perſons, have riotouſly and 'tumultuouſly met and aſſembled themſelves together, with 'great Noiſe and Clamour, committing ſeveral Outrages and 'Breaches of his Majeſty's Peace, to the certain Hurt and 'Damage, as well to the Bodies as Habitations of many, and 'to the great Terror and Affrightment of all his Majeſty's 'good Subjects; the like which Riots, Routs, and unlawful

'Aſſem-

'Aſſemblies, unleſs hereafter hindred and prevented, or timely repreſſed, may prove of very dangerous Conſequence and Hazard to the good State and Government of the Nation. His Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace for this City and Liberty, being deeply affected with the Diſorders that have already happen'd, and conſidering the moſt proper Methods for preventing the like for the future, have agreed and reſolv'd to put the ſeveral Laws againſt Riots, Routs, and unlawful Aſſemblies, in ſtrict Execution; And they have thought fit, and do accordingly Order, That the High and Petty Conſtables of and within this City and Liberty, as alſo the ſeveral Beadles and Watchmen within the ſame, do take effectual Care, and uſe their utmoſt Diligence, not only in the Night, but in the Day-time, as there ſhall be Occaſion; and more eſpecially, when there ſhall be the moſt likely Fear and Suſpicion of the gathering together of looſe and diſorderly Perſons, to commit Riots, within any of their Pariſhes or Precincts, and if need be, that they meet and join together, by the Direction of any of the Juſtices of Peace of this Liberty, or the High-Conſtable thereof, to prevent all ſuch Riots, Routs, and unlawful Aſſemblies, in the ſaid Pariſhes, Precincts, or any Part of the ſaid Liberty. And if ſuch Riots, being made, cannot be ſuppreſs'd but with greater Force, that the ſaid High and Petty Conſtables do ſummon and require, as by Law they may, ſuch a ſufficient Number of Inhabitants to aid and aſſiſt them, their Beadles and Watchmen, in the Suppreſſion thereof, as ſhall be needful and requiſite: And that they apprehend the Offenders in ſuch Riots, Routs, and unlawful Aſſemblies, and bring, or cauſe them to be brought before one, or more, of his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace of this Liberty, or before his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace, who will be daily aſſembled in Petty-Seſſions, within their reſpective Diviſions, on this Occaſion, to anſwer and be dealt withal according to Law: Hereof the ſaid High Conſtable, Petty Conſtables and Beadles may not fail at their Perils: And to the End due Notice of this Order may be had to all Perſons concern'd: It is further Order'd, That a ſufficient Number of Copies hereof be printed and affix'd on ſuch publick Places, and diſpers'd in ſuch Manner, as the High Conſtable of this Liberty ſhall think fit.

By Order of the Juſtices,
W. Taylor, *D. Cl. Pac.*

The 28th of *May*, being the King's Birth-Day, when his Majeſty entered on the 56th Year of his Age, the great Officers of State, the foreign Miniſters and Nobility, waited on his Majeſty at St. *James*'s, the Guns were fired, and the Flags diſplay'd, *&c.* The Court was extream Magnificent, and more Numerous than for many Years paſt; And 'twas obſerv'd, That of Twenty Six Biſhops, Two and Twenty

waited

waited on his Majesty. The Evening concluded with the usual Solemnities, and several Persons, who offer'd to disturb the Peace, were taken up.

The *Jacobites* reserved the Demonstrations both of their *Joy* and *Insolence*, for the next Day, which being the Anniversary of the *Restoration* of the Royal Family, they celebrated in a most extraordinary Manner, not so much out of Compliment to the former, as in Hopes of what they call a *future Restoration*. Their Mobbs in the City broke the Windows of such Houses as were not illuminated, and among 'em, those of the Lord Mayor. Their Cry was, *High-Church* and the Duke of *Ormonde*. In *Smithfield*, there was one of the greatest *Mobbs* that has been known since *Sacheverell*'s Trial, where they burnt a Print of King *William*, &c. This Riot being unexpected, there was not Force enough at hand to suppress it immediately, but at last some Worthy Citizens and Constables quell'd them when they came to *Cheapside*, and about Thirty of the Mutineers were secured, and committed to the *Compter* and other Prisons. The same Evening one *Bournois*, a *French* or *Irish* School-master, was by Sir *Charles Peers* committed to *Newgate*, for High-Treason, having proclaim'd in the Street, That King *George* had no Right to the Crown.

He was afterwards try'd for it, and whipp'd through the City, according to Sentence; and being eat up by the Pox, dy'd in a few Days. It appear'd that he was a Popish Priest, and taught *French* for a Colour.

During these Commotions, the following Accident happen'd, which the *Jacobites* made use of to increase the popular Ferment. On the King's Birth-Day, new Cloathing was deliver'd to the first Regiment of Foot Guards; but so *Coarse*, particularly the *Shirts*, that the Soldiers were much offended at it. There being abundance of *Irish* Papists, and other disaffected Persons, then in the Guards, their Discontent was easily improved by the Enemies of the Government, insomuch that some of the Soldiers had the Insolence to throw their Shirts into the King's, and the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Gardens, at St. *James*'s; upon this, Orders were immediately sent to the Guard at *Whitehall*, to burn those new Shirts, and better were sent them. The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Enemies laying hold on this Occasion to reflect on his Grace, as if he were to blame for the Injustice done to his Regiment, the following Advertisement was publish'd.

'His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* being inform'd, that 'the Undertakers for Cloathing the first Regiment of Foot 'Guards, had deliver'd to the several Companies their Cloath-'ing, no way answerable to the Pattern agreed for; his Grace 'thereupon ordered the said Cloathing to be visited, who 'finding the Soldiers very much abused in their Shirting, 'his Grace immediately directed the Shirts to be burnt, as 'well to punish, as to deter such Undertakers from commit-

'ting the like Abuſes for the future, which was done accordingly; and the reſt of the Cloathing has been compared with the Pattern, that the Soldiers may have Juſtice done in all the other Particulars. In the mean time his Grace ordered Two Shirts to be made of good Linen Cloth for each Soldier, in lieu of one; as likewiſe new Waſtcoats, inſtead of the Waſtcoats made by the Undertakers of their old Coats, and the old Cloathing to remain to each Soldier's own Uſe.

On the Second of *June*, the Duke Review'd the Regiment, and ſpoke to the Soldiers thus.

Gentlemen,

'I am much concerned to find your Complaints ſo juſt about the ill State of your Cloaths. I take this Opportunity to tell you, that I am wholly innocent of this Grievance; and, depend upon it, no Application ſhall be wanting on my Part, to trace out the Meaſures that have been taken to abuſe you and me. I am reſolved nothing ſhall divert me from demanding forthwith (wherever it may happen to fall) a juſt Satisfaction, and ſhall think nothing too much on my Part, in regard to ſo much Merit. I have order'd you a new Set of Cloathing, as will be every way becoming his Majeſty's firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards. I deſire you will return theſe, and take your Old, till ſuch time as the New can be compleated, which, I give you my Word, ſhall be as ſoon as poſſible. I have had the Honour to ſerve with ſome of you a great many Campaigns, and believe you will do me the Juſtice to tell the World, that I never willingly wronged any of you; and if I can be ſerviceable to any (the leaſt) of you, you may very readily command it, and ſhall be glad of any Opportunity for that Purpoſe. I hope I ſhall now leave you good Subjects to the beſt of Kings, and every way entirely ſatisfied.

The Soldiers made great Shouts, to expreſs their Joy and Satisfaction; and his Grace was pleaſed to preſent each Company with a Barrel of Beer to drink his Majeſty's Health.

Mr. *William Churchill*, the Contracter for the *Cloathing*, publiſh'd an Advertiſement, wherein he vindicated the Duke of *Marlborough* fully, and laid the Blame upon the Woollen-Draper he contracted with, and the Woollen-Draper and Linen-Draper threw it upon one another; ſo that as the Guilt was not fix'd, no Puniſhment enſu'd.

About the middle of the Month there was an intercepted Letter return'd hither from *Ireland*, being Written by Captain *Wight*, a reformed Officer of *Windſor*'s Regiment, to his Friend in that Country, and, by a Miſtake, carried to a Perſon of the ſame Name, wherein were theſe trayterous Expreſſions; *The Duke of* Ormonde *has got the better of all his Enemies, and I hope we ſhall be able in a little Time, to ſend* George *home to his own Country again.* Upon this, a Warrant was iſ-

ſued

ſued from the Secretary's Office, for apprehending Captain *Wight*, who abſconding, a Reward of 50 *l.* was offer'd by the Government, to any that ſhould diſcover him.

Not many Days after, Mr. *George Geffreys* was ſeiz'd at *Dublin*, juſt upon his Arrival there from *England*; and being examin'd before the Lords Juſtices, a Packet was found about him, directed to Dr. *Jonathan Swift*, Dean of St. *Patrick*, *Dublin*. This Packet Mr. *Jeffreys* own'd, he had receiv'd from the Duke of *Ormonde*'s Chaplain; and ſeveral treaſonable Papers being found in it, the ſame were tranſmitted hither to the Government; and in the mean time, Mr. *Jeffreys* was obliged to give Bail for his Appearance; of which the Atheiſtical *Libeller SWIFT*, having Notice, and that Search was made after him, he thought fit to abſcond.

About the beginning of *March* 1713-14, there was publiſhed Mr. *Stanhope*'s Anſwer to *the Report of the Commiſſioners ſent into* Spain, &c. In which he mentions *a Treaty of Commerce which was agreed, concluded, and ratified, in due Form, on both ſides*, between himſelf, and King *Charles* III's Miniſters; but he could not obtain leave from the Queen to lay it before the ſaid Commiſſioners; becauſe that Treaty made by Mr. *Stanhope* with King *Charles*, being infinitely more Advantageous than that which was afterwards concluded with King *Philip*, the late Miniſtry were wiſer than to ſuffer it to be made Publick: But the General being now under no Reſtraint, he thought fit to do himſelf and the Nation Juſtice, by publiſhing the ſaid Treaty, as follows:

Treaty of COMMERCE *made at* Barcelona *the* 10*th of* July, 1707.

CHARLES III. by the Grace of God, King of *Caſtile*, *Leon*, *Aragon*, of both *Sicilies*, *Jeruſalem*, and alſo of the *Indies*, *&c.* Archduke of *Auſtria*, Duke of *Milan*, *Burgundy* and *Brabant*, Earl of *Hapsburg*, *Flanders* and *Tyrol*, *&c.* To all and ſingular to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come, Greeting.

Whereas a Treaty betwixt Us and the moſt Serene and Potent Princeſs *ANNE*, Queen of *Great-Britain*, *&c.* containing not only the Renovation and Confirmation of all Treaties of Friendſhip and Commerce, made betwixt our Kingdoms on both Sides, but others tending to cultivate and corroborate mutual Friendſhip and Benevolence betwixt us, was concluded and ſigned at *Barcelona* the 10th Day of *July* laſt, in the following Words.

WHereas the ancient Friendſhip, and Courſe of Trade and Commerce, carried on for ſo many Years betwixt the Subjects of *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, has been of late interrupted and diſturbed; and whereas the moſt Serene and Potent Princeſs *ANNE*, Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the moſt Serene and Potent Prince *CHARLES* III. King of *Spain*, are very deſirous to renew the ancient Friendſhip and Courſe of Trade and Navigation, betwixt their Subjects on both Sides, and firmly to eſtabliſh, by ſtricter Bonds, what has been found,

by many Years Experience, to be highly Advantageous to both Kingdoms: Her Majesty of *Great-Britain* has thought good, for this End, to constitute and appoint *James Stanhope*, Esq; General of the Armies of the most Serene Queen of *Great-Britain*, Counsellor of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, *&c.* And his *Catholick* Majesty has also thought fit to nominate and appoint *Anthony Florianus*, Prince of the sacred *Roman* Empire and of *Lichtenstein*, Knight of the *Golden Fleece*, chief Governor of his Sacred Imperial Majesty's Court and Stable, and *Emanuel Joachim Garci Alvarez de Toledo* and *Portugal*, of *Oropeza* and *Alcauditte*, Count: And *Joseph Folc* of *Cardona*, Count of *Cardona*, Great Admiral of *Aragon*, Privy Counsellor of his *Catholick* Majesty; To negotiate and treat Matters belonging to Commerce and Navigation: Who being both of them provided with sufficient full Powers, as appears by the Letters Patents, the Copies of which are subjoined to the End of this Treaty; by Power and Virtue whereof, having had frequent Meetings and Conferences, they have consented and agreed to the following Articles.

I. It is concluded and agreed, That there shall be an universal, perfect, and sincere Peace, betwixt the Queen of *Great-Britain* and the King of *Spain*; as also betwixt their Heirs, Successors, and the Subjects of both Nations, and the Territories, Dominions, and Kingdoms subject to either, to be observed and continued from this Day forward; and that their Inhabitants and People, of whatever Rank and Degree, shall for time to come reciprocally help, assist, and shew to one another all Manner of Love, good Offices, and Friendship.

II. 'Tis agreed, That all and singular the Treaties of Peace, Friendship, Agreement, Confederacies, free Commerce and Navigation, which have been betwixt both Crowns in any Time past, and especially those to be mentioned in the close of this Article, shall be held to be as firmly renewed and established, by Virtue of this present Treaty, as if they were here inserted verbatim; provided they be not contradictory to one another, nor any way lessen the Force of these present Articles, and so as the Articles and Heads concluded and agreed on by the latest Treaty ought to be fulfilled, according to the Sense expressed and declared in the said latest Treaty, without regard in that case to any former Treaty. That the Royal Cedulas or Patents, which contain divers Privileges granted by the most Serene and Powerful Prince *Philip* IV. of pious Memory, and are also confirmed by the Treaty of *May* 13-23, 1667, of which mention is here afterwards to be made: And that likewise all other Grants formerly made by his most Serene *Catholick* Majesty, or any other King of *Spain*, shall have the same Force and Effect with this present Treaty, or others therein confirmed.

III. And

III. And whereas, among ſo many late Commotions and Tumults, that have diſturbed the Peace and Tranquillity of *Spain*, (in which the Queen of *Great Britain* and her Subjects have intereſted themſelves, for no other End but to promote the publick Advantage and Safety of the *Spaniſh* Dominions) there have been very many Priſoners taken on both Sides, and that many are likewiſe detained in Priſon, eſpecially in *America*; that the Peace now entered into, and the Confederacy, may be compleated, and in all Points duly obſerved, it is agreed and concluded, by virtue of this Treaty, That all the Subjects on both Sides, of what Rank, Degree, and Condition ſoever, who have been made Priſoners by either, whether in *America*, or any where elſe, ſhall be reſtored and ſet at Liberty as ſpeedily as poſſible; and every one, whom it may concern, Viceroys, Governours, Generals, Miniſters, and Officers, appointed either by the Queen of *Great Britain*, or the King of *Spain*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, or other Places, ſhall take care, as ſoon as 'tis required of them, that all Priſoners ſhall immediately be ſet at Liberty, without Charge or Ranſom, and allowed to embark on any Ships or Veſſels which ſhall be ſent to receive them.

IV. All Merchandize, Things, and Goods, of what Species ſoever, which the Subjects of *Great Britain* import into *Spain*, (for which, any time before this, Cuſtoms under the Name of Conſumption, or other Tolls uſed to be demanded) ſhall not be obliged to pay the ſaid Tolls, till Six Months after the Day that the ſaid Merchandize, Things, and Goods are unloaded, or until they are really ſold and delivered.

V. It is agreed and concluded, That the Subjects of *Great Britain* may bring and import into the Dominions of *Spain*, all ſorts of Goods, Wares, Manufactures, and Fruits, the Produce of the Dominions of *Morocco*, which they load in their own Name, and on Board their own Ships; nor ſhall any greater Toll be demanded for the ſame than uſual, although the ſaid Goods be not carried through any of the Garriſon Towns in *Africa*, or other Places under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*.

VI. That the Merchants, and other Subjects trading in the Dominions of *Spain* and *Great Britain*, may certainly be able to know and underſtand what Duties may be lawfully demanded of them, and that all Occaſions of Controverſie and Diſpute about the Payment of Tolls and Impoſts may be prevented; Books of Rates, commonly called Fueroes, containing an exact Account of the Cuſtoms and Impoſts agreed upon by Commiſſioners from the Queen of *Great Britain* on the one Side, and Commiſſioners from the King of *Spain* on the other, ſhall be adjuſted and eſtabliſhed in Twelve Months after the ſigning of this Treaty, unleſs it be agreed and concluded either beforehand, or in the laſt Article of the Treaty: And the ſaid Books of Rates, or Fueroes, ſhall be pub-

liſhed through all the *Spaniſh* Dominions, and have equal Force and Virtues, as if they were annexed to this preſent Treaty. And the Subjects of *Great Britain* ſhall not be obliged to pay any other or greater Tolls or Duties for the Merchandize and Goods particularly ſpecified in the Books of Rates, than what is therein ſet down; and for the other Goods not mentioned in thoſe Tables, the Rate of Seven *per Cent.* ſhall be demanded upon the Credit of the Inſtrument declaring the Charge and Prices of the Merchandize and Goods, which ſhall be exhibited by the Merchant or Factor, confirmed by Witneſſes or Oaths.

VII. Whereas it is declared in the Seventh Article of the aforeſaid Treaty of *May* 13-23. 1667. that all the Goods, Eſtates, Merchandize, Ships and Veſſels, or other things whatever, carried into the Dominions or Places ſubject to the Crown of *Great Britain* as Prize, and in the ſaid Dominions and Places judged and condemned as lawful Prize, were by virtue of that Article taken for Goods and Merchandize of the Product of the Iſlands of *Great Britain*; 'tis agreed and concluded, That for Time to come, all Goods taken as Prize, by Ships of War, ſet out either by the Queen of *Great Britain*, or by private Subjects of *Great Britain*, ſhall, without any Difference, be eſteemed as Merchandize, and Goods of the Produce of the *Britiſh* Iſlands.

VIII. 'Tis agreed and concluded in the laſt Place, That the moſt ſerene Queen of *Great Britain*, and the moſt ſerene King of *Spain*, ſhall confirm and ratifie all and ſingular the Compacts, Capitulations, Articles, Conceſſions, and all other the Conventions aforeſaid whatſoever, by Letters Patents under their reſpective Great Seals, ſigned and drawn up in valid, ſufficient and effectual Form, and interchangeably deliver the ſame within Ten Weeks after the Date of theſe Preſents. In Witneſs whereof we the aforeſaid Plenipotentiary of *Anne*, Queen of *Great Britain*, and the aforeſaid Plenipotentiaries of the moſt ſerene *Charles* III. King of *Spain*, have ſigned and ſealed theſe preſent Articles at *Barcelona*, the 10th of *July* 1707.

James Stanhope.

Anthony Florianus, Prince of *Litchtenſtein.*
(L. S.)
Count of *Orepeza.*
(L. S.)
Great Admiral of *Aragon.*
(L. S.)

WE having ſeen and conſidered the abovementioned Treaty, have approved, ratified, agreed to, and confirmed the ſame in all its Articles and Clauſes; as by theſe Preſents we do for our ſelves, our Heirs, and Succeſſors, approve, ratifie, agree to, and confirm the ſame; engaging, and on our Royal Word promiſing, that all and ſingular contained

ed in the aforeſaid Treaty, we ſhall faithfully and religiouſly obſerve, and cauſe to be obſerved; and that as far as in us lies, we ſhall never ſuffer them to be violated or contravened by any one, or in any Manner. And for the further Confirmation and Strengthning of the ſame, we have ſigned theſe Preſents with our Royal Hand, and ordered our Great Seal to be affix'd to them.

Given at our City of Barcelona, *the* 9th *of* January, *Anno Dom.* 1708.

CAROLUS, *R.*

Enroll'd in the Court of *Chancery* of our Sovereign Lady *ANNE*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain*, &c.

per Jonath. Gorſtelowe Snow, Prothonatur.

Secret Article.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of *Caſtile*, *Leon*, *Aragon*, and both *Sicilies*, *Jeruſalem*, and the *Indies*, &c. Archduke of *Auſtria*, Duke of *Milan*, *Burgundy*, and *Brabant*; Count of *Hapsburg*, *Flanders*, and *Tirol*, &c. To all and ſingular to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting.

Whereas a certain ſecret Article betwixt us and the moſt ſerene and potent Princeſs *ANNE*, Queen of *Great Britain*, was concluded and ſigned at *Barcelona*, the 10*th* Day of *July* laſt, in the following Words.

THE moſt ſerene and moſt potent Princeſs *ANNE*, Queen of *Great Britain*, and *Charles* III. King of *Spain*, being deſirous to knit the Ties of the Friendſhip and Alliance now concluded in ſuch a Manner, as that the mutual Conveniencies and Advantages of it may redound ſo viſibly to the Benefit of the Subjects of both Crowns, that their common Intereſts may cement an eternal and indiſſoluble Union between them; and conſidering that the moſt effectual and proper Means to this End will be to form a Company of Commerce to the *Indies*, by which it being obtained that thoſe vaſt and rich Provinces of the Dominions of his Catholick Majeſty, will enable the Monarchies of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, to make ſuch Diſpoſitions of Forces as ſhall, by curbing their Enemies, ſecure to their Subjects an univerſal and laſting Peace and Tranquillity.

It is therefore concluded and agreed, by Virtue of this ſecret Article, That ſuch a Company of Commerce as has been mentioned ſhall be formed, conſiſting of Subjects of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, in the Dominions of the Crown of *Spain* in the *Indies*; and all the Meaſures taken, which ſhall, on both Sides, be judged moſt proper and conducive to ſuch an Eſtabliſhment. But becauſe it is not poſſible at preſent to enter into the Particulars of ſuch a Settlement, becauſe the Duke of *Anjou* is at this time unjuſtly poſſeſſed of thoſe Provinces of *Spain*, which are the principal Seats of Trade, and in which reſide the Perſons moſt underſtanding and proper to bring this Matter to a good Concluſion, 'tis re-

ſerv'd to ſettle the Form which the ſaid Company of Commerce to the *Indies* ſhall have, till ſuch Time as *His Catholick Majeſty* ſhall be poſſeſs'd of the Court of *Madrid*: Both their ſaid Majeſties, as well the moſt ſerene Queen of *Great Britain*, as the moſt ſerene *Catholick* King, obliging themſelves, that they will apply, each on their Part, all the Meaſures which ſhall appear to them conducive to the Compaſſing and Pefection of ſo important a Buſineſs, and removing all the Difficulties and Impediments which might obſtruct it.

But in caſe unforeſeen Events and Accidents, which it is not poſſible to prevent, ſhould (which it is not believed) obſtruct and hinder, that ſuch a Company as has been mentioned ſhould have the deſired Settlement and Concluſion; in ſuch Caſe *His Catholick Majeſty* does oblige himſelf, and promiſe for himſelf, and all the Kings his Succeſſors, that he will grant to the Subjects of her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, the ſame Privileges and the ſame Liberty of a free Trade to the *Indies*, which his Majeſty's own *Spaniſh* Subjects ſhall enjoy; a previous Security being given for the Payment of the Royal Duties, which, by Right, belong to him.

His Catholick Majeſty obliges himſelf likewiſe, that from the Day that the general Peace ſhall be ſettled, and conſequently that his Majeſty ſhalt be in Poſſeſſion of the Dominions in the *Indies* belonging to the Crown of *Spain*, to the Day that the abovementioned Company of Commerce ſhall be wholly ſettled and eſtabliſhed; he will give Licenſe and Permiſſion, that the Subjects of the moſt ſerene Queen of *Great Britain* may yearly, and every Year, trade to all the Ports and other Places of the *Indies*, under the Dominion of the Crown of *Spain*, with Ten Ships of Five Hundred Tuns each, or more or fewer Ships, provided their whole Burthen does not exceed in all Five Thouſand Tuns; in which Ships they ſhall be at Liberty to tranſport, ſell, and traffick for, in the abovementioned Ports and Places of the *Indies*, all the Merchandizes and Commodities which *His Catholick Majeſty's* own *Spaniſh* Subjects are permitted to tranſport and traffick for; provided always that they pay, and ſatisfie all the Royal Duties, which, for the abovementioned Merchandizes and Commodities, ſhall belong to *His Catholick Majeſty*; and provided that the ſaid Ten Ships ſhall be regiſter'd in the Port of *Cadiz*, or in ſuch other Port of *Spain* as *His Catholick Majeſty* ſhall appoint, ſetting out from ſuch Port to ſail to the *Indies*, and giving an Obligation, that from the *Indies* they ſhall return to the ſame Port of *Cadiz*, or to ſuch other Port as ſhall have been appointed, as has been ſaid, by *His Catholick Majeſty*, to be again regiſter'd, without touching before at any other Port of *Spain*, *Great Britain*, or *France*, except in Caſe of being forced to do ſo by Storm. And they are to bring with them proper Certificates and Teſtimonies from the Governours and Miniſters of *His Catholick Majeſty* belonging

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to the Places where they ſhall have traded; to the End that it may appear that they have comply'd with what is here directed, with that Fairneſs and good Faith which is expected, and which has always been obſerved by the *Engliſh* Nation, in their Dealings with that of *Spain*.

His Catholick Majeſty will likewiſe permit that the abovementioned Ten Ships of Trade be accompany'd by ſuch a Number of her Majeſty of *Great Britain*'s Ships of War, as ſhall be neceſſary for their greater Protection and Security; provided always, that on board the ſaid Ships of War there may not be loaded any kind of Merchandize, they being to ſerve only, as has been ſaid, for Convoy, to ſecure the abovementioned Ten Ships of Trade: His Catholick Majeſty declaring likewiſe, as he does declare from this Time forward, that he will not cauſe to be paid, or demand any Indults, or any other kind of Donative, on Account of the Trade of the abovementioned Ten Ships, contenting himſelf barely with the punctual Satisfaction of the Royal Duties, as hath been ſaid; for which End his Catholick Majeſty will cauſe the neceſſary Diſpatches and Orders to be given them, that no Miniſters of *Spain* in the *Indies*, may give them any Diſturbance or Moleſtation, but rather all the Favour and Aſſiſtance they ſhall want. And the moſt ſerene Queen of *Great Britain* does offer, and promiſe on her Part, that the abovementioned Ships of War ſhall, both at the Time of their going to, and returning from the *Indies*, take under their Convoy ſuch Ships belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, as ſhall be willing to make uſe of that Opportunity; provided, that on this Score the ſaid Ships of her Majeſty of *Great Britain* may not be detained any longer Time than they ſhall want for getting themſelves ready to go to Sea: And likewiſe on board the ſaid Ships of War they ſhall bring ſuch Plate, and other Effects, which ſhall be delivered them, belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, returning and delivering the ſame to the Perſons to whom they ſhall be conſigned, with due Care, and a juſt Account of their own Diſcharge.

And it being evident to all Men, that the Forces with which the Crown of *France* has diſturbed *Europe*, have been furniſhed and ſupply'd by the great Treaſures it draws, and has drawn from the *Spaniſh* Dominions in the *Indies*, by the fraudulent Introduction of their Commodities, and their Trade in thoſe Countries; and there being likewiſe no doubt to be made, but that the Excluſion of the *French* from that Trade is not of leſs Conſequence and Convenience to the Crowns that now treat, than that the Subjects of *Great Britain* and *Spain* ſhould enjoy it.

It is hereby agreed, ſettled, and concluded, between the moſt ſerene Queen of *Great Britain* and the King of *Spain*, for themſelves, and all the Kings their Succeſſors, That from this

this Time forward for ever, all *Frenchmen*, being Subjects of *France*, shall be entirely excluded, as well out of the abovementioned Company of Commerce, as out of all other kind of Trade with the Dominions of his Catholick Majesty in the *Indies*, which they shall not be allowed to manage, either directly or indirectly, either in their own Names, or those of others: The abovementioned the most serene the Queen of *Great Britain* and the King of *Spain* obliging themselves, and all the Kings their Successors, forasmuch as this imports their Monarchies and Subjects, and the universal Good and Quiet of *Christendom*; That they will never consent, by any Article in a Treaty of Peace, or by any other Treaty, publick or private, to any Matter which shall be repugnant to this Exclusion of the Subjects of *France* out of the abovementioned Company, and out of any kind of Trade to the Dominions of his Catholick Majesty in the *Indies*. And that if on the one Side, the most serene Queen of *Great Britain*, or on the other Side, his Catholick Majesty, or any of their Heirs and Successors, Kings or Queens of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, shall be wanting to this Agreement, by admitting either by an Article in a Treaty of Peace, or by any other Treaty, publick or secret, as has been said, *Frenchmen* being Subjects of *France*, either into the abovementioned Company, or to the Commerce to the *Indies*; in such a Case, the Party so contravening, whether it be the most serene Queen of *Great Britain*, or the most serene Catholick King, or either of their Heirs or Successors, shall not, nor ought not to have Right to demand, and insist upon the Complyance of what is stipulated in this private Article; and consequently it shall remain at the Liberty and free Choice of the other Party, which shall have observed this Agreement, to annul or execute this secret Article, as to the said Party shall seem meet.

And I *James Stanhope*, Brigadier in the Armies of her Majesty of *Great Britain*, Senator of *Great Britain*, Envoy Extraordinary from her Majesty to the Catholick King, and appointed Commissary and Plenipotentiary to treat and conclude whatsoever relates to mutual Alliance and Commerce, as is expressed in the Power, the Copy of which is added to the End of this Treaty; do, by virtue of the Liberty which is thereby committed to me, in the Name of the most serene and potent Princess *ANNE*, Queen of *Great Britain*, agree and consent to the foregoing Conditions and Agreements expressed in the secret Article. And we Don *Florian* of the sacred Empire, Prince of *Lichtenstein*, &c. Don *Manuel Joachim Garcia Albares* of *Toledo* and *Portugal*, Count of *Orepeza*, &c. and Don *Joseph Folc* of *Cardona*, *Enil*, and *Borgia*, Count of *Cardona*, Admiral of *Aragon*, &c. Commissaries, Plenipotentiaries named by the most serene and potent Prince *Charles* III. King of *Spain*, to treat and conclude what relates to the

the Eſtabliſhment of the Friendſhip, Alliance, and Commerce, between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, as appears by the Powers given to us, of which a Copy is annexed at the End of this Treaty, do agree in the Name of his Catholick Majeſty to all the Conditions and Agreements which are expreſſed in this ſecret Article. And all we the abovementioned Plenipotentiaries do promiſe, that this preſent Treaty ſhall be approved, confirmed, and ratified, as well by the moſt ſerene Queen of *Great Britain*, as by the moſt ſerene the Catholick King, in the moſt valid and due Form; and likewiſe that the ſaid Ratifications on each Side ſhall be delivered within the Space of Ten Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day of the Date of this preſent Article.

In Witneſs whereof, we have ſigned it with our own Hands, and ſealed it with the Seal of our Arms, at *Barcelona*, the 10*th* Day of *July* 1707.

James Stanhope.
(L. S.)

Antonio Florian, Prince of *Lichtenſtein*.
(L. S.)
Count of *Orepeza*.
(L. S.)
Admiral of *Aragon*.
(L. S.)

WE having ſeen and conſidered the ſecret Article abovementioned, have approved, ratified, agreed to, and confirmed the ſame, as by theſe Preſents, for our ſelves, our Heirs, and Succeſſors, we do approve, agree to, and confirm the ſame; engaging, and on the Word of a King promiſing, that we ſhall ſtrictly and religiouſly obſerve, and cauſe to be obſerved, all and ſingular what is contained in the ſecret Article abovementioned, and as far as in us lies, ſhall not ſuffer it to be violated by any Body, in any thing. And for the greater Certainty and Confirmation of this, we have ſigned theſe Preſents with our Royal Hand, and commanded our Great Seal to be thereunto affixed.

Given at our City of Barcelona, *the* 9th *of* January, *Anno Dom.* 1708.

CAROLUS, *R.*

Enroll'd in the Court of *Chancery* of our Sovereign Lady *ANNE*, Queen of *Great Britain*, &c.

per Jonath. Gorſtelowe Snow, Prothonatur.

I return to the Proceedings of Parliament, where we left them in our laſt.

On the Firſt of *June*, the Lords ſent to the Commons the *Bill for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in his Majeſty's Service*, &c. And the Amendments made to the Bill by their Lordſhips were, after a Debate, agreed to. Mr. *Shippen*, formerly one of the Commiſſioners of publick Accompts, having, on this Occaſion, reflected on the Miniſtry, as if they deſign'd to ſet up a *Standing Army*; and inſinuated, as if, after

ter all the Clamour that had been raiſed, their *Secret Committee* would end in *Smoke*: Mr. *Boſcawen*, Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold, reply'd, That 'he could not forbear taking Notice of 'the Inſolence of a Sett of Men, who having committed the 'blackeſt Crimes, had yet the Aſſurance to dare the Juſtice of 'the Nation; But that he hoped thoſe Crimes would not long 'remain unpuniſh'd; That the *Committee of Secrecy* were ready 'to make their Report; and had directed their Chairman to 'move the Houſe, that a Day might be appointed for receiv-'ing it; and, That in the mean Time, he might venture to 'aſſure the Houſe, That they had found ſufficient Matter to 'impeach of High-Treaſon, ſeveral Lords, and ſome Com-'moners. Mr. (*Robert*) *Walpole* alſo ſaid, 'That he wanted 'Words to expreſs the *Villany* of the laſt *Frenchified Miniſtry*; and General *Stanhope* added, 'he wonder'd, That Men who 'were guilty of ſuch enormous Crimes, had ſtill the Auda-'cioufneſs to appear in Publick. The ſame Day, the Com-mons agreed, That the Honourable *Willoughby Bertie*, and *Francis Annesley*, Eſqrs. ſitting Members, were not duly ele-cted; and, That *George* Lord *Carbery*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and *Charles Allanſon*, Eſq; Petitioners, were duly ele-cted for the Borough of *Weſtbury* in the County of *Wilts*. They alſo agreed, That Sir *Thomas Styles*, Bart. ſitting Member, was not, and that *Edward Minſhall*, Eſq; Petitioner, was duly elected for the Borough of *Bramber*, in the County of *Suſſex*.

The ſame Day, there was a Debate in the upper Houſe, about the *Bill for continuing the Impriſonment of the Conſpirators againſt the Life of the* late King *William*. A Petition having been offer'd to the Lords in their Behalf, the Lord *North and Grey* moved, That a Day might be appointed to conſider of it; and was ſeconded by the Lord *Trevor*. They were oppo-ſed by the Lord *Townſhend*, who ſaid, he wonder'd any Mem-ber of that Auguſt Aſſembly would ſpeak in Favour of ſuch execrable Wretches, who deſign'd to have embrued their Hands in the Blood of their Sovereign; and moved, that their Petition be rejected. The Lord *Delawar* repreſented, 'That after the Death of King *William*, the Parliament left to 'the Diſcretion of the late Queen either the continuing in 'Priſon, or enlarging of theſe Criminals; That no Body 'doubted her late Majeſty's being a Princeſs of great Cle-'mency; but that, at the ſame Time, ſhe had ſuch a Re-'ſpect for the Memory of King *William*, ſuch a Regard to 'the Safety of crowned Heads, and ſuch an Abhorrence for 'the Crimes with which theſe Priſoners ſtood charged; that 'ſhe did not think fit to releaſe them from their Confine-'ment; That all theſe Reaſons and Conſiderations were now 'enforc'd, by the open Diſaffection which ſome People 'ſhew'd to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and that 'they ought to be ſo tender of the Preſervation of ſo pre-'cious a Life, as his Majeſty's, that in his Opinion, it were

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' neceſſary to make the *Act* in Queſtion *Abſolute*, and not ' leave the Confinement of the Criminals to his Majeſty's ' Diſcretion, leſt his natural Clemency ſhould make him ' over-look his own Safety. He concluded, with ſeconding the Lord *Townſhend*'s Motion, for rejecting the Petition, which was carried without dividing.

Mr. *Robert Walpole* acquainted the Houſe, from the Committee of Secrecy, ' That they had examined the Books and ' Papers referred to them, and had Matters of the greateſt Importance to lay before the Houſe; and that the Committee ' had directed him to move, that a Day might be appointed ' for receiving their Report: Upon which, it was *order'd*, that the Report be receiv'd upon that Day Seven-night; and that all the Members do then attend the Service of the Houſe, on Pain of incurring their higheſt Diſpleaſure. Then they reſolv'd, That *Rowland Cotton*, and *Henry Vernon* of *Sudbury*, Eſqrs. Sitting Members, were not duly elected; and, that *Crew Offley*, Eſq; and Sir *Bryan Broughton*, Bart. were duly elected Burgeſſes to ſerve for *New-caſtle* under *Line*.

On the Third, the King came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to,

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1715, *and for making forth Duplicates of* Exchequer *Bills and Lottery Tickets loſt, burnt, or deſtroyed; and for enlarging the Time for adjuſting Claims in ſeveral Lotteries; and for making forth New Orders in lieu of certain Lottery Orders obliterated or defective; and for continuing certain Duties on Hops, until the firſt Day of* Auguſt 1715.

An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in his Majeſty's Service, and for the Payment of the ſaid Forces and of their Quarters.

Then both Houſes adjourn'd to the 8th; but the Committee of Secrecy was order'd to ſit during the Adjournment.

' On the 9th, Mr. *Walpole*, *from the* Committee of Secrecy, ' *acquainted the Houſe*, That he had a Report to preſent, (according to their Order) but was commanded by the Committee to make a Motion before he read it, That there are ' in the Report Matters of the higheſt Importance: That ' although the Committee had Power to ſend for Perſons, ' Papers, and Records, they did not think fit to make uſe ' thereof, believing it to be neceſſary, in order to bring Offenders to Juſtice, that ſome Perſons ſhould be ſecured before 'tis poſſible they ſhould know what they are to be examin'd to, and leſt they ſhould have Notice, from what ' ſhould be read, to make their Eſcape: He was commanded ' (according to former Precedents) to move, that a Warrant ' may be iſſued by Mr. Speaker to apprehend certain Perſons ' who ſhall be named to him by the Chairman of the ſaid ' Committee; and that no Members may be permitted to

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'go out of the House. *Hereupon it was* ordered, *First*, That 'the Lobby be cleared of all Strangers, the Back Doors of 'the Speaker's Chamber locked up, the Key brought, and 'laid upon the Table. And that the Serjeant do ſtand at 'the Door of the Houſe, and ſuffer no Member to go forth. '*Secondly*, That Mr *Speaker* do iſſue his Warrant to the Ser-'jeant, to take into his Cuſtody ſuch Perſons as ſhall be 'named by the Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy, in 'order to their being examin'd before them. Hereupon Mr. *Speaker* iſſued his Warrants, to take into Cuſtody ſeveral Perſons that were named by Mr. *Walpole*, particularly Mr. *Matthew Prior*, and Mr. *Thomas Harley*, the firſt of whom was immediately apprehended, and the other ſome Hours after.

Then Mr. *Walpole* acquainted the Houſe, 'That the Com-'mittee of *Secrecy* had peruſed the Books and Papers referred 'to them, and had agreed upon a Report, which they had 'commanded him to make: That it was contain'd in Two 'Books, one of which was the Report, and the other an Ap-'pendix to it, which contain'd at large thoſe Letters and 'Papers which were referr'd to in the Report. He read the Report, and delivered it in at the Table, with the Appendix, and the Books which were referr'd to the ſaid Committee. The reading of the Report having taken up from One till about Six in the Afternoon, a Motion was made by the Friends of the *late Miniſtry*, and the Queſtion put, That the further Conſideration of it be adjourn'd till the next Morning, it was carried in the Negative, by 282 Votes, to 171; and order'd that *the Report be now read*: Upon which the Clerk of the Houſe having read till half an Hour paſt Eight, the further Conſideration of it was *adjourn'd* till the next Morning.

Before we proceed, it is neceſſary to give a *general Idea* of this *Report*, in Order to which, we muſt obſerve; 1. That *the ſeveral Books and Papers referr'd to the Committee, chiefly relate to the late Negotiations of* Peace and Commerce; 2. *To the intended* Demolition *of* Dunkirk; 3. *To the obtaining and diſpoſing of the* Aſſiento Contract; 4. *To ſome Negotiations concerning the* Catalans; *And* 5. *To ſecret Tranſactions relating to the* Pretender: The Committee in this Report have only gone through the Books and Papers relating to the 1ſt, 4th, and 5th Heads; and reſerv'd for another *Report*, the Affairs of *Dunkirk* and the *Aſſiento*.

The firſt Part of this *Report* may be ſubdivided into *Ten Points, viz. Firſt*, The *Clandeſtine Negotiations*, with Monſieur *Meſnager*, which produced *Two Setts* of *Preliminary Articles*; the one *private* and *ſpecial* for *Great-Britain* only; the other *General* for all the *Allies* 2*dly*, The *extraordinary Meaſures* purſued to form the Congreſs at *Utrecht*; 3*dly*, The *Trifling* of the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, by the Connivance of the *Britiſh Miniſters*. 4*thly*, The *Negotiation* about the *Renunciation*

ciation of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy. 5*thly*, The *fatal Suſpenſion* of *Arms*. 6*thly*, The *Seizure* of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in order to *diſtreſs* the *Allies*, and *favour* the *French*. 7*thly*, The Duke of *Ormonde*'s acting in Concert with the *French* General. 8*thly*, The Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Journey to *France*, to negotiate a *ſeparate Peace*. 9*thly*, Mr. *Prior*'s and the Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s Negotiations in *France*. And 10*thly*, The *Precipitate Concluſion of the Peace* at *Utrecht*.

After this, the Committee *offers to the Houſe* what they have found material in the Papers referr'd to them, concerning the *Catalans*, and the *Pretender*; inſert at large, a Letter from the Earl of *Oxford* to the Queen, dated *June* the 9th 1714; together with *an Account of publick Affairs from* Auguſt the 8th 1710, to *June* the 8th 1714; and conclude with taking Notice of ſeveral *glaring Inconſiſtencies*, that are *obvious* to every Body, *by* comparing the *late Queen's Declarations*, with the *Meaſures* her *Miniſters preſumed* to take *in carrying on theſe important Negotiations*. The Report it ſelf having been Twice publiſh'd, and by Conſequence in moſt Peoples Hands, we refer to it; and content our ſelves with inſerting that Part of it which ſhews how the late Queen was impoſed upon by her Tory Miniſters, ſo as to become guilty of groſs Contradictions, as follows.

The Committee having obſerv'd ſeveral *Tranſactions*, *Orders*, and *Directions*, given by the Miniſters in the Queen's Name, in no manner agreeable to her Majeſty's Sentiments and Intentions, as expreſſed in her ſeveral *Meſſages* to *Parliament*, and *Speeches* from the *Throne*, concerning the Terms of Peace which ſhe was pleaſed to Communicate to both Houſes; thought it their Duty to enter into a particular Examination of this Matter, and to compare *her Majeſty's Declarations with* the *Meaſures that her* Miniſters preſum'd to take in carrying on theſe important Negotiations. The firſt Time the Queen made Mention of the Peace to the Parliament was *Decemb.* 11, 1711; when nothing had been concluded between *England* and *France*, but the *Special Preliminaries* ſign'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *St. John*, on the Part of *England*, and Mr. *Meſnager* on the Part of *France*, *September* 27, 1711, and the *General Preliminaries* ſign'd by Mr. *Meſnager* only, which were ſent over by the Earl of *Strafford*, as the Foundation of a General Peace. After theſe Preliminaries were ſign'd, Mr. *St. John* preſs'd Mr. *de Torcy*, that the King of *France* would explain himſelf with Regard to the Allies; and ſuch Explications as the King of *France* thought fit to make, are contain'd in the Anſwer to the Memorial brought by Mr. *Gaultier*, *November* 18, 1711. Upon which her Majeſty, at the opening of that Seſſion, in laying before the Parliament the State of the Treaty then on Foot, ſaid, *That notwithſtanding the Arts of thoſe who delight in War, both Place and Time are appointed for opening the Treaty of a General Peace. Our Allies, eſpecially the States*

States General, whose Interest I look upon as inseparable from my own, have, by their ready Concurrence, express'd their Confidence in me. The Queen thought the States had readily concurr'd with her, but it must be remembred, that the States had in the strongest manner represented against the Propositions signed by Mr. *Mesnager*, as *too general* and *uncertain*, not being a *sufficient Foundation* upon which a Negotiation might be hazarded; they dreaded the fatal Consequences of opening the General Conferences, before the Articles offer'd by *France* were made *Specifick*, and before they knew what they were to trust to for their own Barrier and their Commerce. But instead of acquainting the Queen with these Representations, or acting according to her Majesty's Sentiments, Mr. *St John*, *October* 9, declares, *Certain it is, that her Majesty is so far determin'd in her Measures, that those will deceive themselves who may imagine by Delay to break them.* And *October* 29, 'The Queen 'remains firm in her first Resolution of causing the Confe- 'rences to be open'd upon the Articles sign'd by Mr. *Mesnager*. 'And *November* 2, The Queen will not finally concert a Plan 'for the Prosecution of the War with the States, until they 'join with her in agreeing to open the Conferences of Peace. 'And *November* 15, Lord *Strafford* says, he had now told them 'her Majesty's Order to him was to declare, that she should 'look upon any Delay as a refusal to comply with her Pro- 'positions. By these Threats and extraordinary Measures, the States are compell'd by the Queen's Ministers, to consent to open the Conferences; when at the same Time her Majesty was persuaded, *that they readily concurr'd in what had been propos'd to them.* Her Majesty declares, *she looks upon the Interest of the States General to be inseparable from her own.* Mr. *St. John* declares, *That* Britain *had gone so much too far in weaving her Interest into that of the Continent, that it would prove no easy Task to disentangle them, without tearing and rending.*

The Queen says further, 'The Princes and States which 'have been engag'd with us in this War, being by Treaties 'intituled to have their several Interests secur'd at a Peace, 'I will not only do my utmost to procure every one of them 'all reasonable Satisfaction, but I shall also unite with them 'in the strictest Engagements for continuing the Alliance, in 'order to render the General Peace secure and lasting. And in her Message of the 17th of *January* following, her Majesty again expresses *the Care she intended to take of all her Allies, and the strict Union in which she propos'd to join with them.* By these Declarations it appears, her Majesty's own Resolution was to *unite with* the Allies *in the strictest Engagements.* But her Ministers had taken upon them, in the private Propositions sent over by Mr. *Prior*, to insert an Article, *That the Secret should be inviolably kept between* England *and* France, *till allow'd to be divulg'd by the Consent of both Parties.* And although *France* had offer'd to treat with *England* and *Holland*, either

either ſeparately, or jointly, with the reſt of the Allies, at the Choice of *England*, the Queen's Miniſters excluded the Allies, and in the Conference held with Monſieur *Meſnager*, *they are much ſurpriz'd to find that he had Orders to inſiſt, that the Queen ſhould enter into particular Engagements, upon divers Articles, which depend not upon her, and which regard the Intereſt of the Allies*: And they *inſiſted that it was abſolutely neceſſary to remit the Diſcuſſion of the particular Intereſts of the Allies to General Conferences*. And when Mr. *St. John* was preſſing Mr. *de Torcy* to give them ſome Explications of what was deſign'd for the Allies, he aſſures him, *If the King would offer a Plan of Specifick Preliminaries, the Queen will never communicate it to her Allies*. And upon another Occaſion, he declares, *This Negotiation was begun and carry'd on upon a Suppoſition, that the Queen muſt deſiſt from many Conditions, which in Rigour ſhe was oblig'd to procure for her Allies*.

In the Meſſage of *January* 17, the Queen declares, *her Plenipotentiaries had begun, in purſuance of their Inſtructions, to concert the moſt proper Ways of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with her, according to their Treaties, and particularly with relation to* Spain *and the* Indies. And her Majeſty had ſaid before, in Anſwer to an Addreſs from the Houſe of Lords, preſented *December* 11, 1711, *I ſhould be ſorry any one could think I would not do my utmoſt to recover* Spain *and the* Indies *from the Houſe of* Bourbon. The Committee cannot doubt but her Majeſty was determin'd *to recover* Spain *from the Houſe of* Bourbon: But that her Miniſters had no ſuch Thoughts, and did not in the leaſt endeavour it, appears in every Part of the Negotiation. In the firſt Propoſitions ſent over by Mr. *Prior*, Demands are made of the King of *France*, to be perform'd by the King of *Spain*, which the King of *France* was to engage for. And as appears by an Entry in Lord *Strafford*'s Book, Mr. *Prior* had Orders to ſee if they had full Powers from *Spain*. In the *Special Preliminaries*, ſign'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *St. John*, it is ſaid expreſly, *The King promiſes, in the Name of the King of* Spain *his Grandſon, and according to the Powers which his Majeſty has received from that Prince that Port* Mahon *and* Gibraltar *ſhall remain to the* Engliſh. Theſe Steps had been taken by the Queen's Miniſters, even before her Majeſty had made theſe Declarations; which the Committee cannot therefore but conclude her Majeſty was not inform'd of. And although the Queen's Plenipotentiaries were oblig'd by their Inſtructions to inſiſt, *That* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *ſhould not be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon, when the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, *February* 11, 1711-12, gave in their ſpecifick Explanation of the *General Preliminaries*, ſign'd by Mr. *Meſnager*, the King of *France* made his firſt Offers in the Name, and by Virtue of Powers from his Grandſon King *Philip*, as King of *Spain*. *March* 4, 1711-12, at a meeting of the Miniſters of the Allies

at *Utrecht*, Count *Sinzendorff* inſiſted, That the Reſtitution of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould be expreſly mention'd. Upon which Occaſion, it appears by a Letter from the *Engliſh* Miniſters, *March 6, That they were the only Miniſters that did not make any mention at all of* Spain, *and that they were ſenſible of the diſadvantageous Conſequences of being ſo.* All the Attempt that the Queen's Miniſters ever made towards obtaining this great Point, which her Majeſty declares *ſhe ſhould be ſorry any one cou'd think ſhe did not do her utmoſt to procure*, was to demand Aſſurances that the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* ſhould never be united. The Method of preventing this Union was never mentioned by the Queen's Miniſters in order to be treated of, nor the Senſe of *France* and *Spain* ever ask'd upon it, till the latter End of *March* 1712.

In this Meſſage her Majeſty further adds, 'The World 'will now ſee how groundleſs thoſe Reports are which have 'been ſpread abroad by Men of evil Intentions, to ſerve the 'worſt Deſigns, as if a ſeparate Peace had been treated, for 'which there has not been the leaſt Colour given.

In this Declaration, her Majeſty is adviſ'd by her Miniſters, in order to clear them from the juſt Suſpicions which all the World had conceiv'd of the *ſeparate Meaſures* they were engaged in, not only to declare *there* had *not been the leaſt Colour given* for ſuch Jealouſies, but to brand all that entertain thoſe Apprehenſions, with the Character of *Men of evil Inclinations*, that had the *worſt Deſigns to ſerve*. But that moſt juſt Cauſe hath *been given for* theſe *Reports*, is ſufficiently evident from what was juſt now obſerv'd. The Miniſtry had inſiſted, 'That the Secret ſhould be inviolably kept between '*England* and *France*, excluſive of all the Allies. A ſeparate 'Negotiation between *England* and *France* had been carry'd 'on by Papers ſent backward and forward, and much Time 'ſpent therein, as is ſaid in Lord *Strafford*'s Inſtructions. Mr. *Prior* had been ſent into *France*, and Mr *Meſnager* had been in *England*, and not the leaſt Communication was given for Five Months together to any of the Allies of theſe Tranſactions, which were depending from *April* 1711, to *September* following. When the *General Preliminaries* were ſign'd, which were ſent over as a Foundation to open the General Conferences, a Set of *Special Preliminaries* between *England* and *France* was ſign'd on both Parts, which were *conceal'd*, publickly *diſown'd*, and *never appear'd till this Enquiry*; and all theſe Tranſactions had paſs'd, however diſguis'd to her Majeſty before the Time that her Miniſters adviſ'd *the Queen to impoſe ſo groſly upon the Nation*, as to declare in Parliament, *there* had *not been the leaſt Colour given for theſe Surmiſes*. Her Majeſty is adviſ'd to declare, 'That to report 'that a ſeparate Peace had been treated, proceeds from evil 'Intentions, and to ſerve the worſt Deſigns. But the Committee obſerve, That after this Declaration of the Queen,

her

her Miniſters propoſe to *France*, agreed with *France*, and ſent poſitive and repeated Orders to the Queen's Plenipotentiaries, not only to *treat*, but to *conclude a Separate Peace* with *France June* 20, 1712. Mr. *St. John* acquaints Mr. *de Torcy*, *The Queen will make no difficulty to conclude immediately a Separate Peace with* France, *leaving the Allies a Time wherein they may have Liberty to ſubmit to ſuch Conditions as ſhall be agreed upon between the Queen and the* moſt Chriſtian *King*. In Anſwer to this, Mr. *de Torcy* tells Mr. *St. John*, *Upon Condition the Queen does immediately make a Separate Peace, and keep no Meaſures with her Allies, the King has determin'd to ſend his Orders to permit the* Engliſh *Troops to enter into* Dunkirk. *July* 12, 1712, Mr. *St. John* thinks 'the Queen in a Condition not to loſe 'a Moment's Time in concluding with the Miniſters of 'France the Convention for a General Suſpenſion of Arms, 'both by Sea and Land, and even the Treaty of Peace be-'tween *Britain* and *France*. And *Auguſt* 4, 1712, Mr. *de Torcy* acquaints Mr. *St. John*, 'That the King conſented to the 'Duke of *Savoy*'s having *Sicily* upon certain Conditions; 'wherein one expreſs Condition is, That a Peace be con-'cluded between *England* and *France*, *Spain* and *Savoy*. And at laſt, when the Treaty drew near to a Concluſion, and almoſt all the Allies were ready to ſign, *February* 20, 1712-13, poſitive Orders are ſent to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries to conclude and ſign with *France*; and on the 28th, Lord *Bolingbroke* repeats thoſe Orders. The Committee cloſe this Head with repeating a Paſſage from one of Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Letters to Mr. *Prior*, wherein he ſays, 'If ſuch Overtures as 'theſe were not inſtantly accepted, our Separate Peace 'would, ſitting this Parliament, be addreſs'd for, made, ap-'prov'd, and the Cauſe of *France* for once become Popular 'in *Great-Britain*.

On the 6th of *June*, 1712, the Queen ſays, *I am now come to let you know upon what Terms a General Peace may be made.* On the ſame Day, Lord *Bolingbroke* acquaints Monſieur *de Torcy*, 'That tho' the King of *France* had not anſwer'd the 'Queen's Demands, according to Expectation, the Queen 'would not defer going that Day to Parliament, and making 'all the Declarations that were neceſſary to render the Na-'tion unanimouſly inclined to the Peace.

The Queen ſays, *The Difficulties had been increas'd by other Obſtructions, artfully contriv'd to hinder this great and good Work*: Whereas it is notorious, that the Miniſters had receiv'd but the Day before, the Account that King *Philip* had conſented to make the *Renunciation*; upon which Account only the Queen's ſpeaking to the Parliament had been deferr'd

The Queen ſays, *I have not omitted any Thing which might procure to all our Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is neceſſary for their Security.* Lord *Bolingbroke*, on the very ſame Day, in his Letter to Monſieur *de Torcy*, ſays,

Lord *Strafford* is going back to *Utrecht*, and in the Inſtructions he is to carry, will put the Queen's Plenipotentiaries ‘ in a Condition to keep no longer thoſe Meaſures to which “ they have hitherto been obliged to ſubmit; but from hence- ‘ forth they may openly join with thoſe of *France*, and give ‘ Law to them who will not ſubmit to juſt and reaſonable ‘ Conditions.

The Queen ſays, *Nothing has mov'd me from ſteadily purſuing, in the firſt Place, the true Intereſt of my own Kingdoms.* Lord *Bolingbroke* juſt before, on the 24th of *May*, had propos'd to Monſieur *de Torcy*, ‘ That the Queen being much more in- ‘ tent upon the General Peace, than any particular Advan- ‘ tages, Commiſſaries ſhould be appointed to ſettle, after the ‘ Peace, ſuch Points relating to Trade, as requir'd a longer ‘ Diſcuſſion than the preſent Criſis would admit.

The Queen ſays, *That to prevent the Union of the Two Crowns, ſhe would not be content with what was Speculative, but inſiſted upon ſomething Solid*: Although Monſieur *de Torcy* had before declar'd to the Queen's Miniſters, ‘ That to accept of this ‘ Expedient which they propos'd, would be to build upon a ‘ Sandy Foundation.

The Queen ſays, *The Nature of the Propoſal for a Renunciation is ſuch, that it executes it ſelf; and that* France *and* Spain *are thereby more effectually divided than ever.* But Monſieur *de Torcy* had before aſſur'd the Queen's Miniſters, That ‘ this ‘ Renunciation would be null and void, by the fundamental ‘ Laws of *France*; and they would deceive themſelves who ‘ accepted of it as an Expedient to prevent the Union of the ‘ Two Crowns.

The Queen ſays, *Proviſion is made, that the ſame Privileges and Advantages as ſhall be granted to any other Nation by* France, *ſhall be granted in like manner to us.* But it appears, by a Letter of Lord *Bolingbroke*'s in *January* following to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, That *France* refus'd to let our Trade ſtand upon the Foot of *Gens amiciſſima*; declar'd the Tariff of 1664, which was granted to the *Dutch*, except the Four Species, *was too Beneficial for us*; and refus'd to grant it until another Tariff ſhould be made in *Great-Britain* exactly conformable to that of 1664, whereby our Duties would be reduced, as theirs are in *France*, by that Tariff.

As to our Commerce with *France*, the Queen ſays here, *June* the 6th, 1712. *It was in a Method of being ſettled.* And Mr. *Prior* ſays of it in *May* following, near a Twelvemonth after, ‘ We had like to have made an *Athanaſian* Buſineſs of ‘ it at *Utrecht*, by that Explanation of our own Way of un- ‘ derſtanding our own Commerce. Their Letters to you, ‘ full of Surmiſes and Doubts, that all was unhinged; and ‘ their Letters to us again, That Explanations, however ‘ made, were only to ſave Appearances, and ſignified nothing: ‘ This *Melange*, I ſay, and my endeavouring to underſtand

‘ it,

'it, had like to make me run mad, if the Duke of *Shrewsbu-*
'*ry*'s extreme good Senſe, and Monſieur *de Torcy*'s not only
'honeſt, but right Underſtanding, had not redreſs'd us.

The *Queen* ſays, *The* French *conſented to deliver up* Newfound-land *and* Placentia. But it muſt be remembred, That in the Preliminaries ſigned in *September* preceding, the *French* had reſerv'd to themſelves *a Liberty of taking and drying Fiſh in* Newfoundland.

The *Queen* ſays, *An abſolute Ceſſion was to be made of* Nova Scotia, *or* Acadia. But Cape *Breton*, which was always underſtood to be, and is ſo declared by the *Queen*'s Inſtructions to the Duke of *Shrewsbury* to be Part of *Nova Scotia*, is expreſly given up to *France*.

The *Queen* ſays, *The Trade to* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies, *may in general be ſettled, as it was in the Time of the late King of* Spain, Charles *the Second*. But when the Project of the Treaty of Commerce came from *Madrid*, Lord *Bolingbroke* ſays of it, 'They had ſent a blind, lame, miſhapen, indigeſted Monſter, 'inſtead of that fair Off-ſpring which we had Reaſon to ex-'pect from our Candour

The Committee obſerve, That if all the other Parts of this Speech be ſtrictly examin'd, it will be found that the Miniſtry did *ſo groſly deceive the Queen*, in order to impoſe upon the Parliament by her Authority, that there is ſcarce a Paragraph that does not contain ſome *unfair*, or at leaſt *equivocal Repreſentation of the State of the Negotiations*. And when the *Queen* was adviſ'd by her Miniſters to make this Communication to Parliament, as the Terms upon which a general Peace might be made, it is very evident, they had no Aſſurances that *France* would make good what they prevail'd upon the *Queen* to declare in ſo ſolemn and publick a Manner. For on *June* the 11*th*, the Biſhop of *Briſtol* is directed by Mr. St. *John*, to *diſcourſe with the Miniſters of the Allies agreeably to the Plan contained in her Majeſty's Speech*: But before his Lordſhip makes this Step, Mr. St. *John* tells him, 'It will be proper 'that he ſpeaks firſt with the *French* Plenipotentiaries upon 'this Subject; whether they will be willing, and in what 'Manner they will be willing to give this Communication 'to the Allies. In anſwer to which, the Biſhop of *Briſtol* writes word, *June* the 28*th*, *that the* French *Plenipotentiaries declared they had no ſuch Orders, and without them they could not do it*; and in this Refuſal of owning the *Queen's* Speech, as containing their Maſter's Offers, and in abſolutely denying to treat upon it, the *French* Plenipotentiaries perſever'd, even after the *Dutch* had conſented to treat upon that Plan, and to accept the *Queen's* Speech *pro Materia tractandi*.

The Committee having proceeded thus far in the Peruſal and Examination of the Books and Papers referred to them, thought it not proper to defer this Report until they had perfected what remains, eſpecially upon the Affairs of Dunkirk, *and the* Aſſiento.

On the 10th of *June*, the Commons resumed the Consideration of the Report from the *Committee of Secrecy*, and the rest being read, (which lasted till about Four in the Afternoon) Sir *Thomas Hanmer* moved, That the Consideration be adjourned until *Monday* Seven-night; and was seconded by the leading *Tories*, who moved also, that the said Report be printed, to be perused by all the Members of the House. Hereupon Mr. *Robert Walpole* said, 'He could not but wonder, that 'those Gentlemen, who had shewed so great Impatience to 'have the Report laid before the House, should now press 'for adjourning the Consideration of it. That as for the '*Committee of Secrecy*, as they had not yet gone through all 'the Branches of their *Inquiry*, they could have wish'd some 'longer Time had been allow'd them to peruse and di-'gest several important Papers. That in order to that, 'they would have deferr'd three Weeks, or one Month, the 'laying their Report before the House, but that some Gen-'tlemen having reflected on the pretended Slowness of the 'Committee, since the said Report was now before them, 'they must e'en go through with it. General *Stanhope* added, 'That for his own Part, he would readily agree to give 'those Gentlemen all the Time they could desire to consi-'der of the *Report*, but that since they themselves had pre-'cipitated this Affair, he was of Opinion they ought to 'prosecute it with Vigor, lest by stopping on a sudden, 'they should fortifie the Notion, which the Friends of the 'late Ministry had, with great Industry propagated among 'the People, that *The Report of the Committee of Secrecy would vanish into Smoak*: The rather, because these malicious In-'sinuations had raised the Spirits and Insolence of the dis-'affected, and were the principal Cause of the present Fer-'ment among the giddy Multitude. That he agreed with 'the Member who had moved for the Printing of the Re-'port, that not only the House, but the whole World might 'be convinc'd of the Fairness and Impartiality of their Pro-'ceedings: But that the Crimes of some Persons named in the 'Report, were so obvious to every Body, that they ought, 'in his Opinion, immediately proceed to the impeaching of 'them. The *Tories* still endeavoured to put it off, and some proposed the adjourning of the Debate till that Day Seven-night; and others, would have been contented to defer it for Three Days only: But the Whiggs were staunch against all Delays; and the Question being put about Seven a Clock in the Evening, on the Motion made by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, it was carried in the Negative by 280 against 160. This Point being gained, Mr. *Walpole* said, 'He made no 'Question, that, after the Report had been twice read, the 'whole House was fully convinced, that *Henry*, Lord Vis-'count *Bolingbroke*, was guilty of *High Treason, and other high 'Crimes and Misdemeanours*. That therefore he impeach'd

'him

'him of those Crimes: But if any Member had any thing 'to say in his Behalf, he doubted not but the House was ready to hear him. Hereupon the *Tories* look'd on one another; and there was, for some Minutes, a deep Silence, which Mr. *Hungerford* broke by saying, 'That in his O'pinion, nothing was mentioned in the Report in Relation to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, that amounted to High Trea'son: But no Body having seconded him to Purpose, the Resolution for impeaching Lord *Bolingbroke* of *High Treason* and other *High Crimes* and *Misdemeanours*, pass'd, and Candles being brought in, according to Order, the Lord *Conings-by* stood up, and said, 'The worthy Chairman of the Com'mittee has impeach'd the *Hand*, but I do impeach the *Head*: 'He has impeach'd the *Clerk*, and I the *Justice*; He has im'peached the *Scholar*, and I the *Master*: And so impeach'd *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, of *High Treason* and other *High Crimes* and *Misdemeanours*. Hereupon Mr. Auditor *Harley* made a long Speech; wherein he endeavoured to justifie his Brother, 'As having done nothing but by the im'mediate Commands of the late Queen; urging, that the 'Peace was a good one, and approved as such by two Par'liaments; and other such threadbare Topicks: Concluding 'that the Facts mentioned in the Report, and which were 'charged on the Earl, could not be construed to amount to '*High Treason*, but only, in strict Rigor, to *Misdemeanours*. He was back'd by Mr. Auditor *Foley*, the Earl's Brother-in-Law, who complain'd of the Hardship put upon that Nobleman, in charging him with *High Treason*, before they had examin'd the Report: But what was more favourable for the Earl, was spoke by Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, one of the *Committee of Secrecy*, who said, 'That as to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, they had more than 'sufficient Evidence to convict him of High Treason, upon 'the Statute 25 *Edw.* III. But that as to the Earl of *Oxford*, 'he doubted whether they had either sufficient Matter, or 'Evidence to impeach him of Treason. But another honourable Member of the *Committee of Secrecy* having assured the House, That *besides what had appeared before them, and was mentioned in the Report, they had other Evidence*, Viva voce: It was likewise resolved, without dividing, 'To impeach *Robert*, 'Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, of *High Treason*, and other '*High Crimes* and *Misdemeanours*; and ordered, 'That the '*Committee of Secrecy* draw up Articles of Impeachment, and 'prepare Evidence against both, after which the further Consi'deration of the Report, was adjourn'd to that Day Seven'night; and the *Report*, and the *Appendix*, ordered to be printed.

Next Morning, the Earl of *Oxford* went to the House of Peers, and at first appeared pretty serene and unconcerned: But finding that most Members avoided sitting near him; and that even some of the late Ministry were shy of exchanging Words with him, he was dash'd, and retired out of the

House. That same Day, the Commons *ordered*, 'That Mr. 'Speaker do send a printed Copy of the Report from the 'Committee of Secrecy to the Sheriff of every County, and to 'the returning Officer of every City and Borough sending 'Members to Parliament.

On the 15*th* of *June*, Mr. *Walpole*, from the *Committee of Secrecy*, acquainted the House, 'That he was directed to move, 'that the Persons taken into Custody (pursuant to the Or-'der of the House of the 9*th* instant) might be examined in 'the most solemn Manner, according to former Precedents: Upon which it was *ordered*, 'That such Members of the 'Committee of Secrecy, who are Justices of the Peace for the 'County of *Middlesex*, should examine *Matthew Prior*, and 'Thomas Harley, Esqs; at the said Committee, touching Mat-'ters contain'd in the several Books and Papers referr'd to 'them.

On the 17*th*, Mr. *Walpole* acquainted the House, 'That '(pursuant to their Order) Mr *Prior* had been, the Day be-'fore, examined before the *Committee of Secrecy*, and during a 'long Examination, there appeared Matters of such Impor-'tance, that the Committee had directed him to move the 'House, that he might be confined in close Custody, and no 'Person permitted to come to him: Upon which it was *ordered, That he be confined in close Custody, and no Person permitted to come to him without Leave from Mr* Speaker. This Order occasioned various Reports: Some affirm'd, That the Earl of *Oxford*, or some of his Friends, had been in close Conference with Mr. *Prior*, and so effectually tamper'd with him, that he was more shy and reserved in answering Questions than he had been before: Whatever there was in this, 'tis certain that Mr. *Prior* did prevaricate, as will appear in its proper Place. Printed Copies of the *Report* from the *Committee of Secrecy* were delivered to the Members of both Houses; Upon which Mr. *Bromley* moved, *that the further Consideration of the Report* be adjourned till *Tuesday* the 21*st* of *June*, that the Members might have Time to peruse it. Which was *ordered* accordingly. So fair were the Whiggs in their Proceedings to the Tories.

After these Impeachments were ordered, that of the Duke of *Ormond* became the principal Subject of Discourse. The High Church Party was very insolent, and made his Name the Signal for their Mobs and Tumults, and threatned the Government and Parliament too if they proceeded against him. His Zeal for the Church was their principal Topick to excite the Mobs to appear for him; and his noble Birth, the Services of his Ancestors, and of himself in *Flanders*, during King *William*'s Reign, were insisted upon. Nor was his Generosity, or rather his profuse and extravagant Way of living, omitted, to prepossess the People in his Favour; but all signified nothing; for tho' the King, at his first Arrival, shewed

ſhewed more Lenity and Reſpect to the Duke, than his Conduct deſerved, and ſeemed willing to paſs by his Miſcarriages, while General, as far as poſſible; The Behaviour of the Duke, and his pretended Friends, was ſuch, as made it impracticable; for inſtead of diſcouraging the Mobs, who, by the Faction, were taught to cry out, *An Ormond*, in Oppoſition to King *George*, he plainly countenanced them, and took a great deal of Pride to be the Idol of the Rabble He affected to have People of Quality appear at his Levies, and frequent his Houſe; and, inſtead of behaving himſelf ſubmiſſively, had the Vanity to dare the Government, by publiſhing an Account of his Conduct, while General, as if he had been irreprehenſible; but what he deſigned as an Apology, proved a heavier Charge upon him, than his greateſt Enemies could well have form'd: For therein he plainly owned, that he had been a willing Tool to the late Tory Miniſtry, and acted more like a Spy and a Bravo for *France*, than like a General for *Great Britain*. The Publication of that Piece made many of thoſe, who before had favoured him, change their Sentiments; and his Inſolence being no longer to be born with, the Houſe, on the 21*ſt* of *June*, having, according to Order, further conſidered the Report of the *Committee of Secrecy*, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* ſtood up and ſaid, 'He wiſh'd he were not obliged to break Silence on that 'Occaſion; but that, as a Member of the *Secret Committee*, 'and of that great Aſſembly, which ought to do the Nation 'Juſtice, he thought it his Duty to impeach *James*, Duke of 'Ormond, of *High Treaſon*, and other *High Crimes* and *Miſdemeanours*; he was ſeconded by Mr. *Boſcawen*, Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold. The Duke's Friends made ſeveral Speeches in his Defence upon the abovementioned Topicks. They pleaded, that what he had done, was only in Obedience to the Queen, and at moſt could amount to no more than high Miſdemeanours; but the contrary being plainly prov'd by the Report, as well as by his own Piece, intituled, his *Conduct*; 'twas, after a long Debate, reſolved by 234 againſt 187, 'To impeach him of *High Treaſon*, and other *High Crimes* and 'Miſdemeanours, and that the *Committee of Secrecy* ſhould draw 'up Articles of Impeachment, and prepare Evidence a-'gainſt him. His Flight to *France*, and his traiterous Conduct ſince that Time, has ſufficiently juſtified the Impeachment, and made it plain to the World, that he acted not meerly as a Tool, but as an Original, againſt his Majeſty's Succeſſion, the Proteſtant Religion, and the Civil Liberties of his Country.

The next Day the Commons reſumed the Conſideration of the Report from the *Committee of Secrecy*, and Mr *Aiſlaby*, Treaſurer of the Navy, moved, 'That *Thomas*, Earl of *Straf-*'*ford*, be impeach'd of *High Crimes* and *Miſdemeanours*, for

'which

'which he ſaid were, 1ſt, The Earl of *Strafford*'s adviſing the '*fatal Suſpenſion* of Arms; which was ſoon after attended 'with ſeveral Misfortunes that befel the Allies; and, at laſt, 'reduced them to the Neceſſity of ſubmitting to the Terms 'of an unſafe, diſhonourable Peace. 2*dly*, Adviſing the Sei-'zing of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in order to diſtreſs the Allies, and 'favour the Enemy. And 3*dly*, The Inſolence and Con-'tempt with which he had treated the moſt ſerene Houſe 'of *Hanover*, and their Generals and Miniſters. Mr. *Bailie* of *Jerviſwood*, a *Scotch* Member, having ſeconded Mr. *Aiſtaby*, Sir *William Wyndham*, and others, endeavoured to juſtifie the Earl of *Strafford*; but their Topicks of Argument being the ſame which had been baffled in the Caſe of the Earl of *Oxford* and the Duke of *Ormond*, they were eaſily anſwered. General *Roſs* ſaid ſomething to excuſe the Suſpenſion of Arms, but Ge-neral *Cadogan* ſhewed, 'That, conſidering the Situation of 'both Armies, the Confederates loſt the faireſt Opportunity 'they ever had in *Flanders* to deſtroy the Enemy's Army, and 'to penetrate into the very Heart of *France*: Adding, 'That 'nothing leſs could be expected from a Miniſtry, who had 'entirely delivered themſelves into the Hands of *France*. Sir *David Dalrymple*, a *Scotch* Member, did with great Clearneſs and Solidity ſum up what had been ſaid on both Sides; and having illuſtrated the Caſe by parallel Inſtances, and proper Obſervations, ſhew'd that both by the *Civil* and *Statute Laws* the Earl of *Strafford* was, at leaſt, guilty of *High Crimes and Miſdemeanours*. Hereupon the Queſtion was put, and (by 268 againſt 100) 'twas reſolved, 'That *Thomas*, Earl of *Strafford*, 'be impeached of *High Crimes* and *Miſdemeanours*; and that 'the *Committee of Secrecy* do draw up Articles of Impeach-'ment, and prepare Evidence againſt him.

The other remarkable Proceedings of Parliament this Month were:

June 18*th*, the Commons reſolved to grant his Majeſty, *Firſt*, 123698 *l.* 10 *s.* for Half Pay for the Year 1715 upon Account, to the Officers of Land-Forces and Marines disban-ded, being his Majeſty's natural-born Subjects, or naturaliz'd. *Secondly*, 2591 *l.* 10 *s.* for Half-Pay for 1715, to the Officers of Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*'s Regiment of Foot, being his Majeſty's natural-born Subjects, or naturalized. And *Thirdly*, 250,000 *l.* towards ſatisfying the Debt due for Sub-ſidies and Arrears upon Account of the Land-Forces.

June 16*th*, they agreed, That Sir *Henry Goring*, Bart. and *Charles Eversfield*, Eſq; were not duly elected; and that the honourable *Arthur Ingram*, Eſq; and *Arthur Ingram*, Eſq; were duly elected Burgeſſes for *Horſham* in *Suſſex*.

June 17*th*, the Commons reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty, 'That he would be pleaſed to direct, when he ſhould think 'it neceſſary, that more Farthings and Half-pence ſhould be 'coined, that they be made of the fineſt *Britiſh* Copper, and

'as

'as near the intrinſick Value as poſſible; and that if any Advantage was to be made thereby, it might be apply'd to the Service of the Publick.

On the 18*th*, it was reſolved, That *Paul Foley*, Eſq; ſitting Member, was not duly elected; and that *John Birch*, Serjeant at Law, Petitioner, was duly elected for *Weobly*, *Com. Hereford.*

June 24, it was *ordered*, *Nemine contradicente*, That *a Bill be brought in for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princeſs* Sophia, *being* Proteſtants; *and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his open and ſecret Abettors.*

The 28*th* of *June*, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* preſented to the Houſe the following Meſſage from his Majeſty.

George R.

'HIS Majeſty having received an Addreſs from the Commiſſioners appointed for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof, repreſenting how difficult they find it to proceed in perfecting the Eſtabliſhment of ſuch Churches, for want of a due Maintenance for the Miniſters who are to attend the Service of the ſame; and praying him to recommend to the Care and Wiſdom of the Parliament, to provide ſuch Maintenance: That this good Work may not be render'd ineffectual, for want of ſuch a Proviſion, his Majeſty does moſt heartily recommend it to this Houſe, to conſider of the beſt Means of ſettling ſuch a Maintenance, as may bring this pious Deſign to Perfection, for the Honour of the Church of *England*, and the Advancement of our holy Religion.

Hereupon the Commons reſolved to take it into Conſideration, on *Monday* the 4*th* of *July*.

On the 1*ſt* of *July*, a *Bill* was ordered to be brought in *to reſtrain all Waggoners, Carriers, and others, from drawing any Carriage with more than Five Horſes in length.* It was alſo order'd, *Nemine contradicente*, that a *Bill* be brought in *for preventing Tumults and riotous Aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing the Rioters:* After which a Complaint being made to the Houſe, by the right honourable *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; of a printed Pamphlet, intituled, *The Evening Poſt*, *from* Tueſday June 28, *to* Thurſday June 30, 1715, wherein is printed a Copy of a Letter ſubſcribed *R. W.* to the Lord *S*—— at the *Bath*, (which had been cried about the Streets, as if wrote by the ſaid Mr. *Walpole* to the Lord *Sunderland*, and had alſo been maliciouſly and induſtriouſly ſent all over the Kingdom) as follows.

My Lord,

'I Have received your Lordſhip's Letter, the Contents of which are rather a Concern to me, than a Surprize; in the general Corruption, I had little Reaſon to believe the

'Neigh-

'Neighbourhood where your Lordſhip is, ſhould eſcape untainted.

'By this Poſt you will have an Account from Lord *T*——— of what has been done in theſe Parts, with ſome Particulars of the *Oxford* Riot; the incloſ'd (My Lord) is a Copy of a Letter ſent to Dr. *Charlett*; but it is not Writing that will ever be able to reduce that Univerſity to a State of Diſcipline or Order; other Means are neceſſary.

'I am now to tell your Lordſhip, the Committee has finiſh'd their Report, and will lay it before the Houſe in a few Days; what the Reſult will be I am doubtful, but we have now nothing for it but a bold Puſh, and accordingly have determin'd to allow no Time to the Enemy to examine or conſider the Report.

'The Impeachments will be for High Treaſon, and other Crimes; and I wiſh we have not in this Reſolution ſtrain'd the Matter too far. Not that I believe we are in any Danger of not ſeeing your Lordſhip confirm whatever Accuſation we ſhall bring before you; the People, who think they have a Right to look into our Actions, know their Strength, know how far they have gone, and that they can ſecure themſelves only by going further.

'If on any drunken Holiday the Government is over-run with Rioters and Seditious Aſſemblies, what Oppoſition may we not reaſonably expect, when we are leading the Favourites of the Faction to the Scaffold?

'If we fail in our Attempt, we muſt be content to bear the Yoke we have been preparing for our Enemies: If we ſhould ſucceed, we ſhall never more be troubled with that Spirit that has been ſo long grievous to us.

'The Guards are ſent for to be in a Readineſs, but I am very doubtful how far they will come into what is neceſſary, ſhould there be Occaſion for them; and muſt therefore go along with thoſe who hold a Neceſſity of raiſing Aſſiſtance from Foreign Troops.

'My Lord, I ſhall ſay no more; *Jacta eſt Alea*; and Fortune in a few Weeks will diſpoſe of us one Way or other.

Lord *S*——— at the *Bath*, I am, *&c. R. W.*

Upon the reading of this Letter, it was *reſolved, Nemine contradicente*, That 'tis a falſe, ſcandalous, and traiterous Libel, highly reflecting on his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament. And *ordered*, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Author, Printer, and Publiſher of the ſame; which was accordingly done, the Printer and Publiſher were taken up, but the Author not diſcover'd.

On the 4th of *July*, the Houſe agreed that Sir *George Barlow*, Bart. ſitting Member, was not; and that *John Barlow* of *Lawrenny*, Eſq; was duly elected for *Haverford Weſt*.

I return to the Proceedings of Parliament, and other important Subjects. The Faction being reſolv'd to weaken his Majeſty's Intereſt as much as they could, they raiſed an Objection from the Twelfth of King *William*, againſt ſuch Naturaliz'd Foreigners as he had made Lords; and deſigning thereby to have excluded them the Houſe, and to have deprived Foreign Naturaliz'd Commoners of the Benefits they had enjoy'd by Virtue of their Naturalization, becauſe they knew that King *William*'s *Dutch* Lords would Vote for the Support of his Majeſty's Title, and that the Naturalized *French* Proteſtants voted generally Right at Elections. They labour'd this Point with the utmoſt Induſtry and Malice, both in and out of the Houſe, but the following Bill was carry'd in favour of thoſe Foreigners, by 190 againſt 140.

An Act to explain the Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King William *the Third, intituled,* An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord King William *the Third, intituled,* An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the *Subject, it is among other Things enacted,* That from and after the Time that the further Limitation of the Crown by that Act ſhould take Effect, no Perſon born out of the Kingdoms of *England, Scotland,* or *Ireland,* or the Dominions thereunto belonging, although he be Naturalized, or made a Denizon, except ſuch as are born of *Engliſh* Parents, ſhould be capable to be of the Privy-Council, or a Member of either Houſe of Parliament, or to enjoy any Office or Place of Truſt, either Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown, to himſelf or to any others in Truſt for him: 'And whereas 'ſome Doubts have ariſen concerning the Conſtruction of 'the ſaid Law, Be it declared and enacted by the King's moſt 'Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent 'of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in 'Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, 'That it was not the Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act, 'that the ſaid Clauſe, or any Thing therein contained, ſhould 'extend, nor ſhall the ſaid Clauſe be conſtrued, adjudged, or 'taken to Extend to Diſable or Incapacitate any Perſon, who, 'at or before His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, was Naturalized, or be of the Privy-Council, or a Member of 'either Houſe of Parliament, or to take or enjoy any Office 'or Place of Truſt, either Civil or Military, or to take or 'have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments 'from the Crown, to himſelf, or any other in Truſt for 'him.

'And for the better Preſerving the ſaid recited Clauſe, in 'the

the ſaid Act of the Twelfth Year of the late King *William* the Third, Entire and Inviolable, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon ſhall hereafter be Naturalized, unleſs in the Bill exhibited for that Purpoſe, there be a Clauſe or particular Words inſerted to declare, that ſuch Perſons ſhall not thereby be enabled to be of the Privy-Council, or a Member of either Houſe of Parliament, or to take any Office or Place of Truſt, either Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown, to himſelf, or any other Perſon in Truſt for him; and that no Bill of Naturalization ſhall hereafter be received in either Houſe of Parliament, unleſs ſuch Clauſe or Words be firſt inſerted or contained therein.

Thus was this Affair, which made ſo great a Noiſe, brought to an eaſy Concluſion, without depriving thoſe Naturaliz'd in King *William*'s Reign of their Privileges, or allowing any Incroachments upon the Limitation in that Act.

On the 12th of *July*, the following Addreſs was preſented to the King by the whole Houſe.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, having, with the utmoſt Satisfaction, received your Majeſty's Gracious Meſſage, recommending to us the providing a Maintenance for the Miniſters who are to attend the Service of the Fifty New Churches, intended to be erected in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof; beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, That we will with all Cheerfulneſs ſet about the making ſuch a Proviſion as ſhall fully anſwer your Majeſty's pious Intentions, and the Wants of ſo many of the Inhabitants of your Two great and populous Cities.

'It is very grateful to your Obedient Commons, to be employ'd in a Work that is ſo much for the Honour of the Church of *England*, and the Advancement of our Holy Religion; and that comes recommended by ſo Gracious a Sovereign, who, ever ſince his happy Acceſſion to the Throne, has taken all Occaſions to expreſs a great and tender Concern for the Support of our Excellent Conſtitution both in Church and State, and the good Order and Welfare of his Subjects.

'As we ſhall always be ready to do our Parts towards the attaining theſe great Ends in every Thing that comes before us; ſo we truſt, That this good Work in particular, which your Majeſty has ſo much at Heart, will bring down the Bleſſing of God upon all your Undertakings, and be a Means of promoting the Quiet and Peace, as it cannot but add to the Glory of your Reign.

'May your Majeſty live not only to ſee it accompliſhed, 'but

'but to enjoy the Fruits of your Piety in a long and prof-
'perous Reign, over a religious and orderly, an obedient
'and thankful People.

His Majesty's Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for the just Concern expressed in this Address for our excellent Constitution both in Church and State; and for the Assurances you give me of promoting so good and pious a Design. I could not expect less from a House of Commons which hath given so many Proofs of their Affection to me, and my Government.

On the 15th of *July*, the Commons had the following Account of Tumults and Riots in *Staffordshire*, from Mr. *Baily*, a Gentleman of that Country, *viz.*

'THAT there are Three *Presbyterian* Meeting Houses,
'not very remote from each other, *viz.* at *Dudley*,
'*West Bromwitch*, and *Oldbury*; That the Proprietors of them,
'observing that several Meeting Houses in that Country
'had been pull'd down by the Mob, they advis'd with Law-
'yers about the Lawfulness of defending themselves, and
'then took a Resolution of doing it, and to assist each other:
'They procured a Warrant from Sir *Henry Gough* to the Con-
'stable of *West Bromwitch*, to keep such sufficient Watch and
'Ward as might be able to disperse tumultuous Rioters. On
'*Tuesday* last, the Mob came to *Bromwitch*, but the brave
'Men who were set to guard the Meeting House, beat them
'off, and with Hand Whips and Cudgels made several of
'them smart, so that on their Knees they ask'd Pardon,
'pray'd for King *George*, and promis'd not to offend any
'more; but, like true *Jacobites*, broke their Promise, and
'came next Day in greater Numbers, and with more des-
'perate Weapons; such as Scythes, Reaping Hooks set in
'proper Handles about Two Yards long, large Clubs, and
'some Fire-arms: But as soon as they came up to the
'Guard, their Courage fail'd them, they flung down their
'Arms, and fled, many of which were pick'd up by Women
'who came out of their Houses to that purpose. It was
'thought proper to take some of them Prisoners; accor-
'dingly they pursued them, and took Thirty Six, and placed
'them in a publick Inn, with a strong Guard upon them, in
'order to take them before a Justice of Peace next Day:
'But that Night, about Twelve a Clock, there came a Mob
'from *Birmingham* of about a Hundred, intending to release
'them. They fired upon the Guard without Doors, and at
'the same Time attack'd the House and broke it; but the
'Guard beat them off, and took several Prisoners, which
'were the next Day, with the rest, had before Sir *Henry*
'*Gough* and his Son, who committed part of them to *Stafford*
'*Goal*, and bound over others to the Assizes The same
'Day, which was *Thursday* last, the Mob came again, and

'now

'now they came on with more than their uſual Courage, 'which caus'd the advanc'd Guard to draw back nearer their 'main Body. The Rebels ſtill came on with Fury, and as 'ſoon as they came within reach, fired upon the Guard, 'who then called up their Men who had Fire-arms to their 'Aſſiſtance, who came, and quickly diſpers'd them; a Gen-'tleman had his Horſe ſhot dead under him, and another 'mortally wounded: Some of the Guards are very much 'wounded, but it's hoped not mortally. They took ſeveral 'Priſoners, amongſt which are the Two Captains; one of 'which is ſaid to be the publick Cryer of *Wolverhampton*. 'Some of thoſe taken appear to be known *Roman Catholicks*. 'Whilſt the Priſoners were under Examination, being ask'd 'who encourag'd them on to this Work? Two of them 'had the Confidence to ſay, they were told that Two Gen-'tlemen of Note, *viz.* Mr. *Vernon*, and Mr. *Lane*, would 'give Six Hundred Guineas a-piece to encourage the Mob: 'It is likewiſe reported in the Country, that the Mob boaſted 'the latter of theſe Gentlemen was to head them.

'When the Mob pull'd down the Meeting-Houſe at *Wol-'verhampton*, one of their Leaders getting on the Top of the 'ſame, flouriſh'd his Hat round his Head, and cry'd, *G——d*—— King *G——ge*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*. A Fel-'low at the ſame Place, ſtanding by as an idle Spectator, 'was charg'd by the Rioters with being a Spy; and, to 'attone for his ſuppoſed Offence, they made him go down 'on his Knees, and cry, *God bleſs King* James *the Third*.

Upon this the following Addreſs was preſented to the King *July* 15, by the whole Houſe.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, 'the Commons in Parliament aſſembled, being 'highly concerned at the continued Endeavours of the Ene-'mies of your Perſon and Government, to diſturb the Tran-'quillity and Happineſs of your Kingdoms, and to deprive 'your People of the great Bleſſings they enjoy under your 'auſpicious Reign: And it having appeared to us, that, by 'the Encouragement and the falſe and traiterous Inſinua-'tions of Perſons diſaffected to your Title and Government, 'great Numbers of your poor deluded Subjects have been 'prevailed upon, in many Parts of the Kingdom, to aſſemble 'together, and, in a tumultuous and rebellious Manner, to 'commit great Diſorders, and do great Injuries to others of 'their Fellow-Subjects and *Fellow-Proteſtants*, we think it our 'indiſpenſable Duty on this Occaſion to expreſs our utmoſt 'Abhorrence of all ſuch traiterous Proceedings, and our 'higheſt Reſentment againſt the Authors and Promoters of 'them; and to renew to your Majeſty the hearty and vigo-'rous Reſolutions of your Faithful Commons, to ſupport 'your Majeſty and your Government againſt all your open

'and

and ſecret Enemies; and to contribute the utmoſt in our Power to the Honour and Safety of your Sacred Perſon, and the Quiet and Security of your Government.

'And to that End, we crave Leave moſt humbly to beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions to the ſeveral Magiſtrates throughout your Kingdom, that the Laws now in Force may be put in a ſpeedy, and in the moſt vigorous Execution, againſt all ſuch Perſons as ſhall be found any way concerned in the rebellious and tumultuous Riots and Diſorders which have been committed, and are now carrying on, by Perſons diſaffected to your Majeſty and your Government; and that a ſtrict Enquiry may be made to diſcover the Authors and Promoters of them, ſo as they may be brought to condign Puniſhment.

'And it being apparent, that the Neglect or Misbehaviour of many Juſtices of Peace, and other Magiſtrates, hath given great Encouragement to the ſaid Diſorders, we crave Leave, in all Humility, to beſeech your Majeſty, that an Account may be taken of ſuch Juſtices of the Peace as have failed in the Diſcharge of their Duty on theſe Occaſions; and that ſuch of them as ſhall appear to your Majeſty to have neglected their Duty, may be forthwith put out of the Commiſſions of the Peace; and that ſuch other Magiſtrates as ſhall likewiſe appear to your Majeſty to have neglected their Duty therein, may be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

'And as your Loyal Commons are fully aſſured, that by the Wiſdom and Steddineſs of your Adminiſtration, the Scepter in your Royal Hand will ſoon become a Terror to all thoſe, who, by open or ſecret Practices, ſhall any way abet the Enemies of your Perſon or Government; ſo from our moſt dutiful Regard to your Majeſty, and in Juſtice to thoſe of your Subjects, who, for their Zeal and firm Adherence to your Majeſty and your Government, have been Sufferers in the ſaid tumultuous and traiterous Diſorders; we do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be moſt graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that an exact Account be taken of the Loſſes and Damages which any of your Subjects have ſuſtained, by reaſon of the ſaid tumultuous and rebellious Proceedings, and that the Sufferers may have full Compenſation made them for their Damages; your faithful Commons moſt humbly aſſuring your Majeſty, that all Expences which ſhall be incurred on that Account, ſhall be made good to your Majeſty out of the next Aids that ſhall be afterwards granted by Parliament.

'And for the Security of your Sacred Perſon, and the quieting the Minds of your faithful Subjects, we do further moſt humbly adviſe your Majeſty, that you will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Orders, that the Magiſtrates

'throughout the Kingdom, in their ſeveral Stations, do 'ſpeedily and effectually put the Laws in Execution againſt *Papiſts* and *Nonjurors*.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you heartily for your Addreſs, and the many Marks of Zeal and Affection which you expreſs for my Honour and Safety, and the Security of the Kingdom.

I will give immediate Directions for putting in Execution the ſeveral Matters which you ſo juſtly recommend to me; and as I am reſolv'd, on all Occaſions, to follow the Advice of my Parliament, ſo I have no doubt but that, by the Bleſſing of Almighty God, and your ſeaſonable and vigorous Aſſiſtance, I ſhall ſoon be enabled effectually to ſuppreſs that Spirit of Rebellion which is ſo induſtriouſly fomented among us, and to eſtabliſh the Peace and Proſperity of my People.

The ſame Day, the Commons reſolv'd, That *John Harvey*, Eſq; ſitting Member, was not duly elected; and, that *John Carter*, Eſq; Petitioner, was duly elected for the County of *Bedford*.

July 20th, the Lords ſent Word to the Commons, that they had agreed to the following Act for preventing Tumults.

'WHereas of late many rebellious Riots and Tumults 'have been in divers Parts of this Kingdom, to the 'Diſturbance of the publick Peace, and the endangering of 'his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the ſame are 'yet continued and fomented by Perſons diſaffected to his 'Majeſty, preſuming ſo to do, for that the Puniſhments pro'vided by the Laws now in being are not adequate to ſuch 'heinous Offences; and by ſuch Rioters his Majeſty and his 'Adminiſtration have been moſt maliciouſly and falſly tra'duced, with an Intent to raiſe Diviſions, and to alienate 'the Affections of the People from his Majeſty: Therefore 'for the preventing and ſuppreſſing of ſuch Riots and Tu'mults, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing the 'Offenders therein, Be it enacted by the King's Moſt Excel'lent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the 'Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons in this 'preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the 'ſame, That if any Perſons, to the Number of Twelve or 'more, being unlawfully, riotouſly, and tumultuouſly aſ'ſembled together, to the Diſturbance of the publick Peace, 'at any Time after the laſt Day of *July*, in the Year of our 'Lord 1715, and being required or commanded by any one 'or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, or by the Sheriff 'of the County, or his under Sheriff, or by the Mayor, 'Bailiff or Bailiffs, or other head Officer, or Juſtice of the 'Peace of any City or Town-Corporate, where ſuch Aſ'ſembly ſhall be, by Proclamation to be made in the King's 'Name, in the Form herein after directed, to diſperſe them-

'ſelves,

'ſelves, and peaceably to depart to their Habitations, or 'to their lawful Buſineſs, ſhall, to the Number of Twelve 'or more (notwithſtanding ſuch Proclamation made) unlaw-'fully, riotouſly, and tumultuouſly remain or continue to-'gether, by the Space of one Hour after ſuch Command or 'Requeſt made by Proclamation, that then ſuch continuing 'together to the Number of Twelve or more, after ſuch Com-'mand or Requeſt made by Proclamation, ſhall be adjudged 'Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and the Offenders therein 'ſhall be adjudged Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death as in Caſe 'of Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

'And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, 'That the Order and Form of the Proclamations that ſhall 'be made by the Authority of this Act, ſhall be as hereafter 'followeth (that is to ſay) The Juſtice of the Peace, or o-'ther Perſon authoriſed by this Act to make the ſaid Pro-'clamation, ſhall, among the ſaid Rioters, or as near to them 'as he can ſafely come, with a loud Voice, command, or 'cauſe to be commanded Silence to be while Proclamation 'is making, and after that, ſhall openly, and with loud Voice, 'make, or cauſe to be made Proclamation in theſe Words, 'or like in Effect:

OUR Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all Perſons, being aſſembled, immediately to diſperſe themſelves, and peaceably to depart to their Habitations, or to their lawful Buſineſs, upon the Pains contained in the Act made in the firſt Year of King George, *for preventing Tumults and Riotous Aſſemblies.*

God ſave the King.

'And every ſuch Juſtice and Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriff, 'Under-Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, and other Head-Officer a-'foreſaid, within the Limits of their reſpective Juriſdictions, 'are hereby authorized, impowered, and required, on No-'tice or Knowledge of any ſuch unlawful, riotous, and tu-'multuous Aſſembly, to reſort to the Place where ſuch un-'lawful, riotous, and tumultuous Aſſembly ſhall be, of 'Perſons to the Number of Twelve or more, and there to 'make or cauſe to be made Proclamation in manner afore-'ſaid.

'And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, 'That if ſuch Perſons, ſo unlawfully, riotouſly, and tumul-'tuouſly aſſembled, or Twelve or more of them, after Pro-'clamation made in manner aforeſaid, ſhall continue toge-'ther, and not diſperſe themſelves within one Hour, that 'then it ſhall and may be lawful to and for every Juſtice of 'the Peace, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff of the County, where 'ſuch Aſſembly ſhall be, and alſo to and for every High or 'Petty-Conſtable, and other Peace-Officer within ſuch Coun-'ty, and alſo to and for every Mayor, Juſtice of the Peace, 'Sheriff, Bailiff, and other Head-Officer, High or Petty-'Conſtable, and other Peace-Officer of any City or Town-

Corporate where ſuch Aſſembly ſhall be, and to and for ſuch other Perſon and Perſons as ſhall be commanded to be aſſiſting unto any ſuch Juſtice of the Peace, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, or other Head-Officer aforeſaid, (who are hereby authorized and impowered to command all his Majeſty's Subjects of Age and Ability, to be aſſiſting to them therein) to ſeize and apprehend, and they are hereby required to ſeize and apprehend ſuch Perſons ſo unlawfully, riotouſly, and tumultuouſly continuing together after Proclamation made, as aforeſaid, and forthwith to carry the Perſons ſo apprehended before one or more of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace of the County or Place where ſuch Perſons ſhall be ſo apprehended, in order to their being proceeded againſt for ſuch their Offences according to Law; and that if the Perſons ſo unlawfully, riotouſly, and tumultuouſly aſſembled, or any of them, ſhall happen to be killed, maimed, or hurt, in the diſperſing, ſeizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to diſperſe, ſeize, or apprehend them, by reaſon of their reſiſting the Perſons ſo diſperſing, ſeizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to diſperſe, ſeize, or apprehend them, that then every ſuch Juſtice of the Peace, Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, Head-Officer, High or Petty-Conſtable, or other Peace-Officer, and all and ſingular Perſons, being aiding and aſſiſting to them, or any of them, ſhall be free, diſcharged, and indemnified, as well againſt the King's Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, as againſt all and every other Perſon and Perſons, of, for, or concerning, the killing, maiming, or hurting of any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo unlawfully, riotouſly, and tumultuouſly aſſembled, that ſhall happen to be ſo killed, maimed, or hurt, as aforeſaid.

'And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſons unlawfully, riotouſly, and tumultuouſly aſſembled together, to the Diſturbance of the publick Peace, ſhall unlawfully, and with Force, demoliſh, or pull down, or begin to demoliſh, or pull down, any Church or Chappel, or any Building for religious Worſhip (certified and regiſter'd according to the Statute made in the firſt Year of the Reign of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intituled, *An Act for exempting Their Majeſty's* Proteſtant *Subjects, diſſenting from the Church of* England, *from the Penalties of certain Laws*) or any Dwelling-houſe, Barn, Stable, or other Out-houſe, that then every ſuch demoliſhing, or pulling down, or beginning to demoliſh or pull down, ſhall be adjudged Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and the Offenders therein ſhall be adjudged Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death as in Caſe of Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

'Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that if any Perſon or Perſons do, or ſhall,

with

with Force and Arms, wilfully and knowingly oppoſe, obſtruct, or in any Manner wilfully and knowingly let, hinder, or hurt any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall begin to proclaim, or go to proclaim, according to the Proclamation hereby directed to be made, whereby ſuch Proclamation ſhall not be made, that then every ſuch Oppoſing, Obſtructing, Letting, Hindring, or Hurting ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſo beginning or going to make ſuch Proclamation, as aforeſaid, ſhall be adjudged Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and the Offenders therein ſhall be adjudged Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death, asin Caſe of Felony without Benefit of Clergy; and that alſo every ſuch Perſon and Perſons ſo being unlawfully, riotouſly, and tumultuouſly aſſembled, to the Number of Twelve, as aforeſaid, or more, to whom Proclamation ſhould or ought to have been made if the ſame had not been hindred, as aforeſaid, ſhall likewiſe, in caſe they or any of them, to the Number of Twelve or more, ſhall continue together, and not diſperſe themſelves within one Hour aft-r ſuch Let or Hindrance ſo made, having Knowledge of ſuch Let or Hindrance ſo made, ſhall be adjudged Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death as in caſe of Felony, without Benefit of the Clergy.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That if after the ſaid laſt Day of *July*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifteen, any ſuch Church or Chapel, or any ſuch Building for religious Worſhip, or any ſuch Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Stable, or other Out-Houſe, ſhall be demoliſhed or pulled down wholly, or in Part, by any Perſons ſo unlawfully, riotouſly, and tumultuouſly aſſembled, that then, in caſe ſuch Church, Chapel, Building for religious Worſhip, Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Stable, or Out-Houſe, ſhall be out of any City or Town, that is either a County of it ſelf, or is not within any Hundred, that then the Inhabitants of the Hundred in which ſuch Damage ſhall be done, ſhall be liable to yield Damages to the Perſon or Perſons injured and damnified by ſuch demoliſhing or pulling down wholly, or in part; and ſuch Damages ſhall and may be recovered by Action, to be brought in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter* (wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, or any Imparlance, ſhall be allowed) by the Perſon or Perſons damnified thereby, againſt any Two or more of the Inhabitants of ſuch Hundred, ſuch Action for Damages to any Church or Chapel to be brought in the Name of the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of ſuch Church or Chapel that ſhall be ſo damnified, in Truſt for applying the Damages to be recovered in rebuilding or repairing ſuch Church or Chapel; and that Judgment being given for the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in ſuch Action, the Damages ſo to be recovered ſhall, at the Requeſt of ſuch Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, his or their Execu-

' tors or Adminiſtrators, be raiſed and levied on the Inhabi-
' tants of ſuch Hundred, and paid to ſuch Plaintiff or Plain-
' tiffs, in ſuch Manner and Form, and by ſuch Ways and
' Means, as are provided by the Statute made in the Seven
' and Twentieth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, for
' reimburſing the Perſon or Perſons on whom any Money
' recovered againſt any Hundred by any Party robbed, ſhall
' be levied: And in caſe any ſuch Church, Chapel, Building
' for religious Worſhip, Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Stable, or
' Out-Houſe, ſo damnified, ſhall be in any City or Town
' that is either a County of it ſelf, or is not within any Hun-
' dred, that then ſuch Damages ſhall and may be recovered
' by Action, to be brought in manner aforeſaid (wherein no
' Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, or any Imparlance,
' ſhall be allowed) againſt Two or more Inhabitants of ſuch
' City, or Town; and Judgment being given for the Plain-
' tiff or Plaintiffs in ſuch Action, the Damages ſo to be re-
' covered ſhall, at the Requeſt of ſuch Plaintiff or Plaintiffs,
' his or their Executors or Adminiſtrators, made to the Ju-
' ſtices of the Peace of ſuch City or Town, at any Quarter-
' Seſſions to be holden for the ſaid City or Town, be raiſed
' and levied on the Inhabitants of ſuch City or Town, and
' paid to ſuch Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, in ſuch Manner and
' Form, and by ſuch Ways and Means, as are provided by
' the ſaid Statute made in the Seven and Twentieth Year of
' the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, for reimburſing the Perſon
' or Perſons on whom any Money recovered againſt any
' Hundred by any Party robbed, ſhall be levied.

' And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,
' That this Act ſhall be openly read at every Quarter-Seſſi-
' ons, and at every Leet or Law-Day.

' Provided always, That no Perſon or Perſons ſhall be
' proſecuted by Virtue of this Act for any Offence or Of-
' fences committed contrary to the ſame, unleſs ſuch Proſe-
' cution be commenced within Twelve Months after the
' Offence committed.

' And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,
' That the Sheriffs and their Deputies, Stewarts and their
' Deputies, Bailies of Regalities and their Deputies, Magi-
' ſtrates of Royal Boroughs, and all other inferior Judges and
' Magiſtrates, and alſo all high or petty Conſtables, or other
' Peace-Officers of any County, Stewartry, City or Town,
' within that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, ſhall have
' the ſame Powers and Authority for putting this preſent
' Act in Execution within *Scotland*, as the Juſtices of the
' Peace, and other Magiſtrates aforeſaid, reſpectively have
' by Virtue of this Act, within and for the other Parts of this
' Kingdom: and that all and every Perſon and Perſons who
' ſhall at any Time be convicted of any the Offences afore-
' mentioned, within that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*,

' ſhall

' ſhall for every ſuch Offence incur and ſuffer the Pain of ' Death, and Confiſcation of Moveables: And alſo that all ' Proſecutions for repairing the Damages of any Church or ' Chapel, or any Building for religious Worſhip, or any ' Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Srable, or Out-Houſe, which ſhall ' be demoliſhed, or pulled down, in whole, or in part, within ' *Scotland*, by any Perſons unlawfully, riotouſly, or tumultu- ' ouſly aſſembled, ſhall and may be recovered by Summar ' Action, at the Inſtance of the Party aggrieved, his or her ' Heirs or Executors, againſt the County, Stewartry, City ' or Borough reſpectively, where ſuch Diſorders ſhall hap- ' pen, the Magiſtrates being ſummoned in the ordinary ' Form, and the ſeveral Counties and Stewartries called by ' edictal Citation at the Market-Croſs of the Head-Borough ' of ſuch County or Stewartry reſpectively, and that in Ge- ' neral, without mentioning their Names and Deſignations.

' Provided, and it is hereby declared, That this Act ſhall ' extend to all Places for religious Worſhip, in that Part of ' *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, which are tolerated by Law, ' and where his Majeſty King *George*, the Prince and Princeſs ' of *Wales*, and their Iſſue, are prayed for in expreſs Words.

The ſame Day the King gave the Royal Aſſent to the Four publick Bills following, *viz.*

An Act to explain the Act made in the 12th *Year of the Reign of King* William *the Third, intituled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.*

An Act for preventing Tumults and riotous Aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing Rioters.

An Act for making perpetual an Act of the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of his late Majeſty King William *the Third, intituled, An Act that the ſolemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called* Quakers *ſhall be accepted inſtead of an Oath in the uſual Form; and for explaining and enforcing the ſaid Act in relation to the Payment of Tythes and Church-Rates; and for appointing the Form of an Affirmation to be taken by the ſaid People called* Quakers, *inſtead of the Oath of Abjuration.*

An Act for continuing the Impriſonment of Robert Blackburn, *and others, for the horrid Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late ſacred Majeſty King* William *the Third.*

After which the Lord Chancellor read a Speech delivered into his Hands by his Majeſty from the Throne, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Zeal you have ſhewn for preſerving the Peace of my Kingdoms, and your Wiſdom in providing ſo good a Law to prevent all riotous and tumultuous Proceedings, give me great Satisfaction; but I am ſorry to find that ſuch a Spirit of Rebellion has diſcovered it ſelf as leaves no Room to doubt but theſe Diſorders are ſet on Foot and encouraged by Perſons diſaffected to my Government, in Expectation of being ſupported from Abroad.

The Preſervation of our excellent Conſtitution, and the Security of our holy Religion, has been, and always ſhall be, my chief Care; and I cannot queſtion but your Concern for theſe invaluable Bleſſings is ſo great, as not to let them be expoſed to ſuch Attempts as I have certain Advices are preparing by the Pretender from abroad, and carrying on at home by a reſtleſs Party in his Favour.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

In theſe Circumſtances, I think it proper to aſk your Aſſiſtance, and make no doubt but you will ſo far conſult your own Security, as not to leave the Nation, under a Rebellion actually begun at home, and threatned with an Invaſion from abroad, in a defenceleſs Condition. And I ſhall look upon the Proviſion you ſhall make for the Safety of my People, as the beſt Mark of your Affection to me.

The Commons being returned to their Houſe, it was *Reſolved, Nemone contradicente*, 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return the moſt humble and dutiful Thanks of this Houſe to his Majeſty, for communicating to his Parliament the Advices he has received of an Attempt preparing to be made upon the Nation from abroad, abetted and encouraged by treaſonable Practices at home, in favour of a Popiſh Pretender; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe will, with their Lives and Fortunes, ſtand by and ſupport his Majeſty againſt all his open and ſecret Enemies; and to deſire his Majeſty, that he will immediately give Directions for fitting out ſuch a Number of Ships as may effectually guard the Coaſts, and to iſſue out Commiſſions for augmenting his Forces by Land; aſſuring his Majeſty, this Houſe will, without Loſs of Time, effectually enable him to raiſe and maintain ſuch a Number of Forces, both by Sea and Land, as ſhall be neceſſary for the Defence of his ſacred Perſon, and for the Security of his Kingdoms. After this, Mr. *Freeman* ſtood up, and repreſented, 'That in ſo important a Juncture, they ought to loſe no Time in drawing up an Addreſs, and therefore moved, *That the ſaid Reſolution be forthwith laid before his Majeſty by the whole Houſe.* He was ſeconded by the Lord *Guernſey*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Ailesford*, who ſaid, 'It was well known, he had, on ſeveral Occaſions, differ'd from ſome Members in that Houſe; but being now convinc'd, that our *Liberty*, *Religion*, and all that's dear to *Engliſh* Men, were aimed at, he would (*laying his Hand on his Sword*) rather die with his Sword in his Hand, than ſurvive the *Pretender's* coming in, tho' he were to enjoy the greateſt Honours and Preferments under him. Mr. *Hampden* did generouſly back Mr. *Freeman*'s Motion, which paſs'd into a Reſolution, *Nemine contradicente*; and Mr. *Comptroler*, who was ordered to wait on the King, to know his Majeſty's Pleaſure, when he would be attended by the Houſe, having, about Six a Clock in the Evening, reported, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to appoint immediately at his

Palace

Palace at St. *James's*; the Houſe went thither with their Speaker, and laid before his Majeſty the ſaid Reſolution; to which the King was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

I Thank you heartily for this Addreſs, the Zeal and Vigour which you ſhew upon this Occaſion will, I truſt in God, enable me to defeat the evil Deſigns of our Enemies. I will immediately give Directions for ſuch an Increaſe of our Forces by Sea and Land, as I ſhall judge neceſſary for your Security: and will order Eſtimates of the Charge thereof to be laid before you.

July 22, the Houſe agreed to the following Reſolution: *Firſt*, That the propoſition preſented by the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, and referred by the Houſe to this Committee, for ſupplying out of ſuch a Fund as is therein mentioned the additional yearly Sum of 120000 *l.* during his Majeſty's Life, (which God long preſerve) for the Service of his Houſhold and Family, and other his neceſſary Expences and Occaſions; and a further yearly Sum of 54600 *l.* to be a Fund or Security for raiſing a Sum not exceeding 910000 *l.* as Part of the Supply granted for publick Services, upon ſuch Terms and Conditions, and in ſuch Manner, as in the ſaid Propoſitions are expreſſed, be accepted. 2*dly*, That for anſwering the Sum of 28000 *l. per Ann.* or thereabouts, mentioned in the ſaid Propoſition, the Duties on Hops, which have Continuance until the firſt of *Auguſt* 1715, be further continued and made payable to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, ſubject nevertheleſs to Redemption by Parliament. 3*dly*, That ſuch of the Duties and Revenues for raiſing the general Fund to be eſtabliſhed purſuant to the ſaid Propoſition, as are now temporary, be made perpetual, ſubject alſo to Redemption by Parliament. 4*thly*, That if the Revenue ſettled by the Act of the firſt Year of his Majeſty's Reign, (intituled, *An Act for the better Support of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain) together with the ſaid additional Revenue of 120000 *l. per Annum*, ſhall produce more in clear Money than the yearly Sum of 700000 *l.* to be reckoned from *Michaelmas* 1715. then the Overplus of ſuch Produce be made Part of the general Fund to be eſtabliſhed as aforeſaid, and be appropriated, iſſued, and applied accordingly, until all the *Exchequer-Bills* ſhall be paid off, or the ſaid general Fund ſhall be redeemed by Parliament: And that afterwards ſuch Overplus exceeding 700000 *l. per Annum* be not iſſued, granted, diſpoſed, or applied to any Uſe or Purpoſe, or upon any Pretext whatſoever, without Authority of Parliament. 5*thly*, That any Sum, not exceeding 77694 *l.* 1 *s.* 7*d.* of publick unappropriated Monies, which came into the *Exchequer* before the Twelfth of *June* 1714. be applied towards defraying his Majeſty's extraordinary Expences relating to the Civil Go-

vernment between the Time of his Acceſſion to the Throne and *Michaelmas* 1715. *6thly*, That the ſaid Sum of 910,000*l.* for publick Uſes, be raiſed by ſettling a perpetual Annuity after the Rate of Six *per Cent. per Annum*, to be redeemable by Parliament. *7thly*, That ſo much of the Sum of 1800000*l.* which was borrowed on the former Act for laying the Duty upon Hops, and the Intereſt thereof, as is deficient and remaining unpaid, be ſatisfied out of the Sum of 910000 *l.* to be raiſed as aforeſaid. Theſe Reſolutions having been read, and agreed to by the Houſe, it was *ordered*, That a Bill or Bills be brought in upon the ſame.

That ſame Day the Houſe reſolved, that *James Erskine*, Eſq; ſitting Member, was not duly elected; and that *John Middleton*, Eſq; was, for the Burghs of *Aberdeen*, &c.

On the 21*ſt*, the Lords preſented the following Addreſs to his Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, 'the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament 'aſſembled, beg Leave to return Your Majeſty the moſt 'humble Thanks of this Houſe, for Your Majeſty's moſt 'gracious Aſſurances, that the Preſervation of our excel-'lent Conſtitution, and the Security of our holy Religion, 'has been, and always ſhall be your chief Care; and for 'communicating to your Parliament the Advices from 'Abroad of an intended Invaſion of theſe Kingdoms; coun-'tenanced and encouraged by Inſurrections here at Home, 'fomented and ſtirred up by the Abetters and Supporters 'of the *Pretender*'s Intereſt. And we do moſt humbly aſſure 'Your Majeſty, that this Houſe will ſtand by and aſſiſt 'Your Majeſty, at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, 'in Support and Defence of Your ſacred Perſon, and Your 'undoubted Right and Title to the Crown, in Defiance of 'all Your open and ſecret Enemies.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for the zealous Affection you expreſs towards me, and the Aſſurances which you give me in this Addreſs, and you may depend on my punctually making good all thoſe which I have given to my People, either on this, or any former Occaſion.

The next Day, both Houſes of Convocation waited on his Majeſty, with the following Addreſs:

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty. The humble Addreſs of the Arch-Biſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, 'the Arch-Biſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Pro-'vince of *Canterbury*, in Convocation aſſembled, do think

'our

'our ſelves obliged in Duty and Gratitude to Your Majeſty, to make our moſt humble Acknowledgments for that gracious Meſſage you were pleas'd to ſend to the Houſe of Commons, recommending the Proviſion of a Maintenance for the Miniſters who are to attend the Service of the Fifty new Churches, begun to be built in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, under the pious Encouragement of your Majeſty's moſt excellent Predeceſſor, of ever bleſſed Memory.

'A Meſſage ſo piouſly intended, and ſo well received, we truſt, cannot fail of its deſired Effect, to the Honour of the Church of *England*, and the Advancement of our holy Religion.

'After all the Declarations your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make in Favour of our eſtabliſhed Church, and the real Proofs you have given for the Concern of its Intereſt, we hope, that none will be found ſo unjuſt as to doubt of your Affection to it. And we do moſt humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that we will take all Opportunities to inſtil into thoſe who are under our Care, the ſame grateful Senſe that we our ſelves have of your Majeſty's Goodneſs, and that at this Time more eſpecially, when the Quiet of your Realms is diſturbed by Inſurrections at Home, and the Nation threatned with an Invaſion from Abroad, we will put them in Mind of thoſe ſtrict Obligations of Conſcience, whereby they are engaged to defend and ſupport your Majeſty's Government, and will earneſtly exhort them to exemplify, by a ſuitable Practice, thoſe Principles of Obedience and Loyalty which the Church of *England* has always thought it her Duty to profeſs.

'May the Divine Providence defeat all wicked Deſigns that ſhall be formed againſt our holy Faith, and your Majeſty, the Defender of it: And may that God, who has put it into your Majeſty's Heart to do ſuch great things for us, unite the Hearts of all your Subjects in praiſing his Mercy for the many Bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Government; and in making all the Returns of Honour and Obedience that are due to ſo good and gracious a Sovereign.

The King's Anſwer.

My Lords, and the reſt of the Clergy,

I *Take this dutiful Addreſs very kindly, and thank you for the Concern you expreſs for the Peace of my Government. I depend upon the Loyalty of the Church of* England, *and you may be aſſured of my conſtant Protection and Encouragement*

July 23, the Houſe reſolved, *1ſt*, That a Sum not exceeding Two Hundred Sixty Five Thouſand Seven Hundred Fifty Four Pounds, Seven Shillings, Six Pence, be granted to his Majeſty for the Pay of Three Thouſand Dragoons,

and

and Four Thouſand Foot, Commiſſion-Officers and Non-Commiſſion-Officers included, for One Year, and for the Charge of Levy-Money for the ſame. *2dly*, That a Sum not exceeding Five Thouſand Four Hundred Fifty Eight Pounds, Ten Shillings, be granted to his Majeſty for the Charge of Four Companies, to compleat the *Coldſtream* Regiment of Foot-Guards to Two Battalions, for One Year, and for Levy-Money for the ſame.

His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the Bill, intituled, *An Act to impower his Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt his Perſon and Government.*

'WHEREAS there has been a traiterous and deteſtable Conſpiracy formed and contrived, and is ſtill carrying on by *Papiſts* and other wicked Perſons, for invading this Realm, and to raiſe Inſurrections and Rebellions within this Kingdom, to the utter Ruin and Subverſion of the *Proteſtant* Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom; for the better Preſervation of his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon, and for ſecuring the Peace of this Kingdom in this Time of imminent Danger, againſt all Attempts and Conſpiracies whatſoever, be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That every Perſon or Perſons that ſhall be in Priſon within the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, at or upon the Three and Twentieth Day of *July*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifteen, or after, by Warrant of his ſaid Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, ſigned by Six of the ſaid Privy Council, for Suſpicion of high Treaſon, or treaſonable Practices, or by Warrant ſigned by any of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, for ſuch Cauſes aforeſaid, may be detained in ſafe Cuſtody without Bail or Mainprize until the Four and Twentieth Day of *January*, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifteen; and that no Judge or Juſtice of Peace ſhall bail or try any ſuch Perſon or Perſons without Order from his ſaid Majeſty's Privy Council, ſigned by Six of the ſaid Privy-Council, till the ſaid Four and Twentieth Day of *January*, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifteen; any Law or Statute to the contrary notwithſtanding.

'And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Act made in *Scotland* in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and One, intituled, *An Act for preventing wrongous Impriſonment, and againſt undue Delays in Trials*, until the ſaid Four and Twentieth Day of *January*, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred

'and

' and Fifteen, be ſuſpended as to all Caſes of Treaſon and ' Suſpicion of Treaſon.

' Provided always, That from and after the ſaid Four and ' Twentieth Day of *January*, in the Year of our Lord One ' Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifteen, the ſaid Perſons ſo ' committed ſhall have the Benefit and Advantage of all Laws ' and Statutes any way relating to or providing for the Li- ' berty of the Subjects of this Realm; And that this preſent ' Act ſhall continue until the ſaid Four and Twentieth Day ' of *January*, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven ' Hundred and Fifteen, and no longer.

' Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this ' Act ſhall be conſtrued to extend to Invalidate the ancient ' Rights and Privileges of Parliament, or to the Impriſon- ' ment, or Detaining of any Member of either Houſe of Par- ' liament, during the ſitting of ſuch Parliament, until the ' Matter of which he ſtands ſuſpected be firſt communicated ' to the Houſe of which he is a Member, and the Conſent of ' the ſaid Houſe obtained for his Commitment or Detaining.

' And foraſmuch as it may be very Expedient, That Per- ' ſons that may be ſuſpected to be diſaffected to his Ma- ' jeſty's Government, ſhould be diſabled from effecting any ' of their wicked Purpoſes and Deſigns in this Time of ' common Danger, Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, ' That the reſpective Lieutenants, or Two or more of their ' Deputies, of all the Counties of this Kingdom of *Great-* ' *Britain*, or Two or more ſuch Magiſtrates, who ſhall be ' by his Majeſty authorized thereunto, ſhall and are hereby ' enabled and authorized, from time to time, until the ſaid ' Four and Twentieth Day of *January*, in the Year of our ' Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifteen, by War- ' rant under their Hands and Seals, to imploy ſuch Perſon ' or Perſons as they ſhall think fit, of which a Commiſſion- ' Officer of the *Militia*, and the Conſtable, or his Deputy, ' or the Tything-men, or ſome other Perſon bearing Office ' in the Pariſh, or Town, or Precinct, where the Search ' ſhall be, ſhall be Two, to ſearch for and ſeize all Horſes ' of the Value of Five Pounds, or upwards, in the Cuſtody ' or Poſſeſſion, or belonging to any Perſon or Perſons, ' whom any Lieutenant, or Two or more of the ſaid Deputy ' Lieutenants, or other Magiſtrates, to be authorized there- ' unto by his Majeſty, ſhall judge to be dangerous to the ' Peace of the Kingdom, and thereof give an Account to ' ſuch Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, or other Magiſtrates, ' which ſhall be ſo appointed, as aforeſaid; which ſaid Horſes ' may be kept and detained for any Time not exceeding Six ' Weeks, unleſs by Direction under the Hand of Six of his ' Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council they are re- ' quired to be kept longer; And if any ſuch Horſes, ſo

' ſeized,

'ſeized, be put into the Poſſeſſion of any Perſon or Perſons, 'the Owner thereof ſhall be liable to pay ſuch Perſon or 'Perſons, for the Meat or keeping of ſuch Horſe or Horſes, 'not exceeding Five Shillings a Week for each Horſe, for 'which ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall have the keeping of 'ſuch Horſe or Horſes may detain and keep the ſaid Horſe 'or Horſes, and Sell the ſame, rendering the Over-plus to 'the Owner thereof, or otherwiſe have his Action againſt 'the Owner thereof.

'Provided, That no ſuch Search be made, but between 'Sun-riſing and Sun-ſetting, other than in Cities and their 'Suburbs, and Towns Corporate, and Market-Towns, and 'Houſes within the Bills of Mortality, where it ſhall be 'Lawful to Search in the Night-time, by Warrant, as afore-'ſaid, if the Warrant ſhall ſo direct; and in all Caſes of Re-'ſiſtance in any Search, to enter by Force; and all Horſes ſo 'ſeized, during the Time they may be detained by Virtue 'of this Act, may, in caſe of Invaſion or Inſurrection, and 'not otherwiſe, be imployed by his Majeſty within this 'Kingdom againſt his Enemies.

'Provided always, That nothing in this Act ſhall extend, 'or be conſtrued to extend to give any Power to take or 'ſeize any breeding Mare in Fole, or having a Colt at her 'Feet, or Colts under Three Years old.

'And whereas it may ſo happen, That Sales may be pre-'tended to be made of Horſes ſeized by Virtue of this Act, 'on purpoſe to Colour the keeping the ſame from being de-'tained, as by this Act is directed; Be it enacted by the 'Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Sale and Sales pre-'tended to be made of any Horſe or Horſes, to any Servant 'or Servants of any Perſon or Perſons whoſe Horſes are 'liable to be ſeized by the Purview of this Act, or to any 'other Perſon whatſoever, in Truſt for any *Papiſt* or reputed '*Papiſt*, ſhall be and is hereby declared to be Null and Void, 'to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, upon a Motion made by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, *a Bill* was order'd to be brought in 'for encouraging all Superiors, Vaſſals, Land-'lords, and Tenants, who have been or ſhall be guilty 'of rebellious Practices againſt his ſaid Majeſty: And for 'making void all fraudulent Entails, Tailzies, and Convey-'ances made there, for barring or excluding the Effect of 'Forfeitures that may have been or ſhall be incurred there 'on any ſuch Account: As alſo for calling any ſuſpected 'Perſon or Perſons in *Scotland* to appear at *Edinburgh*, or 'where it ſhall be judged Expedient, to find Bail for their 'good Behaviour. And that Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, the Lord *William Powlet*, and Sir *David Dalrymple*, do prepare and bring in the ſame.

On

On the 25th, it was 'Ordered, *Nemine Contradicente*, That 'it be an Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe, 'to whom the Bill for the further Security of his Majeſty's 'Perſon and Government, *&c.* is committed, That they 'have Power to receive a Clauſe for rendering more Effectual 'the Proviſion made in an Act of the firſt Year of his Ma-'jeſty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for the better Support of his 'Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown* of Great Britain, for ſeizing and ſecuring the Perſon of the *Pretender*, by providing that the Sum of One Hundred 'Thouſand Pounds ſhall be paid to any Perſon or Perſons, 'being Natives or Foreigners, who ſhall ſeize or ſecure, 'alive or dead, the Perſon of the *Pretender*, whenever he ſhall 'Land, or attempt to Land, in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or 'any other his Majeſty's Dominions.

July 26th, Mr. *Carter* reported the Amendments made to the *Bill for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government*, &c. which, with Amendments to ſome of them, were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engroſſed. After this, Mr *Walpole* made a Speech, wherein he took notice 'of the Meaſures the King had taken, purſuant to the De-'ſire and Advice of that Houſe, to ſecure his Dominions; 'but repreſented, that in caſe of an Invaſion, the ſtanding 'Troops and the new Levies would hardly be ſufficient; and 'as he thought it neceſſary, ſo he moved, that the Officers 'in Half-pay ſhould be put in a Capacity to ſerve the Na-'tion, by allowing them *full Pay*. General *Stanhope* ſeconded Mr. *Walpole*'s Motion; and 'twas *Reſolv'd*, 'That an humble 'Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be gra-'ciouſly pleaſed to allow full Pay to ſuch Half-pay-Officers 'as were not otherwiſe provided for; and that his Majeſty 'would give Orders to the ſaid Officers to hold themſelves 'in a Readineſs to be employed in ſuch manner as his Ma-'jeſty ſhould think fit: And to aſſure his Majeſty, that this 'Houſe would ſupply ſuch extraordinary Expence as his 'Majeſty ſhould be at on this Account, out of the next '*Aids* to be afterwards granted by Parliament. This Ad-dreſs being the ſame Day preſented to the King, his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſay, *That he look'd upon it as a freſh Inſtance of the Duty and Affection of this Houſe, and of their Zeal for the Security and Preſervation of his People and Government.*

On the 28th, the Commons ſent up to the Lords the ingroſſed *Bill for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government*, &c.

July 29th, The *Bill for enlarging the Fund for the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *relating to* Exchequer Bills, &c. was read the firſt Time: After which Sir *James Bateman*, Sub Governor of the South *Sea* Company, preſented to the Houſe *a Propoſal from the General Court of the* South Sea Com-

Company, for raising the Sum of Eight Hundred Twenty Two Thousand Thirty Two Pounds, Four Shillings and Eight Pence, for the Service of the Publick; which the House accepted, and next Day, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

The Necessity of all these wise Precautions, and an Account of what was done upon them, will appear in the History of the next Year.

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